4/25/17

February 5th, 1923.

Mr. G. M. McClellan,
1669 East 50th Place,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mr. McClellan:-

I wired you to-day as follows:

> "All lectures southern California under control W. T. Cleghorn, 1501 Essex Street, Los Angeles; consult him. Lectures San Francisco and Oakland, March 13th and 14th arranged by John Drake, 721 - 38th Street, Oakland. Might let you have charge lectures March 8th to 12th, Hanford, Visalia, Fresno and Sacramento. Letter follows."

In order to make my California trip possible, I had to put the matter in charge of some one persons who would take the responsibility, and the Rev. W. T. Cleghorn volunteered and I am therefore referring all inquiries to him.

I have engagements to speak in San Francisco and Oakland, March 13th and 14th. I have been trying to get dates in Fresno and Sacramento just before that, but have not closed offers yet. I have also been

trying to arrange for Hanford and Visalia, March 8th and 9th, but have not had their final acceptance.

If you would like to take charge of the lectures between Los Angeles northward to San Francisco, I should be glad to have you do it, provided I do not hear from anyone there before I do from you. In San Francisco and Oakland, my lectures are under arrangements made by Mr. John Drake, 721 - 38th Street, Oakland. I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

8/25/h

Cable Address:
AIDDECAMP, NEW YORK

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

80 Lafayette Street, New York

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
S. S. McCLURE, *Editor*

April 28th, 1923.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have to thank you for letting me see this little article, and I am mighty sorry that I cannot see my way to using it. But it is not material that I could use at the present time.

Faithfully yours,

S S McClure

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

McC.F:E

"FROM SAVANNAH TOTHE RED SEA"

4/15/36 aup

Pan-Af

4.1.20

July 30, 1923.

Mr. S. S. McClure,
Editor McClure's Magazine,
80 Lafayette Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. McClure:

The third Pan African Congress is scheduled to meet in Lisbon, Portugal the week of September ninth. I am planning to see if I can arrange to attend. If I should go I would want to make some study of race and color problems in Spain, Portugal and North Africa and possibly take in a little of the African west coast.

I am writing to ask if in case I should make this trip there would be any thing that I could do in the line of an article or articles and if you would feel justified in giving me a definite order?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

192

September 6, 1923.

My dear Mr. Macdonald:

The third Pan African Congress is going to hold its sessions in London and Lisbon in November. The first session will take place in London at some date to be fixed upon during the first week of November. I write to ask your interest and cooperation.

The Pan African movement is still in the real of ideas. It has no definite program or policy and the permanent organization called the Pan African Association which calls the biennial congress and seeks to carry out its work between meetings is not yet a real institution with an office and officials.

At the same time the idea in the minds of us which has lead to the calling of two congresses in 1919 and 1921 and to this third one in 1923 is great. There are in the world many millions of people of Negro blood varying from men of modern education in America and West Africa to the barbarians and savages of Africa. These groups are not acquainted with each other and yet they have common interests the first of which is, of course, the insistence upon the recognition of manhood and humanity despite the adventitious marks of race and blood.

It is difficult to know just how these various groups can be brought into cooperation in a manner helpful to themselves and to the world but it is certain that in the parlous condition of the present world and the economic meaning of black folk and brown some thoughtful, forward looking movement ought to be taking hold unless we are willing by sheer inertia to court even greater troubles.

It was with this in mind that I have been instrumental in calling the first two congresses. They met difficulties. The greatest of these difficulties was the suspicion of the colonial powers, England, France, Belgium, even America. We were easily identified with the wild but unimportant Garvey movement in the West Indies and it was assumed by many individual people that Pan-Africanism like Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism was simply seeking to make trouble by well known and world old motives.

This was and is untrue. We are not seeking anything but light, information, acquaintanceship, clear thought and leadership toward the gates of emancipation for an important part of mankind. So far we have accomplished little but to keep the movement alive.

I hope you will be sympathetic with it and I wish to ask if at one of our sessions in London you will not be kind enough to be present and make some short statement. I want something that will show the colored people of the world that liberal England and particularly that part of liberal England which is advancing in economic as well as social lines is sympathetic with the rise of black folks. I trust I may hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald,

21-6-183

September 24th 1923

Dear Professor du Bois,

I am very glad indeed to hear from you and to know that there is a chance of meeting you again. I am not sure, however, about my movements at the beginning of November. I am just leaving for Constantinople and will certainly be away the whole of next month. If I am in town when you are meeting, it would give me the greatest pleasure to attend one of your Sessions and say a few words.

Yours very sincerely,

J. Ramsay MacDonald

21-5-184

Nov. 6th 1923

My dear Dr.DuBois,

I am so sorry, but tomorrow (Wednesday) morning I am off to my constituency and I shall not be back until Friday. I shall, therefore, be unable to look in at your Conference.

You know how much I am with every movement that aims at justice being done to your people to open out the world for them and to make them co-operators with all the other races.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

J. Ramsay MacDonald

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May 22, 1923.

Mrs. Cynthia M. Macnider,
Linton, North Dakota.

4/20/4

My dear Mrs. Macnider:

Mrs. DuBois and Yolande just returned from Nashville yesterday. Yolande seems to be in good condition and Mrs. DuBois is well though tired.

Mrs. DuBois has asked me to answer your letter of May 15th. I am writing to one or two friends in Boston and asking them concering a good sanitarium where Miss Pingree might stay. Just as soon as I hear from them I will let you know.

We would be glad to have you call on us on your way through New York. I am sending identical copies of this letter both to North Dakota and to Maine.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/PF

Macinder

1923

July 3rd, 1923.

Mrs. Cynthia B. Macinder,
Linton, North Dakota.

My dear Mrs. Macinder:-

4/2013

I have had the enclosed letter from Mr. George G. Bradford. He is an influential banker in Boston.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

1923

April 12, 1923.

Mr. T. A. Harryshow,
10 Young Street,
St. George, Grenada, B.W.I.

My dear Mr. Harryshow:

Thank you for the matter which you have sent me. I am very much interested in the proposal of having colored people from the United States visit the West Indies. Mr. Beton has arranged to have the Pan African Congress in Lisbon in September 1923. I am sorry that he is going to take it so far as it will be impossible for me to go. However I think that we might have either an adjourned session of the Congress or a regional conference to meet in the West Indies. What can you do toward getting us an invitation to meet there? Suppose you begin immediately and see if you can get the leading citizens to invite the Pan African Congress to hold a regional conference in the British West Indies during the winter

of 1923 - say in November or December.
Let me hear from you on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 11, 1923.

Mr. F. A. Harryshow,
10 Youngs Street,
St. George, Grenada, B.W.I.

My dear Mr. Harryshow:

I am writing concerning the Pan-African Congress. Some months ago you remember that you suggested that the third Pan-African Congress meet in the West Indies. I was favorably impressed with the idea, but when I wrote to Beton, the French secretary, he assured me that arrangements were already made for Lisbon. I write again suggesting reconsideration but he said it was settled and nothing could be done. I therefore gave the project up.

Recently, however, when I wrote for futher details and exact time and program he suddenly informs me that the congress is indefinitely postponed. I do not propose, however, to let him or anybody else overthrow the work of six years and I am therefore determined to hold some sort of congress in London and Lisbon during November.

The London meeting, which takes place

during the first week of November, will be more in the nature of a committee meeting to plan for the future and those future plans to my mind are as follows: In 1925 to hold the fourth Pan-African Congress in the West Indies and in 1927 the fifth Pan-African Congress in West Africa and that to have these two meetings from a sort of climax to the whole movement. By that time we ought either to get the whole Negro world bound together in a firm organization or else we shall have arrived to the place where we know that our movement is premature and that the people are not sufficiently intelligent to follow it.

6/47/03

In all this I want to ask your cooperation. First can you possibly come to London in November? If you can we will elect you secretary and then make a tremendous campaign for the West Indies in 1925. If you cannot come, nevertheless will you consent to take the secretaryship and work the thing up? Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Also will you kindly send me a list of persons, first persons of Negro descent in London who could meet with us and be of service to the movement. Secondly, any persons in the West Indies who expect to be in London at that time or who could be induced by invitation to go.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 17, 1923.

Mr. T. A. Marryshow,
10 Youngs Street,
St. Georges, Grenada, B.W.I.

My dear Mr. Marryshow:

I wrote you in August concerning the Pan-African Congress but have had no reply and I am afraid that the letter may have gone astray.

As you know I agreed with you that the third Pan-African Congress ought to be in the West Indies, but Mr. Beton had already settled upon Lisbon and I acquiesced with the idea of arranging for the fourth congress in the West Indies in 1925.

At that time I did not expect to be able to go to Lisbon. An organization of colored women, however, offered to send me and I cabled Beton for final arrangements. He announced that the third Pan-African Congress would not be held. I cabled and wrote repeatedly both to him and to our Portuguese friends but was able to accomplish nothing until finally I took

the matter up myself and with the consent of the Executive Committee called the third Pan-African Congress in London and Lisbon in November.

I am sailing October 24th to attend these sessions. Meantime there looms the great question for the future. To my mind the fourth Pan-African Congress in 1925 must be held in the West Indies and, as I said in my former letter, I would like you to act as Secretary. If you agree with me will you kindly write me in London in care of Dr. John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road, London, W. 2, England, and formally invite the fourth Pan-African Congress to come to the West Indies? I shall await your answer with great anxiety.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

21/15/214

March 12th. 1925.

Mr. Isadore Martin
6 North 42nd Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/20/2

My dear Mr. Martin:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence which I have had with Asbury.

I agree with your estimate of Mr. Asbury, but at the same time it would be too bad to let an opportunity like that of assembling the Fourth Pan-African Congress pass just because of our opinions. No matter who has charge of the Colored end of this thing or what we wish to do, if we can get them to do this thing, it would be a credit to the Negro Race.

I hope you will join me in pushing it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:B.

MEDICINE
DENTISTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR
OVER THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES

PHARMACY
NURSE-TRAINING

Meharry Medical College

Nashville, Tennessee

May 12/23 1923

Hon. N. E. B. Tukes
N.Y. N.Y.

Sir In response to your letter of the 19th ult I am sending under separate cover a group of the catalogs for graduates in the Medical Dept and the Dept of Pharmacy of Meharry med. college. Nashville Tenn The Depts of Dentistry and Nurse training will endeavor to get their groups in on time for your Educational Number of the Crisis Thanking you for this consideration I remain Sincerely yours

J. G. Strawd
Pres. Sen. med. Class

4/10/56

4/25/24

October 20, 1923.

Personal and Confidentially

Mr. Clement G. Morgan,
39 Court Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Morgan:

I think this Association has finally come to the place where they are willing to take some steps to abjure your friend Butler Wilson in all his works. As a beginning toward this I have been unofficially authorized to ask you and your friends to start a separate branch of the N.A.A.C.P. in Cambridge. Unfortunately I am sailing for Europe Wednesday and so cannot come to Boston immediately to help this through, but you can write on the matter freely to Walter F. White, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I am writing a letter similar to this to McClane. Please get Nadine started and see what we can do. Enclosed is a

leaflet on how to form a branch.

My best regards to Mr. Morgan and Nadine.

Very sincerely yours,

4/25/75

WEBD/PF
Enc.

Paul U

September 18, 1923.

Mr. Gilbert Murray,
Yatscombe, Baar's Hill,
Oxford, England.

My dear Mr. Murray:

I have always been sorry that I did not have the opportunity in Geneva in 1921 to talk with you a little more about the world position of the Negro race and the objects of the Pan-African Congress.

The Congress is going to hold a third session in November of this year. There will be a small conference in London during the first week of November and another session in Lisbon the last week of November. I am writing to ask if you would not be willing to come to one of these meetings and give us some of your own thoughts concerning the possibility of organization and co-operation among the groups of Negroes the world over looking toward the uplift of the Negro race and through them the world extension of democracy. We would deem it a very great favor if you would do this and I trust you can find the time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

41/15/144

2299-7th Ave Fel. 20th 1923

ADDRESS AND DATE

In profound sorrow we announce the death of
Mrs. John D. Nagle
on Monday, Feb. 19th at 2.30 p.m.
Services St. Phillips Church
Thursday Feb. 22nd 1923.
Interment Greenwood Cemetery
The Family.

4/22/24

65/14/4

March 7, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
146 West 135th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Nail:

Dr. DuBois who is lecturing in California, asks me to express to you his deep sympathy in your great loss.

Secretary

1923.

May 18, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135 Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Nail:

Won't you join a few of us who are giving a little after theatre supper to the principals of the Ethiopian Art Theatre? It will be at Craig's after the performance Saturday night, May 19th. The charge will be five dollars and you are expected to bring your wife.

Let me have your answer by telephone.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

May 21, 1923.

Memo to Mr. John E. Nail:

I ordered thirty covers for the dinner to the Ethiopian Art Players at Craig's last Saturday night at $1.50 each. This made $45 and I gave three dollars in tips making $48. This cost is to be divided among seven persons, to wit: Nail, R. Johnson, Boutte, J. W. Johnson, White, DuBois and Abbott. This makes $6.85 a piece. Please remit.

WEBD/PP

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

1923

July 10th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

I do not suppose there is much in this enclosed letter and yet it sounds interesting. It might possibly be worth a trip to Katontown.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

October 1st, 1923.

Mr. J. H. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

One thing I forgot to mention to you: I wonder if anything could be done with my twenty shares of Black Swan stock; would any of the southern banks want to buy it or hold it against a loan?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

4/1 5/51

October 1, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I trust you are bearing in mind the suggestion by Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton with reference to the committee, which I trust you can arrange before you leave for Europe.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

RS/1/1/52

October 5, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

With regard to the personnel of Morton's committee I make the enclosed suggestions to which you can doubtless add.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Nail]

October 22nd, 1923.

Mr. John M. Nail,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

I wrote Pace Sunday night a letter which is enclosed. He is calling a meeting of the Board Tuesday night at nine o' clock. What do you think of the enclosed resolution? Telephone me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
2 enclosures)

[ENCLOSURE]

Resolution

Voted, that the Board of Directors recognize the difficulty which the executive officers have had on account of severe competition and the general financial condition. They believe, however, that steady hard work will save the corporation because the idea back of it is a good one and the fact that it is being copied proves this. To make the corporation successful however, will require not simply time but the uninterrupted and undivided services of all the executive officers. We believe that any division of time or of interest will be fatal to the interests of this corporation. If, therefore, the President and other officials feel that the present condition of the corporation does not warrant them in giving their full services, we think that every effort should be made to dispose of the assets of the organization as to protect fully the investment of the stockholders.

4/12/04

Jno J. Eckhart

THE BROWNIES' BOOK

A MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN

DU BOIS AND DILL, PUBLISHERS
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
EDITOR
JESSIE REDMON FAUSET
LITERARY EDITOR

[ENCLOSURE]

Resolution

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201/21/4

Sent by mail

THE BROWNIES' BOOK

A MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN

DU BOIS AND DILL, PUBLISHERS
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
EDITOR
JESSIE REDMON FAUSET
LITERARY EDITOR

Bennett SCHOOL

Boston, Mass. Jan. 16, 1923.

4/24/36

My dear Sir:

I am greatly interested in your recent article published in the "New Republic." The facts are important, your marshaling of them is able, and you portray a situation which ought to engage the serious attention of every American.

The merit in your paper however, which particularly strikes me, is its firm and impartial justice of position, and absence of rancor, whatever may have been a possible temptation.

I write to thank you for a highly commendable piece of work.

Yours very respectfully,

Louis P. Nash.

North Stonington, Conn.
January 8, 1923

4/29/82

Dear Dr Du Bois,

What is the one best book in English which will give me accurate information about the African origins of Brazilian Negroes? I want to find out from just what regions the Portuguess slave trade originated, and I want to know precisely their types of habitations, food, - culture generally.

If you have it for sale in the office, please have them mail it along with the bill.

With all good wishes for the New Year, I am

Yours truly,

Roy Nash

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

1923

January 17th, 1923.

4/29/20

Mr. Roy Nash,
North Stonington, Conn.

My dear Mr. Nash:-

The Portuguese as you know, began the slave trade on the African West Coast and then were ousted by the Dutch and the English in succession. Not many Negroes were taken to Brazil until late in the 18th and early in the 19th century.

There are several books by travelers on the subject which I am afraid I cannot recall just now. However, here are a few references:

Woodson - "The Negro in our History", pages 31 to 33.
Fletcher and Kidder - "Brazil and Brazilians, 1879."
Bryant Edwards - "History of the British West Indies."
Sir Henry Johnston - "Negro in the new World."
James Brice - "South America."
J. B. de Lacerda - "Report of the Races Congress - 1911."

I hope these references

may help you out somewhat.

Very sincerely yours,

4/29/81

Dict WEBD/W

4/29/83

North Stonington, Conn
January 19,1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks for the suggestions. Maybe you will be good enough to lend me, on my solemn oath to return promptly, your copy of Johnston's THE NEGRO IN THE NEW WORLD? I have had it on order for some time but the book is out of print, and my dealers have not yet found a second-hand copy for me. I want it now!

Faithfully yours,

Roy Nash

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

1923

1923

January 25th, 1923.

4/29/18

Mr. Roy Nash,
North Stonington, Conn.

My dear Mr. Nash:-

I have sent you Johnston's Negro in the New World, on "your solemn oath."

Best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

North Stonington, Conn
27 January, 1923

1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Johnston received and will be returned in two or three days. There is a lot in it that I want, but not what I want most right now.

I am anxius to give the Negro full credit for his many contributions to Brazilian culture, he brought a knowledge of metal working and cattle and there must have been several other items. I want a book that pictures accurately the culture of the Negro in Africa in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and earlier; what kind of a house did he live in, his handicrafts, agriculture, ornaments, food, diseases, etc.

I am trying to show that in her colored population Brazil has the finest kind of a tool for the conquest of the Amazon, and I want to make them as proud of the Negro elements in their civilization as they are of the Indian. Shoot me anything that you can on this subject?

And many thanks for Johnston.

As always,

Roy Nash

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave., NY

89/62/b

unable to read before trip: immediately after

North Stonington, Conn
Feb 9,1923

(Mack Back 6-J-7

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Wont you be good enough to blue-pencil the attached vigorously for me? and return. I never looked at Africa until this week and cannot hope to have avoided some bad bulls which I expect your expert eye to catch. You know what my intent is.

Thanks awfully,

Roy Mack

4/29/78

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

1923

February 19th, 1923.

Mr. Roy Nash,
North Stonington, Conn.

Dear Mr. Nash:-

Dr. Du Bois has left for a trip on the California coast. You can imagine the work and confusion which preparation for that trip involved, especially as he is to be gone some seven weeks.

He has asked me to tell you that he was unable to read your article on "Africa" before he left, but he is saving it to go through most meticulously on his return.

My novel is finished, and I am at present, waiting to hear the verdict from Dutton's. Pray for me.

Very sincerely yours,

JWF/W

91/62/h

May 9th, 1923.

Mr. Roy Nash,
North Stonington, Conn.

My dear Mr. Nash:-

I am much ashamed at keeping your manuscript so long. I was just about to get at it after my return from California, when Yolande had to have another operation for adhesion following her appendecitis operation. She is getting on all right now.

I think this chapter is very good and illuminating. I have no suggestions to offer unless, of course, you want further testimony as to the African Negro. I hardly think, however, it is needed. If you do want anything further, I shall be glad to send you references. You might be interested in glancing through Wiener's "Discovery of America" in three volumns, published by Innes.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

ROY NASH

North Stonington, Conn
September 2, 1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

How sweet to have an international conference thrust upon you on three months notice!

My plans right now are not definite enough to be worth discussing and they cannot become any more definite until sometime in October. I have nothing in sight which is likely to call me to New York this month, but will get in touch with you if I do run down.

Faithfully,

Roy Nash

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave., NY

Letters of donors?

L/1/62/4

THE NASHVILLE GLOBE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Publishers of

The Nashville Globe

447 Fourth Avenue, N. Telephone Main 1989

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

11/29/23.

Mr. Jesse R. Fauset,
70-5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

4/14/117

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of November 22nd, with a news item on the "Pan African Congress" held in London, England. I shall use it in the Christmas Edition of the Nashville Globe.

Yours truly,

HENRY A BOYD'
MANAGER NASHVILLE GLOBE.

HAB/J.

The Nation

20 Vesey Street
New York

January 5, 1923

4/29/96

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, Editor
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Villard and I have both read with a great deal of interest your article on the Hosts of Black Labor. It seems to us, however, that it could be made a good deal more striking from ~~the~~ northern point of view by emphasizing the concrete facts of the migration which is taking place. Every day the newspapers print sensational figures regarding the multitudes of black workers who are going North. I am inclosing a few such cuttings to indicate the substance which we hoped you might be able to get into the article. This may mean a certain amount of cutting, but we are more eager for present-day facts than we are for a complete history or a complete interpretation of the facts.

I am sending back the article in the hope that you may be able to insert a little of this more solid substance.

Very sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Managing Editor

1922

January 16th, 1923.

Miss Freda Kirchwey,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Kirchwey:-

I am returning the article on "The Hosts of Black Labor", revised.

I have added two and a half pages of facts, 3, 4 and part of 5, and I have cut down the conclusion.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

4/29/94

The Nation

20 Vesey Street
New York

January 18, 1923

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We are glad to have your article as it now stands, and will get it into type for an early issue. As soon as this is done I shall send you a proof.

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Managing Editor

The Nation

20 Vesey Street
New York

July 16, 1923.

4/27/23

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

My attention has been called to an attack upon you apparently reprinted by the Chicago Defender from the St. Paul Appeal. It states that you defended the principle of segregated schools in Philadelphia.

Have you perhaps a copy of your speech or something which would give me a better understanding of your position? We have, as you know, been following a quite different track. If we are wrong we want to know why.

Sincerely,

Lewis S. Gannett

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/27/24

July 17th, 1923.

Mr. Lewis S. Gannett,
The Nation,
20 Vesey St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Gannett:-

The articles in the "Defender" and elsewhere are pure bunk. I am enclosing a statement.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

4/15/36 dupe

Pan-Afr

July 30, 1923.

4.1.23

Mr. Oswald G. Villard,
Editor of The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Villard:

The third Pan African Congress is scheduled to meet in Lisbon, Portugal the week of September ninth. I am planning to see if I can arrange to attend. If I should go I would want to make some study of race and color problems in Spain, Portugal and North Africa and possibly take in a little of the African west coast.

I am writing to ask if in case I should make this trip there would be any thing that I could do in the line of an article or articles and if you would feel justified in giving me andefinite order?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

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National BERT WILLIAMS Foundation, Inc.

An Association to Promote the Ideals for Which the Man Stood

Twelve West Sixty-Ninth Street

New York City

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My dear Dr DuBois:

A book of Bert Williams' life is being mailed to you with my compliments. I hope you will be pleased with it and see fit to recommend it. The profits on the book I have pledged as my personal contribution to the above cause and since there is no appropriation for display advertising, we must depend on friendly bits and pieces of publicity.

The FOUNDATION is a dream of Williams' own; I mean the purpose is his own dream. He hoped to establish a group of artists in various lines--sculpture, painting, music literature, the theatre arts etc., and to help the individuals therein to greater accomplishment.

Thanks for your splendid contribution to the book and thanks in advance for any moral support that you may give the foundation.

Sincerely yours

Mabel Rowland

March
27 1923

09/21/4

[NATIONAL BERT WILLIAMS FOUNDATION]

March 30th, 1923.

Miss Mabel Rowland,
12 West 69th St,
New York City.

4/12/58

My dear Miss Rowland:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence lecturing on the Pacific coast, I am acknowledging with thanks, the book which you sent him about Bert Williams. On his return to the office the latter part of next week, your letter and book will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W

[NATIONAL BERT WILLIAMS FOUNDATION]

April 11, 1923.

Miss Mabel Rowland,
12 West 69th Street,
New York City.

4/12/58

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for a copy of the life of the late Bert Williams which we shall be glad to review in The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. Charles F. Powlison, General Secretary,
National Child Welfare Association,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/12/43

My dear Mr. Powlison:-

Attached is the publication which I made of one of your posters, and one of the letters which has come in response to it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

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April 13, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Ffith Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

In Mr. Powlison's absence I am acknowledging your letter of April 12th with its enclosures. Thank you very much for your trouble in the matter.

Our Extension Department has given Mr. Fugett's request immediate attention.

I shall bring this entire matter to Mr. Powlison's attention when he returns from Springfield where he is attending the Physical Education Association meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

Marcia Stowe,
Sec'y. to Mr. Powlison.

"Whoso loves a child loves not himself but God; whoso delights a child labours with God in His workshop of the world of hearts; whoso helps a child brings the Kingdom of God; whoso saves a child from the fingers of evil sits in the seat with the builders of cities and the procurers of peace."——*Norman Duncan*

[NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION]

October 20, 1923.

4/7/27

Mr. Charles F. Powlison,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Powlison:

For purposes of comparison with the finances of this Association could you give me the following facts concerning the National Child Welfare Association? The total amount spent in the year and the way in which that is divided for rent, salaries and other main expenditures. I should be much obliged for this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE SHALER MEMORIAL]

The Associated Harvard Clubs

Shaler Memorial Fund

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F... 1923

27 West 44th Street, New York,

February 1, 1923

4/25/19

Dear Sir:

Will you not read carefully the enclosed folder which explains itself. Harvard men and Kentuckians are memorializing Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler at Berea College, Kentucky.

Already Kentucky has given several thousand dollars to the fund and will give more. Some Harvard men have already given liberally.

As stated in folder, $250,000 is needed for the fund. We hope each one will give such an amount as he feels he can and on terms to suit his convenience.

In order to save your time, we are enclosing a pledge form and an addressed envelope for a reply.

Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Assistant to the President of Berea, is handling the details for the College and the Committee.

We have every confidence in the complete success of this worthy cause through your co-operation, and will appreciate hearing from you as early as convenient.

New York Advisory Committee,

James Byrne Chairman

John Elliott Secretary

1923

February 14, 1923.

Mr. William H. Davis,
Chairman of the National
Committee on the Shaler Memorial,
27 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I have received literature concerning the proposed memorial fund to Nathaniel S. Schaler. I see that this fund is going to Berea College.

May I call your attention to the fact that the Berea College which Professor Shaler knew and in which he was interested was a college which received white and black students on equal terms. That on the other hand the Berea to which this gift is going is a Berea which has unjustly and inequitably discriminated against Negro students. I very much doubt if Nathaniel Shaler would approve the present Berea.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/10/97

The National Negro Board of Trade
and Chamber of Commerce

OFFICE FOR
State of South Carolina (Room 2)..
Mutual Savings Bank Building
542 King St. Opp. Cannon St.
Charleston S.C.

Savannah, Ga., June 29th, 1923.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that the National Negro Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce is undertaking a membership revival, expansion, and educational campaign in interest of greater activities along Commercial, Industrial, Civic, Rural, Traffic, Transportation and Social Welfare Work, as well as material prosperity and development of our race's activities.

Our enlargement program includes living conditions, educational facilities, sanitation, public health, parks, play-grounds, amusements, hospitals, charities, libraries, reading-rooms, teaching racialism, community welfare, and other features that will, in a great measure, re-inforce the splendid work that our churches and schools are doing.

The National Negro Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce is the first and only Negro Commercial Organization, with five systematized bureaus, including every business known on land and sea, pertaining to the race.

There have been similar organizations started but all have found themselves unsystematized along lines that would tend to improve and develop business co-operative spirit and ideals.

Its five systematized bureaus is a new awakening for racial development and uplift along all lines. It has been a question in the minds of thousands, "What is a Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce?"

A Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce is a Commercial Organization that collects and disseminate foreign and domestic market ruling and quotations, commercial reports, special publication of industry and export trade.

Foreign trade opportunities, prices and charges; one that encourages and fosters in immediate communities, any and all classes or business for future development of said communities, and make special studies of trade lines in different parts of the world, and furnish reports to its various interests; make investigation of any, and all class of business for the general welfare of its community, town or city, and furnish confidential opportunities to the various members in cities and states. Collect names and addresses of export and import dealers and their publications.

A Board of Trade is to collect and disseminate all matters and things within the legitimate scope of said association; to adjust controversies between its members; to establish juts and equitable principles, uniform usages, rules and regulations; and to generally promote the interest of said members, and to increase facilities of trade along all lines.

It is an association that fosters and encourages agriculture, industry and trade; an association that brings into closer union and co-operation people of various sections, and establish and maintain offices in cities and states for individuals that they might get, and know, motheds and suggestions including discussion on such topics as catalogues, correspondence, salesmen's expenses, allowances, tentative routes, direct and continuous representation, agencies ,branch houses, postage, packing, invoicing, shipping, customs duties, methods of payment credits, advertising, weights, meaures, currency, railway, steamship facilities, freight rates, and international trade, etc.

To those of you who are not members, we would be genuinely grateful if you would enter into this community, and racial wide movement, by joining with us in different cities of the United States.

Your splendid assistance in our endeavor to unite all forces for the good of the race, and create a better co-operative spirit, will add much in helping the Negro in Commercial, Industrial, Professional, and Trade lines.

We will ask the following cities to join in and encourage our greater opportunities:

Norfolk,
Richmond, and
Portsmouth, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.
Newark, N. J.
New York, N. Y.
Louisville,
Nashville, and
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Hot Springs, Ark.
New Orleans, La.
Dallas and
Houston, Tex.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Denver, Colo.
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh and
Durham, N. C.

Yours truly,

Jno. H. Harrell, President

Our, "Greatest Opportunities." Shall they slip away?

32-40-103

THE NATIONAL STUDENT FORUM

2929 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Telephone Cathedral 7300

Cable Address: NATSTUFOR

119

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October 1, 1923

411 9/51

Dear Dr DuBois:

We are again writing to you in the interest of the liberal college students who are associated in The National Student Forum, for the encouragement, among other things, of free discussion of controversial social, political, economic, and educational questions within the colleges.

We are receiving appeals from students in various colleges for the cooperation of individuals, more mature and experienced intellectually and in action, who can lend new perspectives and actualities to the questions which they are considering.

Last year you very generously offered to cooperate with us in this way. Will you not again express your willingness to give some of your time during the coming year in response to their appeals? Your active interest can encourage the students in their struggle for free institutions of learning, and the cultivation of the scientific mind.

If you can help will you return immediately the enclosed questionnaire? I am enclosing a stamped envelope.

Yours sincerely,

Eleanor M. Phelps

EMP

[enclosure]

Mr W E B DuBois

QUESTIONNAIRE

1 - Will you accept one invitation to speak on the subject of Americanization and Racial Problems in a college near your home? _____

2 - Will you accept more than one invitation? _____

3 - Will you accept an invitation to speak in a college at any distance from your home? _____

4 - If you are planning any trip during the fall or winter, will you furnish us with your itinerary so that we may offer colleges along the way the opportunity of hearing you? _____

5 - What particular phases of the general subject referred to above do you wish to discuss?

_____

_____

6 - Are there any other subjects you wish to discuss?

_____

_____

Note: It is understood that all traveling expenses are paid by the college groups and that the hospitality of the college is extended to the lecturer.

THE NATIONAL STUDENT FORUM
2929 Broadway
New York

1/12/96

October 5, 1923.

4/12/95

The National Student Forum,
2929 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I usually lecture during the early spring and could speak this year at colleges in the middle west on Americanization and racial problems. I could not afford to do this, however, without some honorarium. If, of course, they wish to consider my travelling expenses from New York as an honorarium this would suit me in most cases.

With regard to colleges near New York I could accept a few invitations now and then.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE NATIONAL STUDENT FORUM

2929 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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BARNARD SOCIAL SCIENCE CLUB

October 5, 1923

Mr Wm.E.B.DuBois
N.A.for A.of C.P.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

4/16/8

Dear Mr DuBois:

As you perhaps know, THE NEW STUDENT is a fortnightly paper, read by college students throughout the country and by those interested in student thought.

We realize that one of the greatest obstacles in our colleges today is the apathy of the students themselves and so in this work we are trying to encourage and perhaps bring together the few students who are more conscious of why they are in college and what they want to make of their lives. We hope to devote our paper almost entirely to discussion by these students of the various phases of their student life and thinking. If we are able to publish from time to time an editorial by someone who is actively interested in what students are doing and what they can do, it helps them because then they feel that they have the assistance and encouragement of people of more mature judgment and experience.

We would be very grateful to you if you would write an editorial for us which would be in the nature of a message to American students. It need only be about 500 words and I hope if it is at all possible for you to write for us, we may have it some time before November 17th.

Yours sincerely

LP,MM

Lenore Pelham

[NATIONAL STUDENT FORUM]

October 16th, 1923.

Miss Lenore Pelham, Editor,
The New Student,
2929 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Madam:-

4/16/23

nswering your letter of October 5th, I am enclosing a proposed editorial for your periodical. If it is not what you wish do not hesitate to return it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

December 7th, 1923.

Miss Eleanor Phelps,
National Student Forum,
2929 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Miss Phelps:-

We are herewith enclosing one of Dr. Du Bois' lecture cards for 1924, announcing topics on which he will lecture. We might add that Dr. Du Bois does not confine himself altogether to these subjects but would be glad to use any other which might appeal to your group.

Yours very truly,

W

ps/b 11/12

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EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
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DIRECTOR

January 12th, 1923.

4/621

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Mrs. Eva A. Frank and her husband, both prominent in liberal circles, are planning to visit Algeria and Tunisia, and have requested the names of persons whom they might meet there. A portion of Mrs. Frank's letter which made reference to you in this request, I quote:

> "We are anxious to get a first hand account of the French treatment of Colonials, and I thought that possibly Dr. DuBois or some one else might tell us to whom to go."

You could of course, help Mrs. Frank much better than we, and I am thus referring her request to you. Mrs. Frank's address is 12 East 30th Street, New York City.

Very truly yours,

CSJ/EBH

Charles S. Johnson,
Director.

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4/20/56

February 3rd, 1923.

Dr. W. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

We are inclosing, herewith, brief account of the Atlanta School of Social Service. We are also sending a cut of Miss Virginia Belle Hodges, one of the graduates, to run with the article.

We wrote you some days ago and you replied that you would be glad to publish some facts concerning the school.

In giving this matter space in your organ, Dr. Dubois, you are making, more than you realize and very much more than it is possible for me to suggest, the real contribution toward increasing the possibility of our efforts to make possible the training of young colored men and women to intelligently interpret and seek to remedy the fundamental cause of human justice as they come up from day to day in our community life.

If there is any cost for running the cut, we will be glad to take care of it.

Yours truly,

Jesse O. Thomas,
Field Secretary.

"Let us not work as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but TOGETHER as Americans for the common good of our common city, our common country."

MRS. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

What we do toward this end

We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers (for) (to) work.
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places of amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

New Jersey Women's Republican Club

State Trust Company Building, Park and North Avenues

Plainfield, New Jersey

Telephone 1721

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Camden	Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott, Camden
Cape May	Mrs. H. S. Rutherford, Cape May City
Cumberland	Mrs. W. H. Felmey, Millville
Essex	Mrs. John D. Berry, Jr., Newark
Gloucester	Mrs. Wadsworth Cresse, Woodbury
Hudson	Mrs. Charles P. Eaton, Jersey City
Hunterdon	Mrs. Cora M. Smith, Hampton
Mercer	Miss Jessie C. Buchanan, Trenton
Middlesex	Mrs. E. D. Oliver, Perth Amboy
Monmouth	Mrs. Leon Cubberly, Long Branch
Morris	Mrs. W. R. Baker, Madison
Ocean	Mrs. Florence Clayton, Point Pleasant
Passaic	Mrs. S. P. Ranzenhofer, Passaic
Salem	Mrs. J. H. Dickeson, Woodstown
Somerset	Mrs. Charles H. Bateman, Somerville
Sussex	Mrs. Robert V. Armstrong, Augusta
Union	Mrs. Thomas R. Tetley, Cranford
Warren	Miss Caroline H. Brookfield, Belvidere

LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS
HANOVER BUILDING
32 EAST HANOVER STREET
TRENTON, N. J.
Telephone Trenton 5964

Liberia

Sept.24th.1923.

13-14-2

Prof.W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,N.Y.

Dear Prof.DuBois,

Yours of recent date received and contents carefully considered. I think it would be quite a fine thing for the Unided States government to appoint you as a special representative of the government at the inauguration of Presinent King. I also believe if the matter was properly presented to them,they would be glad of the opportunity to do so.

Now,as to the trip to Liberia. Going by way of Spain is certainly the quickest and most economical way. But,you must bear in mind that there are only two spanish ships in and out of Monrovia per month. Should you miss one,you would be detained two weeks. If you plan to leave Spain Dec.1st.you would reach Monrovia about the 14th. That would give you two weeks in Liberia. If you caught a return ship the first week in Jan.by way of Spain, you would make it by Feb.1st. But,making ships and travelling in Africa is most uncertain. You cannot have a fixed time to return.

The trip could be made from America via Spain to Monrovia for about $360.or $370.one way. It is expensive living in Monrovia but I should judge $1,000 would cover the trip. Going by way of England or Germany would be longer and more expensive.

If there is any way in which I can serve you, write me.

Very sincerely yours,

FR:AM

Florence Randolph

Florence Randolph

4/15/36

July 30, 1923.

Mr. Herbert Croly,
The New Republic,
421 West 21st Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Croly:

The third Pan African Congress is scheduled to meet in Lisbon, Portugal the week of September ninth. I am planning to see if I can arrange to attend. If I should go I would want to make some study of race and color problems in Spain, Portugal and North Africa and possibly take in a little of the African west coast.

I am writing to ask if in case I should make this trip there would be any thing that I could do in the line of an article or articles and if you would feel justified in giving me a definite order?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/pf

4/25/113

The New
REPUBLIC
421 West 21st Street
New York City

December 13

Dear Miss Fauset:

When you return the corrected proof will you also be good enough to return Dr. Du Bois's manuscript as we need it in reading the proof here at the office?

Sincerely,

Ellen F. Sluyter -

December 14th, 1923.

Miss Ellen F. Sluppen,
The New Republic,
421 West 21st St.,
New York City.

4/25/111

Dear Miss Sluppen:-

I am returning immediately the corrected proof together with Dr. Du Bois's manuscript.

Will you tell Mr. Bliven that I am perfectly satisfied with the editing of the article excepting that on page 3 of the original manuscript, I should have been glad if the sentence about Mr. Lasky's seconding the efforts of the second Pan-African Congress, etc., might have remained in tact; but even this is not of vital importance.

Sincerely yours,

JHF/W
(Enc 2)

4/15/38

Pan-Af

July 30, 1923.

Mr. Charles Fleischer,
c/o New York American,
238 William Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Fleischer:

The third Pan African Congress is scheduled to meet in Lisbon, Portugal the week of September ninth. I am trying to plan a trip there but whether I can or not depends largely upon the literary work that I can do in connection with it. I want to look at the racial problems in the Latin countries and North Africa and possibly take a short trip down the west coast of Africa and return by way of Haiti.

I presume by Mr. Hearst's silence with regard to my former suggestions that The American probably would not be interested in ordering any articles from me. At the same time this is a little different subject matter and I am venturing to bring it to your notice. I should be glad to hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.ps

[New York: CCNY - Douglass Soc.]

College of the City of New York,
139 Street and Convent Ave,
New York City.

January 3, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have just received your letter of December 29 due to the fact that our holidays did not end till January 2nd; and am now writing to confirm your engagement to address the Douglass Society on Thursday January 18, at 1 P. M. in Room 126, Main Building.

When I made the engagement through Mr. Dill, I understood that it was confirmed at that time. I was evidently mistaken about the matter.

As regards the proposed subject we will be pleased to have you speak to us on any phase of the Negro Problem that you think fitting.I may add in this connection that we are expecting your audience to be composed of both Negroes and whites, all of whom will be interested in any phase of the Problem that you choose to speak about.

We will be glad if you will let us know what subject you decide upon in order that we may have it announced before the assembly next Thursday and the following Thursday also.

Thanking you in behalf of the Douglass Society for agreeing to speak to us, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

H. W. Delany

January 11th, 1923.

Mr. H. T. Delany,
College of the City of New York,
139th Street and Convent Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

This is to confirm my engagement to address the Douglass Society, Thursday, January 18th, at 1 P. M., in Room No. 126 of the Main Building of the College of the City of New York.

I shall speak on the "Cost of Race Prejudice."

Very sincerely yours,

Dict. WEBD/W

Lecture Pros

1923

January 11th, 1923.

Mr. H. T. Delany,
College of the City of New York,
139th Street and Convent Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I had just written a letter to confirm my engagement for Thursday, January 18th, at 1 P. M., when I learned that on Thursday, January 18th, at 12:30, I am to have an interview with Mr. Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Office at Geneva.

Mr. Thomas occupies an exceedingly important position with relation to Negro labor throughout the world and this is the only hour that he is free.

I write to ask if my proposed lecture at the City College could be any later than 1 P. M. or if it could be changed to another date. I am sorry to have to ask this change.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

1923

January 18th, 1923.

Mr. H. T. Delany,
College of the City of New York,
139th Street and Convent Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I wrote you January 11th and sent it to the address given on your letterhead, the letter, copy of which is enclosed.

I had no answer from you; and as my engagement with Mr. Albert Thomas had to be kept, I did not come to the City College as I did not know what arrangements you had made. I am very sorry indeed of this contretemps and cannot understand why my letter did not reach you.

Very sincerely yours,

D/W
(Enc)

THE DOUGLASS SOCIETY
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK CITY
Jan. 20, 1923.

1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70- Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I received your letters of January 11th and January 18th yesterday at 1 P.M. The delay was caused by the Student's Mail Committee.

Since your letter of January 11th did not reach me till yesterday I had no idea that you had contemplated changing the time of your address, and it was only after having our Vice-President call you on the phone at 1.05 P.M. Thursday that I was aware that you would not be with us.

I am very sorry that such circumstances occured but can blame no one but the Student's Mail Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

H. T. Delany

[NEW YORK CITY - COMMISSIONER OF JURORS]

1923

June 14th, 1923.

The Commissioner of Jurors,
Hall of Records,
New York City.

Sir:-

I want to lay before you certain reasons as to why I should be exempted from jury duty. I served a few days last year but twice I have been compelled to ask for an excuse which has been granted; and once because of my absence out of town, I came near being subject to a fine.

4/9/68

The situation is this: My work as Director of Publications and Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People falls into several parts: (a) I am editor of the organ of the Association, a monthly magazine, The Crisis. (b) I lecture to the 400 branches of the Association and to public bodies, schools, etc., on the work of the Association. (c) I attend various committees and conferences and boards connected with the work.

During the current year I have had the following engagements:

Philadelphia - The Young Democracy, Jan. 14th
N. Y. Library, 135th St. Branch, Jan. 17th
February 18th to April 29th, lectures in Indiana, Illinois, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York (according to attached schedule)
Cheyney Institute, Pa., April 20th

Royal Theatre, Philadelphia, April 22nd.
Social Meeting, Board of Directors - Apr. 24
Nashville, Tenn., Meharry Medical College - April 26th; Fisk University and Tennessee Normal School - April 29th
Renaissance Casino, N. Y. - May 6th
Monthly meeting, Board of Directors - May 8th
Meeting of Executive Committee, N. Y. -May 11th
Meeting of Executive Committee, N. Y. -May 21st
Colonel Young' Memorial, N. Y. - May 27th
Westfield, N. J. - May 30th
Meeting Spingarn Medal Committee - June 11th
Monthly Meeting-Board of Directors -June 12th
Meeting, Directors of Child Welfare League - June 13th
Annual Meeting of the Association, Kansas City late in July.

4/9/29

Annually, during May and June I am also liable to be asked at any time to address Branches in various parts of the country to help in the Annual Membership Drive - one engagement of this sort with the date no yet fixed, is in Washington, D. C. During June, July and August, I am usually asked to attend one or two commencement exercises and two or three summer schools. In the Fall, in September, the first of my two regular lecture trips begins involving from four to six engagements between September and November. In the Spring, I usually start in February. This means that my work of editing The Crisis and other literary work must be crowded into one or two weeks during the month.

For the above reasons, summonses for jury duty are apt to find me either already out of town or with engagements for going out of town which are extremely difficult to break.

I am not asking for any exception to be made in my case. I realize the importance of jury duty and am loathe to ask ~~any~~ exemption.

EM

But under the circumstances it is impossible for me to perform conscientiously the work as a juror and the work of the position which I hold. For these reasons, I ask that I be exempted from duty if this can be done according to law.

Respectfully yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

4/9/70

May 7th, 1923.

Memo. to the Presiding Judge concerning
the Jury Duty of W. E. Burghardt Du Bois:-

My work as Director of Publications and Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People falls into several parts:-

A - I am editor of the organ of the Association, a monthly magazine, THE CRISIS.

B - I lecture to the 400 branches of the Association and to public bodies, schools, etc., on the work of the Association.

C - I attend various committees and conferences and boards connected with the work.

47-2-27

During the year, I have had the following lecture engagements:

Philadelphia - The Young Democracy, January 14th.
New York Library, 135th St., Branch, January 17th.
February 18th to April 29th. lectures in Indiana, Illinois California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York according to the attached schedule.
Cheyney Institute, Pa., - Friday, April 20th.
Royal Theatre, Philadelphia - Sunday, April 22nd.
Special Meeting, Board of Directors, Tuesday, April 24th.
Nashville, Tenn., - Thursday, April 26th - Meharry Medical College - Fish University and Tennessee Normal School, Friday, April 27th.
Howard Chapel, Sunday, April 29th.
Renaissance Casino, New York, May 6th.

I have the following engagements for the future which I ought to fill:

Monthly Meeting of the Board of Directors - Tuesday, May 8th.
Syracuse Branch - May 28th.
Rochester Branch - June 9th.
Monthly meeting of the Board of Directors - June 12th.
Annual Meeting of the Association, Kansas City late in July.
June 11th - meeting of the Spingarn Metal Committee Washington, D. C.
During May and June, I am also liable to be asked at any time to address branches in the various parts of the country

to help in the annual membership drive, - one engagement of this sort with a date not yet fixed, is in Washington, D. C. During June, July and August, I am usually asked to attend one or two commencement exercises and two or three summer schools. In the Fall, in September the first of my two regular lecture trips begins involving from four to six engagements between September and November. In the Spring, I usally start in February.

This means that my work of editing THE CRISIS and other literary work must be crowded into one or two weeks during the month.

WEBD/W

47-2-28

[NEW YORK CITY - DEPT. OF PARKS]

Copy

May 8th, 1923.

Commissioner of the Department of Parks,
Municipal Building,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:-

As a citizen and householder and resident at No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, I wish to protest against the neglect of St. Nicholas Park, the name of that parking space running from 141st Street southward between St. Nicholas Avenue and the heights.

I have lived in that vicinity now for more than two years and it does not seem to me that a cent of money or an hour of care has been spent upon this place which could so easily be made beautiful. The people of the city living in this vicinity have a very little parking space - the children have almost no place to play and this is additional reason for guarding these spaces and making them attractive.

I write to ask what steps I can take to bring the matter of the care of this park to the authorities who have power to act.

Very sincerely yours,

D/W

Communicated Gallatin

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
10TH FLOOR

JJR/Mc

May 16, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue, City.

Dear Sir:

Commissioner Gallatin has directed me to reply to your letter of May 8,1923, and to state that as soon as the forces are disengaged throughout the city he will have this matter attended to.

The Commissioner has several times called the attention of the Police Department to the vandalism and destruction going on at this point.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Ryan

Secretary to the Commissioner.

21-5-159

April 3, 1923

Mr. R. E. Enright, Police Commissioner
240 Centre Street
New York, N.Y.

Sir:

I am a resident of Harlem and one of the persons whom you appointed in June 1922 as a member of the Fair Play League. I am especially interested in the condition of the park known as St. Nicholas Park and on St. Nicholas Avenue between 141st and 130th Streets. I have before complained both to the Police Department and the Park Department of the utter neglect and lack of supervision which is turning one of the most beautiful spots in New York City into a waste.

Last year, a playground was placed there but it is without supervision and almost without apparatus and the children are not confined to the limits of the playground but roam all over the park doing untold damage to trees, shrubbery and grass. I live directly opposite the park and it is seldom if ever that I see a policeman anywhere around. One officer with a tin whistle in these six or eight blocks could easily preserve the looks and decency of the park.

21-5-160

When I complained to the Police Department about the park they blamed the Park Department. When I complained to the Park Department they blamed the police. But whosever fault it is, it is nothing less than a crying shame and is due as it seems to me, simply to the fact that colored people have moved into the neighborhood and that the city government with rare unanimity is proceeding to make the whole neighborhood as ugly and unpleasant as possible. I am writing to you to ask your good offices in some effort to save this park.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours

WEBD/KF

[NEW YORK (CITY)—
POLICE DEPARTMENT]

November 15th, 1923

Mr. John J. Cray,
4th Deputy Police Commissioner,
Police Department, City of New York.

My dear Sir:-

I hold Police Permit No. 335 for carrying a pistol. This permit should be renewed before December 1st but I am at present in Europe and will not return until February 1st.

Would you kindly write me at my office, No. 69 Fifth Avenue and let me know what steps should be taken during my absence for the renewal of this permit? The matter will be attended to by my assistant.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/W

011414

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

Jan. 5,1923.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

On October 9th you promised to give the Library a book evening some time in January. These pleasant occasions are being held on Wednesday evenings. Could you give us either Jan. 17, Jan. 24th?

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

4/21/95

ER:L

1923

January 8th, 1923.

Miss Ernestine Rose, Branch Librarian,
135th St. Branch, No. 103 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Rose:-

4/21/94

I can lecture for you either the 17th or 24th, if you will let me know which date you prefer by return mail.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

[NEW YORK CITY — PUBLIC LIBRARY]

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

Feb. 6,1923.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

I am very much pleased that you are considering seriously the idea of using the third floor of the library for a Negro theatre movement. I am quite sure that the library authorities will be more than pleased to have this done.

Unfortunately, the Red Cross is using this room for a local teaching centre, and as they were given to understand that the room would be theirs for the year, I do not feel like dispossessing them until next year. But I am sure that the room could be used at certain times even now, and there is another room which could be used for meetings, etc.

4/21/96

I shall be glad to talk this over with you at any time you like.

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

ER:L

Branch Librarian.

A...5 1923

April 17, 1923.

9/21/90

Miss Ernestine Rose,
New York Public Library,
103 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Rose:

I want to talk to you further about the proposed "Little Negro Theatre". Let me know some time when I can see you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PS

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

April 24, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

4/21/65

I shall be glad to talk with you whenever you like about the "Little Negor Theatre" proposition.

I shall be in the library Wednesday evening for the special memorial service for Mr. Krehbiel, and perhaps might see you then, ff you plan to come. I shall also be here all day Thursday of this week, and Tuesday evening of next. Or I will meet you in your own office if you will let me know a time.

Sincerely yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:B

April 25th, 1925.

Miss Ernestine Rose,
135th Str et Branch, N. Y. Public Library,
New York City.

4/21/94

My dear Miss Rose:-

Dr. Du Bois has been suddenly called out of town but we are hoping for his return by May 1st. At that time I will call your letter to his attention and he will probably get in touch with you.

Yours truly,

JEW/W

1923

4/21/63

May 3, 1923.

Miss Ernestine Rose,
New York Public Library,
103 West 135th Street,
New York City.

Dear Miss Rose:

I just returned to town this morning. Let me know some evening this week when you will be in.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

1923

May 5, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I shall be in Tuesday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock and Monday until 6:30. Will some one phone me when to expect you?

Very sincerely yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER:B

M. P. W.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

May 10, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

4/21/89

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter sent me by Mr. Peixotto. I should be glad to have you use it as you see fit.

I am also sending you two tickets to an entertainment given by the New York Public Library Staff Association, a body of which I have been president during the past year. I hope that you will be able to make use of them.

This morning I talked with Mr. Hopper, and he suggests that we proceed with the theatre matter, taking care only to have a club organization and keep our audiences very small. Will you let me know when you wish to go ahead? We could have meetings and make our preparations before the Red Cross actually vacates the room.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernestine Rose

ER:B

[enclosure]

Children's Theatre

Fifth Avenue and 104th Street
New York

Tuesday Evening, May 15th, at 8 o'clock.

"Library Chauve-Souris"

Presented by
Staff Association of
New York Public Library

4/21/17

[enclosure]

Children's Theatre

Fifth Avenue and 104th Street

New York

Tuesday Evening, May 15th, at 8 o'clock.

"Library Chauve-Souris"

Presented by

Staff Association of

New York Public Library

4/21/19

4/21/86

May 15th, 1923.

Miss Ernestine Rose,
103 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Rose:-

Thank you so much for the tickets which you have sent me. I am unable to use them on account of another engagement.

I am glad to have Peixotto's letter. I will write you again soon about the Little Theatre.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH, 103 WEST 135TH STREET

September 29, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/21/92

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I find that a number of people wish to get together to discuss forming a little Theatre group. Some of these people are coming in Tuesday evening, October 2, to talk the matter over.

Knowing your interest, I am writing to ask if you will not join us. We should not feel that we could go very far up here without your help. I wonder, too, if Mr. Johnson would not care to come. This would, I imagine, interest him very much.

Hoping for your interest and aid,
I am

Very truly yours,

Ernestine Rose

Branch Librarian.

ER.B

[NEW YORK (CITY)-TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT]

39-1

CITY OF NEW YORK
TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT
MANHATTAN
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
CENTRE AND CHAMBERS STREETS

In Re Premises-
117 Edgecombe Ave.,
Manhattan.

Sept. 7th, 1923.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
Manhattan.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your communication of recent date, you are informed that an Inspector of this Department visited the above premises on several occasions and reports no nuisance from gas engine in cellar as no unnecessary noise emanates from same, also that said machine is situated in a fireproof room in cellar, therefore, there is no fire hazard.

Respectfully,

John P. Kinsella

1st DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

WJM/MFD.

4/29/52

[NEW YORK (STATE)-Public Service Commission]

C.

1923

May 22, 1923.

Secretary of the New York State
Public Service Commission,
30 Church Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I have sent the enclosed communications to the New York Telephone Company and despite their promise to attend to this matter I have been one week in my new home without telephone service and I am unable, after repeated telephoning, to Columbus Official 50, to get any satisfaction.

Will you kindly inform me what steps I can take to compel the Telephone Company to give me service and to make proper reparation for loss of service?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP
Enc.

[NEW YORK - STATE - SENATE]

1923

February 15, 1923.

Senator James W. Walker,
State Capitol,
Albany, New York.

My dear Sir:

I want most emphatically to endorse your proposition of repealing the present boxing law in New York state unless Muldoon can act like a man and not like a coward. I hope you will push this matter to the end.

I am editor of The Crisis magazine and you will find my biography in "Who's Who in America".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[NY State - Governor]

1923

May 17, 1923.

The Honorable Alfred E. Smith,
Governor, The Capitol,
Albany, New York.

Sir:

4/11/23

I wish to protest against the proposed amendment to the tenement house law known as the Jesse Bill Print number 2190 - to amend the tenement house law in relation to three family converted dwellings.

I think the tendency to lower housing standards is a most dangerous thing and I trust that you will veto this bill which I am sure would never have been passed if the public had known of it. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF

[NY State-Governor]

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

JAMES A. PARSONS
COUNSEL TO THE GOVERNOR

May 19, 1923

1923

4/6/14

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The Governor directs me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of May 17th and to state that same will receive his careful attention when the legislation to which you refer is taken up by him for consideration.

Very truly yours,

James A. Parsons
h m

K

Pan African

August 3, 1923.

Mr. Rollow Ogden,
Editor New York Times,
229 West 43rd Street,
New York City.

Personal.

Sir:

The third Pan African Congress meets in Lisbon, Portugal next month, September. You have, perhaps, heard something of the first and second congresses held in Paris and London. In going to Lisbon we are going rather outside theattention of the ordinary press reports and at the same time coming nearer Africa and the great colonial and race problems.

I am trying to arrange to attend this congress but something depends upon the literary work that I can get in connection with it. I write to inquire if possibly the New York Times would not feel it worth while to commission me for one or two articles? I shall seek to look into some of the color and race problems of Spain, Portugal and North Africa and possibly West Africa as far as Liberia.

I should be glad to know if either the daily or Sunday Times would be interested in any such articles.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/15/47

July 30, 1923.

Editor of the New York World,
Pulitzer Building,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

The third Pan African Congress is scheduled to meet in Lisbon, Portugal the week of September ninth. I would like to attend but something depends upon the amount of literary work that I can do while abroad. I should like to look into racial problems in the Latin countries and north Africa and possibly take a short trip down the African west coast.

I am writing to ask if The World, in any of its editions, morning, evening or Sunday World, would feel justified in ordering any articles from me in case I make the trip?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

The Twentieth Century Negro Library

VOLUME I

The Life and Works of Paul Laurence Dunbar

Containing His Complete Poetical Works, His Best Short Stories
Numerous Anecdotes and a

Complete Biography by Lida Keck Wiggins

And an Introduction by William Dean Howells

Besides, the book contains over half a hundred Intensely Interesting and Attractive Illustrations, consisting of Full Page Half Tones and Photo-Engravings.

A UNIQUE BOOK

THIS WORK stands in a class alone as the only volume ever published to the memory of a ***Black Poet*** and literary man. Paul Dunbar was the ***World's Greatest Negro Poet.*** The fact that he had no white blood in his veins makes his marvelous achievements in the literary world more astounding. He died at the age of thirty-three. During this short career he produced some four hundred published poems and a great number of prose stories. From the depths of poverty he rose to the pinnacle of fame.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR IS DEAD—but HIS WORKS WILL LIVE FOREVER

BY ALL RACES AND UNDER ALL SKIES the poems and stories of Paul Dunbar are being read, and a decade later the world will have learned to know better than it does now, the loss it sustained when the greatest poet of his race, and one of the greatest of any race, passed into the silence and dropped the veil. His great sympathy, his lofty sentiment, his ready wit and humor, will soothe many a weary heart, and make life brighter. All too soon did the candle of this brilliant young life flicker out.

The Biography of Paul Laurence Dunbar
By Lida Keck Wiggins

IS AS INTERESTING as a novel and as fascinating as a fairy tale. Every page is brightened by interesting data. With touching pathos the author refers briefly to the humble birth of Dunbar—his poverty, obscurity, and hopelessness. After graduation from high school, we see him as an ***Elevator Boy*** at a salary of $4.00 a week, with which he supports himself and his mother. Here he worked out some of his most charming poems. One of these "Drowsy Day," fell into the hands of ***James Whitcomb Riley*** who after reading it wrote Dunbar a complimentary letter which he always preserved as one of his treasures.

Paul Dunbar was also a Great Prose Writer

IN "THE LIFE AND WORKS of Paul Laurence Dunbar" we publish about one hundred pages of his ***Best Prose Stories.*** They are as clever as were ever written. Nowhere else is ***Negro Life and Character*** so truthfully and strikingly portrayed. You will find many a laugh in such storis as "A Family Feud," "Jimsella," "The Walls of Jericho," "How Brother Parker Fell from Grace," "A Supper by Proxy," etc. And if you care to look at a chapter of life's tragedies, read "The Faith Cure Man."

VOLUME II

THE NEW PROGRESS OF A RACE

—— OR ——

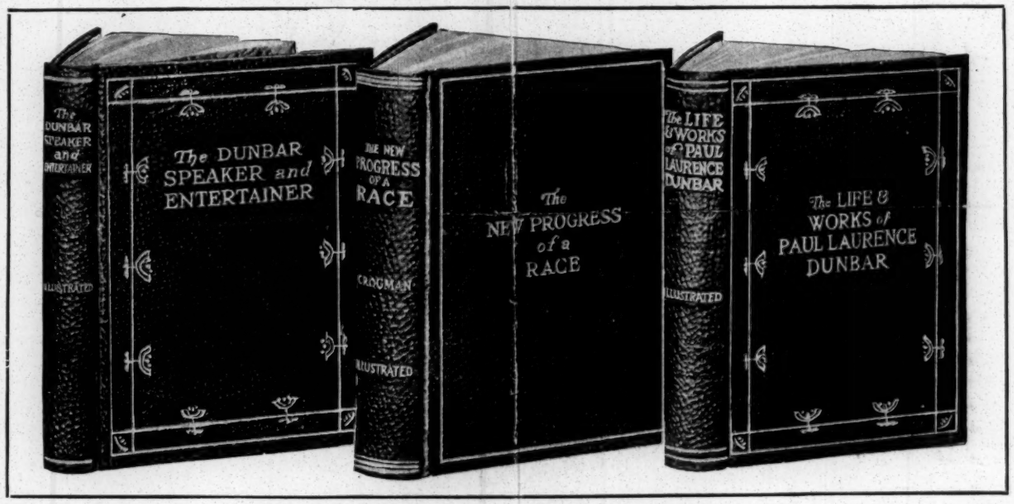
The Remarkable Advancement of the American Negro

REVISED AND ENLARGED BY

W. H. CROGMAN, LL. D. AND J. L. NICHOLS, A. B.

With an Introduction by R. R. Moton, LL. D.

Principal Tuskegee Institute President National Negro Business League



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(OVER)

VOLUME III

The Dunbar Speaker and Entertainer

Containing the Best Prose and Poetic Selections
By and About the Negro

Edited by Alice Dunbar-Nelson

With an Introduction by Leslie Pinckney Hill,
Principal Cheney Training School for Teachers

Never before has such a perfect galaxy of Negro Literature been collected between the covers of a single volume. THE MASTER MINDS OF THE NEGRO RACE have contributed their finest thoughts, their most sincere aspirations, and their greatest elequence to this anthology.

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D. T. Williamson	William C. Bryant
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Charlotte Forten Grimke	Alma Ellerbe
Ruth McEnery Stuart	Emmett J. Scott
John R. Dungee	Charles Welton
James Weldon Johnson	Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Alice Dunbar Nelson	Orlando Taylor
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Lucy Hale Topley.....Pres. Spelman Seminary
Jas. A. Booker.....Editor "Baptist Vanguard"
Geo. A. Knox.....Editor "The Freeman"
L. W. Rogers.....Tex. State Super. Negro Schools
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Yes, we'll send you this magnificent three-volume set containing over 1200 large pages, over 300 half tone engravings, and hundreds of priceless Race facts, without one penny in advance. Simply sign and return the handy coupon. Don't send any money but when the books arrive pay the postman $1.90 plus a few cents postage, and then send the balance ($3.00) in three monthly installments. But remember that there is no sale—no obligation to pay anything—until you see the books and are satisfied.

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Do You Know That:

—King "Tut" was a Negro?
—certain Negroes pay over $100,000 income tax?
—Chicago's first settler was a Negro?
—America's greatest verse critic is a Negro?

Do You Know What:

—the Race is doing in Religion, Art, Music, Literature?
—Negroes are doing in business?
—world famous composer was a Negro?
—the Woman's Clubs are doing for the Race?

Do You Know Why:

—Paul Laurence Dunbar's works still live?
—a Negro Regiment took more decorations than any other U. S. unit?
—Negro children never get the truth from their school books?
—the Negro is leaving the South?

Do You Know Who:

—is who in the Negro Race?
—wrote the masterpieces of Negro eloquence?
—is serving the government in high official positions?
—runs the largest Protestant Church in the World?

Do You Know How:

—the Race problem can be solved?
—Race pride may be cultivated?
—to work out a program of home instruction?
—to plan interesting and instructive entertainments?

The 20th Century Negro Library answers all these questions and hundreds of others. It contains more valuable information about the Negro Race than all the other books ever published.

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If you want to be right.

Dear Friend: Naperville, Illinois

Will you examine THE 20TH CENTURY NEGRO LIBRARY if I will send it right to your home, on approval?

If it were possible for me to list and describe in detail all the subjects covered in these three treasure volumes you would be amazed. The set includes all the published writings of Paul Laurence Dunbar, whose work ranks with that of Keats, Shelly and Burns; an authentic record of Negro achievement having no equal in the history of mankind; together with the selected masterpieces of Negro eloquence - over 1200 large pages in all - more than 300 engravings and special drawings, showing who's who and what's what in the Race.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO EXAMINE THESE REMARKABLE BOOKS?

You are vitally interested in America's Race Problem. You want to bring about friendship and understanding between the Races. These reference books of true historic and literary merit will give you that broad knowledge of the situation which will help you do your part. They are indorsed by people in every walk of life among whom we find the names of the late President Roosevelt, hundreds of College Presidents, Teachers, Ministers, Lawyers, Editors, and thousands of satisfied purchasers.

SAVE $3.00 - THE AGENT'S PROFIT - Here is your chance to cut out the middle man and get this unique set at a price so low that the limited edition will be snapped up at once. Simply pay the postman a deposit of $1.90 plus a few cents postage. Examine the books at your leisure, then remit $1.00 a month for three months, a total of $4.90 - the bargain price. If you are not absolutely satisfied send them back and I will refund every cent of the money you have paid, promptly and cheerfully.

SEND NO MONEY - Take no risk. Don't even bother to write a letter. Just sign the handy blank, slip it into the self addressed envelope and mail TODAY, before the supply is exhausted.

Faithfully yours, J. L. Nichols Pres.

4/29/61

April 12th, 1923.

Messrs. J. L. Nichols & Co.,
Editorial Department,
Naperville, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

I note that you are publishing a Dunbar "Speaker and Entertainer" and are advertising therein a contribution from my pen. I beg to say that I have given you no authority to do this. I wish to know where you got the matter that you are advertising, and I wish the advertisement thereof stopped forthwith. I shall expect to hear from you by return mail.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/W

J.Schiller Nicolas,
1127,Avenue du Coste,
Port-au-Prince,Haiti.
May 18th,1923.

Mr.W.Burghart Dubois,
Editor of the Crisis,
70,5th Ave..,N.Y.

1923

My dear Mr.Dubois:

Before making any apology for infringing upon your time and thus disturbing you from your multifarious occupations,permit me to identify myself first.I am no other than the young man who, knowing your sound views and your profound knowledge of the Negro problem as it exists in the U.S.,was responsible for your giving a conference ab rather a lecture at the Cornell University Cosmopolitan Club,in the spring of last year.Therefore,we are not strangers to each other.I met you upon a noble occasion which has left an indelible impression upon my mind.

The aim of this letter is to beg you to help me in my entangling and unenviable situation.Immediately after receiving my M.S. in agriculture from Cornell,I wrote to the Haitian Government concerning the possibilities of obtaining a position in the Department of Agriculture.This I did with a spirit of self-sacrifice which I never thought I was capable of.But when I thought of the lamentable status of this branch here,and the abject conditions of ignorance of our peasants,and the marvelous possibilities or my field in Haiti,I forsook all considerations of individuality.As much as I hate the intrusion of the white man in our national affairs,I felt felt that my own political views should be discarded and eclipsed before the gigantic opportunity of serving my people.I had

enticing offers from two Negro Universities,and a white industrial high school in Penn.I left all that to regain my native land,which I love so much and for which I do feel that I could do the work of a million men.My parents and my brothers objected strongly to my return,pretexting that a man of character had no more chance to evoluate here than an enraged dog.Being imbued with American idealism,the push ,the enthusiasm,and the feeling that the word "impossible"is a myth,which is so characterisric of America,I came back in spite of everything after being assured by Mr.Borno and Mr.Rameau,then his secretary of Agr.., that I am the man of the hour,to use a vernacular expression(N.Y.),and that immediately upon my return,they would utilize my knowledge.

4/29/25

I have been back since the 11th of September 1922,and it is only last month that necessity forced me to accept a job as instructor in a miniature agricultural school for 60 dollars a month,one third of which goes to paying my carfares to get to the place.

Seven months'experiences in this enchanting land of Haiti have given me a wealth of knowledge of the Haitian imbroglio.This very fiasco puts a ban upon the candid, stern expression of my thoughts.To tell you about the fathomless abyss which we dug ourselves,and which some unscrupulous rascals of our sadly organized society,clique,I should have said(for Haiti is not a nation;it is a conglomeration of various groups of factions,which have sold the country,hands and feet bound,and which would not hesitate for a second to do it again,with the only difference that they would probably select a better and more humane buyer than the Yankee)are digging deeper.My heart aches,when I make such confession,Mr.Dubois.But having cultivated truth in American Universities for five years,I cannot give up this wonderful guide.

My culture is incompatible with an inactive life,an improduc-

tive life,morally and intellectually especially.Before I decided to return,I was aware of what odds I was to meet.I knew that financially and intellectually,I would be at a loss,but I had assumed that,being the only agricultural expert in the country,I would be placed in such a position that I could,thru.my technical knowledge,accrue considerable moral benefits.The satisfaction of giving a systematic direction to Agriculture here would fill me with happiness.What has done Mr.Borno, the negrophobe,who,like emperor Claudius,of ancient Rome,would wish that all negroes had one head so that he could cut it?He has made a contract with the American Government for a superintendent of Agriculture at 10,000 dollars a year and an assistant at 7,500.Both are to be whites.The superintedent is to be Mr.Freeman,of the University of Texas,who has accepted the offer of the Haitian Government.

4/29/66

I think I have stated my case as sincerely as I possibly can. I am asking you to kindly see if you could not place me in some Negro University.I can teach :Agronomy,vegetable growing,pomology,botany, plant physiology,agricultural chemistry,general chemistry,plant pathology,soils,general bacteriology,milk and soil bacteriology.As an undergraduate at Syracuse Un..,my specialties were Agronomy and agricultural chemistry.As a ~~graduate~~ post-graduate at Cornell,I specialized in pomology and agronomy.

A position in the teaching profession would harmonize very well with my program.Seeing that nothing can be done with the present Haitian generation(including both old and new),and that the Occupation is ruining and desintegrating the country to its very fibers,I want to go back to the only real friend that we have in the world,namely the American Negro.I want to expose to them the unbelievable conditions of their unfortunate Haitian brothers(who,it is true have always looked d down upon them and used to call them servile,sycophants etc..)who have gone astray,but who,under good leadership and supervision,can find their

way to the road of honor,dignity,and civilization.We cannot take the initiative.We are incapable of that.Fifty years of disorganization,which have given a chance for egotism,unreasonable individualism to develop to the detriment and annihilation of altruism,patriotism,have polluted our minds.Our "elite",which is composed of some fine intellects,has not a breadth of morality.It has always contented itself to exploit the ignorant masses,thereby amassing fortunes to benefit their gods and goddesses,the white men and women,in Europe.The initiative must come from you.You must make the first step.We must rouse the sympathy,the altruism of our American brothers.Campaigns must be organized to raise funds for the building of a college and an industrial school.The Roman catholic church,who ,like the Scythes,of ancient days,used to blind their slaves, so that they could not be disturbed from beating the milk,is opposed to any modern ,progressive program.They have given us the cult of Caucasian hero-worship,of which Mr.Borno is so imbued.

4/29/67

Mr.Dubois,I am sorry that I cannot open my heart to you as I should like to.If they fall upon this letter,you know what will happen Please do your best for me,to have me come back to this wonderful land where I may be given a chance to work the salvation of Haiti in co-operation with my friends.My fatherland will not afford me the opportunity.I am ready to come at any time.

I am sending you a picture of mine,taken with my M.S.gown.

Please do not say that I am imposing upon your generosity.I am young,Mr.Dubois.I was 24 last December.But since I was 18,I have alays been inspired with big things.Give me a chance.

I trust that this letter will find you in perfect health.

Sincerely yours,

Schiller Nicolas

P.S. You can reprint the picture in your University number. This letter is strictly confidential. S. Nicolas

1923

4/29/23

June 12th, 1923.

Mr. J. Schiller Nicolas,
1127 Avenue du Coste,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of May 16th which I have read with interest. I do not think you will have any difficulty in securing work as a teacher of agriculture.

I would advise you to secure the latest report of the Commissioner of Education with its list of Negro schools, and to make application there, stating your qualifications. Also you might apply to the Assistant Superintendent of Colored Schools, Washington, D. C., and to the principal of the colored high school of St. Louis, Mo. If I can advise you further, I shall be glad.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

PRESIDENT
DR. H. O HARDING

FIRST VICE-PRES.
DR. T. E. HANSON

SECOND VICE-PRES
DR J. T. GRANADY

The North Harlem Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.

TREASURER
DR. E. E BEST

FIN. SECRETARY
DR. A. B. GRAVES

REC. SECRETARY
DR. T. O. JOHNSON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR P. M. MURRAY DR. E. E. RAWLINS
DR. ST CLAIR JONES

Aug. 4, 1923.

Aug. 1923

11621

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of The Crisis,
N.Y. City.

Sir:-

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter sent to the late President Harding, and also to General Haines.

Very truly yours.

T. O. Johnson.

[enclosure]

PRESIDENT
DR. H. O HARDING
FIRST VICE-PRES.
DR. T. E. HANSON
SECOND VICE-PRES
DR J. T. GRANADY

The North Harlem Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.

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REC. SECRETARY
DR. T. O. JOHNSON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR P. M. MURRAY DR. E. E. RAWLINS
DR. ST CLAIR JONES

July 24, 1923.

President Warren G. Harding,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The North Harlem Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association emphatically urges that, in the interest of the maimed and crippled soldiers, the decision of the President and the Veterans Bureau--to man the Tuskeegee Veterans' Hospital with a complete Colored personnel--be strictly adhered to.

Common sense and Medical judgement indicate the need of a sympathetic atmosphere and a tranquil environment for the proper care and treatment of these men who have risked the supreme sacrifice.

To attempt the treatment of shell shocked soldiers in an atmosphere replete with Ku Klux parades, mob violence, and race antipathy would be contrary to the dictates of sound medical judgement and common sense.

To force these men to submit to treatment under such conditions and at the hands of a prejudiced and unsympathetic personnel would be cruel in the extreme and entirely without consideration for the patients' welfare.

Should the Government feel itself unable to keep its promise of a complete colored personnel because of fear of offence to "unreconstructed rebels" of Alabama, the interests of the health of the disabled veterans demand that hospital facilities be obtained within the confines of civilization.

We have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

THE NORTH HARLEM MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

(signed) H. O. Harding
T. O. Johnson.

2162/h

January 31, 1923.

4/29/84

Mr. Hosea M. Nyabango,
Gammon Theological School,
South Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Boy:

I am afraid that you do not thoroughly understand the conditions upon which you were admitted to this country. They are as follows: I have entered to a five hundred dollar bond to the United States government on condition that you shall be a student and that you shall regularly pay your bills. If at any time you cease to be a student or accumulate unpaid bills it will mean that you will have to be sent home. It was for this reason that I strongly advised you not to leave Tuskegee with any unpaid bills and I am now writing to the President of Gammon to ask if your bills are paid there.

I have never received any remittances from your father for you. If he is able to support you, you should make an effort to let him know what monies you need.

You must remember also that these conditions as to the bond remain in force just as long as you are in America and that at any time you do not fulfill them you will have to be deported.

As my report to the government concerning you has to go in within a few days please let me hear from you immediately and let me know what your situation is.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

98/2/4

4/29/90

January 31, 1923.

Sir:

Your son Hosea K. Nyabango arrived in this country in 1921. He was not allowed to enter the country for three months until I promised the United States government that he should enter as a student and that his bills would be paid. They made me give bond so that if he ceased to become a student or did not pay his bills he would be compelled to send him home at his own expense.

He assured me that you were able and willing to pay his expenses. As you know very well you have sent me no funds whatsoever for this purpose and yet you have written to the president of Oxmon Theological school sayhing that I would pay his bills. I will do nothing of the sort. I never promised to and I cannot afford to. If therefore you want the boy to stay in school you must send him sufficient money to pay for his schooling.

I write you this clear and definite statement in order that you will know just the situation of affairs.

Very sincerely yours,

[Nail and Parker]

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

January 3, 1923

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of-

Liberty Bond in the sum First Loan Converted	$50
Bond Second Loan Converted	50
Third Liberty Loan Bond	50
Check drawn to my order in the sum of	150

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:R

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

1923

January 5, 1923

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed are receipted water and land tax bills for the year 1922 and also receipt, showing payment of interest, the Farmers' loan and Trust Company.

Your insurance policies I turned over to our insurance man for transfer. They will be sent you upon their return from the various companies' offices.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Nail.

President

N:r/3 enclosures

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

1923

January 6, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed is a closing report from Katz & Levy in the transaction for premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

You will notice the information with reference to the dates for payment of interest and instalment is at the bottom of the sheet. You had better make a proper record of this so that you will have it before you at all times.

I am advised by the office of Katz & Levy that there is still due from the sale of the liberty bonds $4.06. The bonds brought $147. I would thank you to send this amount at your convenience.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r / 1 enclosure

[enclosure]

XIV

CLOSING REPORT

of

606 St. Nicholas Ave.

JACOB BREEN
to
NINA G. DuBOIS

Closed January 4th, as of January 1st, 1923.

SELLING PRICE		$22,000.00
Insurance		36.65
		$22,036.65
On contract	$1,000.00	
First mortgage	11,000.00	
Int. Dec. 15th	27.50	
Second mortgage	5,000.00	
Purchase money mtge	4,000.00	
	$21,027.50	21,027.50
		$ 1,009.15

Paid as follows:-

Check of John E. Nail	$708.09	
Check of John E. Nail	150.00	
Liberty bonds	147.00	
	$1005.09	1,005.09
		$ 4.06

Paid by DuBois to K & L

Stamps on bond	$ 2.00
Drawing bond & mtge	20.00
Drawing extra deed from Mrs. to Mr.DuBois	10.00
	$32.00

Paid by Mrs.DuBois to N.Y.Title & Mtge Co.

Mortgage tax	$20.00
Recording Mtge	6.00
Recording deed	3.00
Title policy	133.30
Survey	10.00
	$172.30

First mortgage held by Elsa Baroness von Steinaecker c/o Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 16 William Street, New York City. Interest at 6% payable June and December 15th. Principal due January 15th, 1926.

Second mortgage of $5,000. held by Merit Realty Co. 135 Broadway, New York City. $250. due April 1st, 1923 and a similar sum of $250. quarterannually thereafter until fully paid with interest at 6% on each instalment date.

Sh182/b

Third mortgage of $4,000.00 held by Jacob Breen c/o Katz & Levy, 38 Park Row, New York City, payable $500. April 1st, 1923 and $500. every three months thereafter and the balance January 1st, 1925 with interest at 6%.

1923

January 8th, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

Enclosed is the check for $4.06 for the balance due Messrs. Katz and Levy.

I suggest that I see you Tuesday, January 9th between five and six o'clock concerning the writ of dispossession. Is there any way, that we can, without trouble, see any of the apartments or get information concerning them from the janitor?

Mrs. Du Bois thinks that unless the stairs are unusally steep, she would like to live three flights up. If they are pretty steep, then two flights up.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W
(Enc)

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

1923

January 10, 1923

4/14/19

Dr.W. E. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of check for $4.06, being the amount to cover the difference of what was received from the sale of the liberty bonds and is due Katz & levy.

I am returning the letter from Brentano's addressed to you. I wish to thank you for your interest in the matter of Pushkin.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r/1 enclosure

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

January 15, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

My collector reports that the tenants in 606 St. Nicholas Avenue are not willing to have their apartments examined by the owner. His suggestion is that you go directly to the house and see if they will not permit you to go through their apartments. If they are unwilling to do this, we will have to decide finally to select an apartment and begin our action.

I shall await for further instructions after the result of your visit to the property.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

January 22nd, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

In accordance with my conversation with your secretary over the telephone, I wish notice served on the tenant of the third story of No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, that I desire possession of their apartment for my personal use as soon as possible, and under no circumstances later than April 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

January 23, 1923

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/14/14

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed is the title policy from the New York Title and Mortgage Company and enclosed also is memorandum concerning the mortgages which will give you all the information necessary for payment of interest and instalment of each mortgage.

I am informed by the office of Katz and Levy that as soon as the other papers are returned from the register's office, they will forward them to you.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r/2 enclosures

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

4

1923

January 24, 1923

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

With reference to the apartment and proceedings necessary to secure it in 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, the attorneys have been instructed to start at once.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

February 5th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Nail,
147 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

I am leaving the city, February 16th and shall probably not return until April 5th or 6th. I shall, however, arrange before I go, to have the proper checks in your hands.

I think we should better have a consultation this week. When do you make an accounting for the rents? The deed and the insurance papers have not been received.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

February 6, 1923

4/1/23

Dear Dr. DuBois

If convenient, suppose you come to my house Thursday evening, February 8 after eight o'clock, and we will go over all of your matters.

I am sure by this time you have received the statement.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

N:r

54

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 165 \\ 165 \\ \hline 330 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 23 \end{array}$$

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

February 10, 1923

4/17/23

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 FifthAvenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed is deed to premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. Kindly sign the enclosed receipt and return it to this office.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r/enclosures

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

February 15, 1923

41/4/23a

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed are promissory notes as per my promise.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:/2 enclosures

1923

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

March 5, 1923

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
108 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

My dear Mrs. DuBois

This is to advise that the tenant whom you started suit against for possession of apartment for your own use and occupancy in premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, has removed from the house. I would, therefore, suggest that at your convenience you make arrangements to take possession.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

Treasurer?

March 27, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/1/23

My dear Dr. DuBois

This is to notify you that there will be an instalment in the amount of $500 and interest at 6% on $4000 April 1, 1923.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682 7683

March 28, 1923

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
108 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

52/114

My dear Mrs. DuBois

Enclosed is Travelers Insurance Company liability policy No. HP3359687 premium in the amount of $20.25 for first payment; bill is attached for this.

Enclosed also are certificates of policies that have been transferred to you as owner of 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, the original policies have been sent to the mortgagee:

Firemen's Insurance Company,	policy	No.	2071886
United States Fidelity & Guaranty"	"		GL20829
Niagara Fire Insurance Company	"	"	811478
National Ben Franklin Fire	"	"	226710
Hartford Accident & Indemnity	"	"	103719

Kindly acknowledge receipt of enclosures.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Nail

President

N:r/enclosures

March 28th, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
147 West 136th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

Enclosed please find check for Thirty-Four ($34) Dollars to pay the water rent of No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

March 29, 1923

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/14/27

My dear Dr. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of your check in the amount of $34 to be used in payment of water bill for 1923 on premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

March 29th, 1923.

Mr. John E. Hail,
147 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hail:-

Enclosed please find check for Eight Hundred Eighty-Five ($885) Dollars to pay installments and interest on the second and third mortgages of No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. Enclosed also is a memorandum of these mortgages for your file.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(enclosures)

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

March 30, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 29 with check enclosed dated April 1, 1923 in the sum of $885 to be used for the payment of instalment and interest of second and third mortgages on 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

March 30, 1923

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
108 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

My dear Mrs. DuBois

Enclosed is estimate from the electrician. I have gone over the matter with him, but he explains that in view of the special situation with reference to your own apartment, it would be impossible for him to cut the cost for doing the work. Of course, this includes wiring the entire building.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Parker

N:r/enclosure

4/14/23

1923

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682 7683

March 31, 1923

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
108 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

My dear Mrs. DuBois

In accordance with our recent talk, I have authorized the plumber, John J. Gordon, to proceed to carry out the work provided for in his estimate dated March 19, 1923, and he is arranging to have a carpenter on the premises Monday morning to get an idea as to the cost for changing the partition to make the bath room larger and doing away with the present ice box situation.

We find also a condition in the basement which must be remedied. The sewer connection in the basement evidently needs cleaning and around the sewer, the floor has subken; this needs re-filling. This is a matter that I would rather have Dr. DuBois decide upon when he returns to the city. However, it must be remedied. In doing this, my impression is that we could fix the basement rooms up and use them for a janitor.

Mr. Gordon also states that a new line of pipes should be run through the building for the ice box drains.

If there is anything further you would like to talk with me about, concerning this letter, I should be very glad to have you telephone me upon receipt of it.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Nail

President

N:r

April 2nd, 1923.

Mr. John H. Nail,
147 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

Enclosed please find check for $251.08. This is in payment of $237.39. on the principal, $912.39. on my note dated January 4th, together with interest of $13.69. for three months, making a total of $251.08. Enclosed also is a new note of $675. at 6% for ninety days.

Very sincerely yours,

WWBD/W

(Enc)

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

April 3, 1923

Miss Jessie Fawcet
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/14/23

My dear Miss Fawcet

The check received March 29 in the amount of $885 is being used to take care of the following items:

Merit Realty Company	$325
Mary Schmalberg	560
	885

I wish to advise also that the matter of the insurance premium can wait until Dr. DuBois returns.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail
President

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

April 4, 1923

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
108 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

My dear Mrs. DuBois

Enclosed is an estimate from the carpenter, Wm. P. Callan & Sons.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r/enclosure

2/14/23

1923

April 10th, 1923.

Mr. J. T. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

I shall drop in Wednesday afternoon about five if that is satisfactory (if not, telephone) to talk over with you the following matters:

1st: The enclosed letter from the Travelers Insurance Company.

2nd: Expenditure for coal for the house No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. I find we have made already the following expenditures: - January $23., February - $204.50, March - $88.75. We allowed $400. for the year's coal. Did we under-estimate?

3rd: What is the policy of the Consolidated Gas Company with regard to gas ranges? The one in our apartment is, of course, too dirty and disreputable to think of keeping.

4th: I have written the carpenter a letter, copy of which I enclose.

Yours sincerely,

4/4/46

WWDD/W

M. Queeny.
Tel. Marbois 107

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

1923

April 12, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 FifthAvenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

With reference to expenditure for coal in your letter of April 10, I have gone over this matter with our Miss Liggan and find that the following amount of coal was ordered:

January	2 tons
February	14 "
March	7 "

an average of eight tons per month including steam and hot water coal.

This past season is not a fair test of coal consumption, because as a matter of fact, all owners have been compelled to burn more coal than under normal conditions due to the fact that we had to take substitutes and soft coal. You can appreciate that we do not get the same virtue out of the substitutes. In many cases we have to order more coal to make the substitutes burn.

I regret that you did not wait yesterday afternoon. I returned about twenty minutes after you had been here. I presume I will see you in a few days.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Parker

1923

April 13, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

The first mortgage on 605 St. Nicholas Avenue is held by Elsa Baroness von Steinaecker in care of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 15 William Street. The interest is due June 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

April 13, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

I have sent the enclosed letter to Callan, the carpenter. We have found that the refrigerator on the fourth floor had rotted the flooring and it would be dangerour to let it stay there. Perhaps you would like to look at it, but I think without doubt it must be taken out.

We are consulting with the decorator that I spoke to you about this afternoon. I will get his figures and let you know. Early next week I will get all the repairing figures together and consult with you so as to see just how near actual bankruptcy I am.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

April 14th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

I have sent the enclosed letter to Mr. Gordon.

I notice that in the fire-escapes on the back of our apartments, there are no ladders between the balconies. How persons are supposed to get down, I do not know. Is this according to law?

I shall see you early next week.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

April 14th, 1923.

Mr. Gordon, Plumber,
c/i Messrs. Hall and Parker,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

4/7/154

My dear Sir:-

Mrs. Du Bois wants a new bath tub in our apartment - and the one there changed to one of the apartments which has the worst tub, possibly the one on the 4th floor. Will you kindly consult us about the kind and cost of a bath tub?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

April 16, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/14/23

My dear Dr. DuBois

Your letter of April 14 states that there are no ladders to the fire escape on 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. I cannot understand this, because the law certainly requires ladders on the fire escape.

I willtalk with yuu about it when you call this week.

Yours very truly

Wm E. Nail

President

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

April 16, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New YorkCity

My dear Dr. DuBois

The collector who has charge of 606 St. Nicholas Avenue informs me that you are planning to instal white sinks in all of the apartments. If I might venture an opinion against this, I would suggest that the apartments will rent just as well equipped as they are at present, and I would make no change of this kind except in your own apartment.

I trust you understand the spirit in which this suggestion is intended.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

1923

April 17, 1923.

Mr. John E. Hall,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hall:

We do not plan to put white sinks in the apartments at present. That is simply one of our plans for the future. I appreciate your advice.

I have made a contract for painting and decorating with Samuel Burridge. I am enclosing a copy. If this work is well done I think he deserves attention. I have written Mr. Gordon to go ahead with the basement sewer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

1923

April 17, 1923.

Mr. John E. Hall,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hall:

Do you place automobile insurance. My car cost $1750 in 1920, May 1. I carry fire and theft and liability insurance. The present policy expires May 3. What figures can you offer?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

April 18, 1923

4/24/33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

In answer to your inquiry dated April 17 with reference to automobile insurance, I wish to advise that this office handles all kinds of insurance.

I will submit you a figure for the cost of an insurance policy in the sum of $1750.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

April 24, 1923.

Memorandum to Mr. Hail:

I shall probably be leaving for Nashville this afternoon. Inclosed is a letter from the insurance people. Also I have this letter from the carpenter. I do not propose to pay him until he finishes the work. He has dawdled about it and put us all back. I think Burridge is a good man and I wnat him to go ahead with all the decorating and such of the plastering and carpentry work as may be left over. I shall get back as soon as I can.

WSBD/PP
Enc.

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

1923

April 26, 1923

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I am returning agreement from S.F. Burridge, 49 West 131st Street.

Yours very truly

John E Nail

N:r/enclosure

[enclosure]

Return to W. E. B. Du Bois

S. F. BURRIDGE, Manager

49 WEST 131st STREET

New York, April 16, 1923.

I agree to pay the sum of $65.00 for the under mentioned work which is to be done at 606 At. Nicholas Avenue in the seven room apartment on the 4th floor: parlor ceiling to be washed and kalsomined, old paper to be removed and new paper put on; second bed room ceiling to be washed and kalsomined; front bed room ceiling to be washed and kalsomined, old paper to be removed and new paper put on; kitchen ceiling to be washed and kalsomined, walls to be painted; woodwork in whole apartment also to be painted; rear bed room ceiling to be washed and kalsomined, walls to have one coat of paint, wood work included; hall ceiling to be washed and kalsomined, old paper to be removed and new put on. All material for this job will be furnished by contractor.

4/17/23

Signed

April 30th, 1923.

Mr. John . Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

r. Du Bois is out of town. Upon his return to the office the latter part of this week, your letter of April 30th, with enclosure, will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

May 4, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Our Mr. Jenkins reports that refrigerators can be purchased - that will hold 85 pounds of ice - for $35 each, but in lots of four the price would be reduced to $32 each. Please let me know how many to order for 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Your apartment and the apartment on the fourth floor need refrigerators.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

P.S. These are Mace Refrigerators.

N:r

May 8th, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

Referring to your letter of May 4th, I think all the old refrigerators ought to eventually be torn out. At present I suppose we had better not disturb where there are tenants already in, as on the fifth and second floors. The old refrigerator is torn out on the fourth floor so that we would need one new one for that floor. We have our own refrigerator for the third floor; but there ought to be one for the first floor and possibly for the basement. That would mean two or three new refrigerators. I will leave this to your judgment.

Very sincerely yours,

WEPD/W

May 8, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

Enclosed is a memorandum of various points with regard to the house at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. Think them over and decide what is best in each case.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

[Enclosure]

May 8, 1923.

Memorandum to Messrs. Nail and Parker on 606 St. Nicholas Avenue:

1. I see that the Brown houses are having awnings put up. Must I follow suit?
2. The fourth floor is, I think, ready for occupancy. Locks will be needed there, also locks are needed for my apartment. Where shall I apply to get the proper sort of locks?
3. The spring on the front entrance door down stairs needs adjusting to keep the door from slamming.
4. A cement floor will have to be laid in the cellar and the partitions of the basement apartment raised where they have fallen away from the roof on account of the sinking of the cellar floor.
5. Shall I have Burbridge renovate the first floor apartment?
6. There is a big clothes pole in the back which is on my land but clothes lines are being strung to it from the corner house. This makes almost too much decoration. Can we have those clothes lines disconnected without bad feeling?
7. The big water leader from the roof to the sewer should be renewed while the plumber is at work.

4/14/24

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

May 8, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I am submitting a list of things needed in apartment on the first floor and in the apartment on the fourth floor:

First Floor

Renovate apartment complete
Remove coal range and put in gas range
New porcelain sink
New tub covers
New toilet seat

Fourth Floor

New ice box

The tenants are very anxious to move in by the 15th of May. Kindly

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

4/14/28

let me hear from you at once in this matter, because you are losing rent on account of the delay in tenants moving into the apartments.

Yours very truly

President

N:r

May 9th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Nail,
145 West 138th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

I have asked Burbridge if he can renovate the first floor apartment before the 15th. He will let me know to-morrow. If he cannot, I will telephone you.

Will you kindly have the plumber attend to the range, sink, tub covers and toilet seat and will you arrange for a gas range? Also, as I have written you before, I want a new ice box for the 4th floor.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

L6/62Ih

May 11, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

In response to your inquiry of May 8 with memorandum attached, I am enclosing estimate for the awnings for 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Locks can be secured from carpenters, as a rule, who put them on. We have carpenters who do work for this office.

In your own apartment, I would suggest that you secure special locks. On the front door, it would be well to have a spring, the carpenter can adjust this also. If we had a competent janitress, she could do this.

I would suggest that we get estimates for the cement floor to be laid in the cellar.

Partitions for the basement apartment can be arranged for through the painter. I would suggest that your painter proceed to do the work at once in the apartments ready for tenants to move into.

I will take a look at the clothes pole that the tenants, other than yours, use in the property in front of the clothes pole. They usually seek the permission of the owner of the pole when they wish to use it. If we conclude to discontinue permission for other tenants to use our pole, I will address a letter to the Philip A. Payton, Jr. Company to this effect.

The water leader from the roof to the sewer, I will take up with the plumber.

I trust this covers all of the questions outlined in your memorandum.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r/enclosure

101/621

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

May 14, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I am enclosing estimate for cementing the cellar at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. Kindly let me know if it all right for the man to start working on the job. Kindly return estimate.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r/enclosure

P.S. I am enclosing tax bill for the year 1923 on premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

May 15th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

Enclosed please find my check for $232.90 to pay the first half of my Real Estate taxes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

9

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

May 16, 1923

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dearDu Bois

I acknowledge receipt of check in the amount of $232.90 to be used in payment of first half taxes for 1923 on premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

May 17, 1923

Dr.W.E. B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Mrs. Harding, your tenant on the second floor in 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, advises that all of the other tenants have had sinks installed in their apartments, and she is complaining because a sink has not been installed in her apartment. Some doors were promised it seems for her apartment.

I would appreciate your advising me in this matter.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

n:r

1923

May 21, 1923.

Messrs Hall & Parker,
145 West 135 Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

4/14/10

With regard to matters at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue:

1. Please install a sink in Mrs. Harding's apartment, second floor and have such doors furnished as you think are necessary.

2. There is a lot of paper and wood and rubbish in thecellar at 606 and some more in the hall of my apartment. Please have the janitor or some one remove this as soon as possible and charge any extra expense to me.

3. Please have a proper spring on the front entrance door.

4. Please have the tenants in houses number 602 and 604 disconnect their clothes lines from the pole back of our house. I

have no objections to those in 608 using the pole if they wish.

5. Please order fourteen awnings from Feinberg & Rosenberg according to their estimate of May 9 which I am enclosing.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/PF

11/14/11

1923

May 22, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Nail on 605 St. Nicholas Ave.:

1. I have been unable to find out what kind of mechanic can attend to the walls in the basement apartment. Should they be raised and fixed before the concrete floor of the basement is put down?

2. Does the estimate for the concrete floor include concrete under the four closets and coal bins?

3. Is it possible to arrange for the disposal of the garbage and waste immediately by dumbwaiter or must we wait for the new janitor?

WEBD/PF

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135 St.,
New York City.

1023

May 23rd, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Parker:-

1. Please see that the apartment on the second floor is immediately fitted up - the floor fixed and a new refrigerator installed, and a new sink. Explain that we cannot install new tubs this year.

2. I have the following liability insurance policies: (a) United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, general liability policy #GL20829, $5,000. (b) Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, policy #103719, $1,000. (c) The Travelers Insurance Company, policy #HP3359687, $5,000 to $10,000.

3. If there is any further redecorating that ought to be done in the apartments on the 1st and 4th and 5th floors, please have it done.

4. In accordance with my note of yesterday, please see that the janitor clears away the papers and trash in the basement, otherwise the insurance people will be after us.

5. Someone from the 4th or 5th floor has been throwing down the dumbwaiter shaft. I should like to get the dumb-

waiter in operation for garbage and trash as soon as possible.

WEBD/W

2/19/47

1923

1923

May 25th, 1923.

Memo - 606 St. Nicholas Avenue:-

1. Please arrange with the janitor for the regular collection of garbage from the tenants. For this and other purposes, the system of electric bells on the dumbwaiter and for the front door should be put in order.

2. Please ask the plumber to connect a gas stove for us in our apartment on the third floor, and to attend to the leaks on the fifth floor - one in the bath room and one in connection with the old refrigerator.

3. I shall have Mr. Burbridge pull out the refrigerator on the fifth floor. Will you arrange for the carpentry and plastering to repair the place where the refrigerator is removed, and also for plastering around the sink.

4. The plumber should arrange for a refrigerator drain on the fifth floor as on the other floors and a new refrigerator should be placed there.

Messrs. Nail and Parker,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683
Tel. Bradhurst 0670-1

1923

May 26, 1923

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/14/23

Dear Dr. DuBois

All of the matters referred to in your communication of May 25 will receive attention.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

4/28/100

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER
TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683
Tel. Bradhurst 0670-1

May 28, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed is receipted tax bill, showing payment of taxes for 1923 on premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r/enclosure

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

May 29, 1923

1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

In response to your letter of May 22 in which you ask certain questions, I am giving you such information as you desire:

Your painter can arrange to have the walls plastered. I am getting an additional estimate from the mason for the bins and closets. His original estimate did not include these items.

I have instructed the collector for this house to inspect the matter of the garbage. There is no reason why the janitress, who is in our employ, should not call the garbage at regular hours.

Yours very truly

Nail & Parker

N:r

June 1st, 1923.

Memo to Messrs. Hail and Parker
in re: 606 St. Nicholas Avenue:-

1. I am enclosing a contract for the cementing of the cellar floor, including the parts beneath the bins - the total cost to be $115. The man was furnished by Burbridge.

   I know that Burbridge is slow, but his work is good and his charges far below that of the white contractors. The carpenter, Callans, charged me $65. for taking out one ice-box - Burbrudge took out three for the same price, with repairs.

2. Enclosed is a letter from the Travelers Insurance Company. I have sent you, I think, all of their previous notices. Will you kindly answer this? You might say, with regard to the stairs, that we are going to have all the halls and stairs redone. The work will be-bin within a week.

3. Just as soon as the cement floor is put in in the cellar, I shall have the basement apartment fixed up.

4. Yesterday morning and this morning the supply of hot water was almost missing. Is there any adequate reason?

WERD/W

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

1923

June 1, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/14/19

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed is a check for $6.85. My best recollection is that I instructed my secretary to furnish you with a check in this amount at the time I received your first memorandum. It is not my custom to delay settlements of this kind.

Yours very truly

N:r/check

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 6, 1923

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

In compliance with your request of June 1, I have informed the Travelers' Insurance Company that the work in 606 St. Nicholas Avenue will be started in the halls within a week.

I presume the reason for the inadequate water supply is largely due to the fact that the janitress has, perhaps, heard the rumor that we are going to make a change.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

1923

June 7, 1923.

Memo to Messrs. Hall & Parker in re 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

a. In a letter dated May 21st were the following items:

Please have a proper spring on the front entrance door.

Please have the tenants in houses number 602 and 604 disconnect thier clothes lines from the pole back of our house. I have no objections to those in 608 using the pole if they wish.

Please order fourteen awnings from Feinberg & Rosenberg according to their estimate of May 9th which I am enclosing.

Kindly let ke know what has been done with regard to these matters.

b. In your last statement you quoted that vouchers would follow in a short time. They have not yet come. I should like to have them, especially with regard to the item of forty five dollars in-

terest that I paid to the Merrit Realty Corporation. I do not understand this.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Messrs. Hail & Parker,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

June 7, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

The enclosed summons has been handed to Mrs. DuBois. Will you kindly see that it is taken care of? Please note that it is dated May 26 and that we do not live in Bronx County.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 8, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Our Miss Liggan who has charge of vouchers that are sent with statements, does not recall whether she sent with your March statement, a receipt from the Merit Realty Company.

The matter of the forty-five dollars ($45) you refer to in your letter of June 7 as being paid to the Merit Realty Company was an additional payment I made the company. When I forwarded the interest in the first instance, it was computed wrongly.

If you will look at your March statement, you will see-

Merit Realty Company	$250 principal
Merit Realty Company	30 interest

On your April statement you will find additional interest paid to the Merit Realty Company of $45, making a total of $325 that was the actual amount due the company.

I acknowledged receipt of your check of $885 you sent March 29, on April 3 and in my letter indicated how the check would be disbursed as follows:

Merit Realty Company	$325
Mary Schmalberg	560
Total	885

Now, I am writing the Merit Realty Company asking for a receipt. I assume that it has not been received by you. I trust this explanation will clear up the situation.

The other matters contained in your letter of June 7 will receive attention.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

President

4/29/99

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 8, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

There will be due and payable the Farmers Loan Trust Company six months interest on $11,000 June 15, 1923, covering mortgage on 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the amount of $330.

Yours very truly

President

N:r

4/4/89

4/29/98

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 9, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

After writing you yesterday the enclosed receipts, from Mary Schmalberg and the Merit Realty Company, were finally discovered in my office. I trust these will clear up the situation outlined in your letter of June 7.

I regret sincerely this annoyance to you.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

[Enclosure]

4/29/03 See next St. Bar statement

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682
7683

April 2, 1923

Received from Nail & Parker check in the amount of $560, being $500 on account of principal and $60 being quarterly interest due April 1, 1923, on premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Yours
Mary Schmaltz

[enclosure]

Dr. Dupois
Statement

4/29/24

April 4, 1923.

Received of Nail & Parker checks for three hundred twenty-five dollars ($325.00) covering installment to the amount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) and interest to the amount of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) due on mortgage covering premises at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

MERIT REALTY CORPORATION

Marcus L. Ogle

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 11, 1923

4/19/21

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed is a letter from the Philip A. Payton, Jr. Company in the matter of the clothes-pole belonging to 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r/enclosure

[enclosure]

TELEPHONE: AUDUBON 0945

V. DuBois

PHILIP A. PAYTON JR. COMPANY
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1900

127 WEST 141ST STREET
NEW YORK

June
Nine
1923

Nail & Parker,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your letter, requesting that we notify the tenants to discontinue the use of the clothes-pole in 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. We have accordingly notified them to that effect, and shall do all we can to see that they cease to use same.

Kindly let us know if there is any further encroachment from this source.

Respectfully yours,
PHILIP A. PAYTON JR. COMPANY,
BY W. H. Wortham
President

WHWortham/PS

NOTE – Address all communications to the COMPANY, not to any individual.

June 12th, 1923.

Mr. J. M. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

Will you kindly send me a memorandum of my total indebtedness for repairs at No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, so far as your office has had charge; also the amount paid and the balance due.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/W

June 14, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135 St.,
New York City.

83/414

Dear Mr. Nail:

Enclosed please find my check for three hundred thirty dollars ($330), six months interest on th first mortgage of 503 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

[1923]

	January 4th, 1923, and previous - paid on home	$1301.06
23-2	March 30th, water rent	34.00
	April 1st, Mortgage int. and p.....	885.00
	April 4th, Nail note	251.08
7/48	April 10th, Insurance	20.25
	May 9th, repairs	71.60
	May 15th, Tax	232.90
	May 18th, repairs	40.00
	May 29th, Fixtures	47.51
	May 31st, repairs	70.00
	June 11th, repairs	147.00
	June 14th, interest	330.00
		$3450.40

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 15, 1923

Dr. W. E.B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

1923

I acknowledge receipt of your check in the sum of $330, being in payment of six months' interest, covering mortgage on premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

June 15, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
146 West 135 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

This is simply to remind of of the summons in the liability case of Rhodes against DuBois. I think the matter was to come up some time next week although possibly it may be the week after. I sent you a copy of the summons.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

June 16th, 1923.

Mr. J. F. Hail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hail:-

Enclosed is a gas bill. I am not paying it because you have been paying the former bills and I am not sure whether this is correct or not. This is the bill for the house and not the one for the apartment.

Very sincerely yours,

WHBD/W

1923

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 18, 1923

Dr. W. E.B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

In response to your letter of June 12, requesting amount of total indebtedness owed for repairs on 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, I wish to advise that our statement sent you two or three days ago, showing an over-draft, I believe covers all of the present indebtedness.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N;R

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 18, 1923

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

The summons served on Mrs. Nina G. DuBois in the Rhodes liability case has been turned over to the liability company. You need have no concern about this. The company negotiates with the person involved.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

4/14/24

June 19th, 1923.

Memo to Messrs. Nail and Parker -
in re: 606 St. Nicholas Avenue:-

1 - I have three or four times asked for information about our awnings. One of the workmen tells us that there are awnings in our basement. Do they belong to our house? If so, why have I not been notified; and why have not the awnings been put up instead of allowed to lie in the dirt of the cellar?

2 - No electric meter has been put in our apartment and still we are having electric light. Will you please attend to this.

3 - Families on the third and fourth floors are throwing trash down the dumbwaiter chute. Please warn them against this.

4 - In cleaning up, the janitress has taken a good bath tub belonging to us and removed it to No. 612 whence she will probably attempt to sell it to somebody else. Please warn her that the tub is ours.

WEBD/W

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 21, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I wish to advise, in response to your letter of June 19, that the awnings in premises 606 are the new awnings which the man will put up, I presume short at least - I am sure - before next December.

In the matter of the meter for electrical service, Mr. Zolinsky, owing to the rush of business, connected your apartment with the hall meter. This he will correct.

The families on the third and fourth floors have been notified about throwing garbage down the dumbwaiter shaft.

There was no room in 606 for the bath tub so it was stored in 612 as we are also agents for that property.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

1923

June 21, 1923

4/14/70

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

This is to advise that your promissory note in the amount of $675 with 6% will be due July 5, 1923 at this office.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

president

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

June 25, 1923

4/24/72

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I will be glad to talk with you any time - at your convenience - concerning your communication of June 16.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:R

June 29th, 1923.

Mr. John N. Nail,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

4/1915

My dear Mr. Nail:-

Kindly attend to this notice. You have the bill to which it refers and I wrote to you about it sometime ago.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

June 29, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135 St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Nail:

Enclosed please find my check for $873.75. This is to settle a payment of $250 with interest of $71.25 due July first to the Merit Realty Corporation and an installment of $500 with interest of $52.50 on the mortgage held by Mary Schmalberg making a total of $873.75.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

1923

July 5, 1923

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/4/69

My dear Dr DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 29 with check enclosed fo4 $873.75, being in payment of instalment and interest due the Merit Realty Company and instalment and interest due Mary Schmalberg.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

July 6, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135 Street,
New York City.

4114/79

My dear Mr. Nail:

Mr. Zolinsky has not properly finished up his electric work.

1. Four of the wall outlets which he made do not work.

2. No meter has been installed in our apartment but we seem to be connected with the house meter which is of course wrong.

Will you kindly see that this is attended to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

1923

July 7, 1923

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I am taking up with the electrician the matter contained in your letter of July 6, 1923.

Yours very truly

Nathan D. Nail

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

July 10, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

Enclosed is receipt from the Merit Realty Corporation, covering your payment of $321.75 on their mortgage.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r/enclosure

4/1426

[enclosure]

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT
6360
6361
6362
6363

MERIT REALTY CORP.
REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES
160 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

July 9, 1923

Messrs. Nail & Parker,
145 W. 135th St.,
City.

Gentlemen:

Kindly consider this letter as a receipt for your check in the amount of $321.75, which was made up as follows:

Principal, mortgage 606 St. Nicholas Ave.	$250.00
Interest, mortgage 606 St. Nicholas Ave.	71.75
Total	$321.75

Trusting this is the information you desire, we remain

Very truly yours,

Marcus L. Ash

MLB:LM

4/14/23

1923

July 12th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Nail,
145 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

The plumber, Mr. Gordon, had in his contract with us the furnishing of a cover to the new tub in the kitchen. This he has not yet done although I have reminded him. Please ask him about it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

July 17th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

J/Nail

Enclosed is a copy of the letter which I am writing to the Tenement House Department. Also will you ask Mr. Parker to warn the tenants on the first floor of my house not to throw waste water in the area way.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

August 15, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir

The matter from the Transit Commission is received with your letter of August 14. This will have Mr. Nail's attention upon his return to his office. At present Mr. Nail is away on his vacation and will not return until Labor Day.

Letters will be sent to the tenants on the fourth and fifth floors in regard to their spilling water and letting it drip through the ceiling.

Yours respectfully

M. H. Robinson

Secretary to Mr. Nail

August 24, 1923

Nail & Parker,
145 W. 135th St, N.Y.
(Attention Mr Parker
in charge 606 St.Nicholas Ave.)
Gentlemen:

The man who has been finishing up repairs for me is ill and has had to leave town. The following repairs remain to be finished. Will you see to them immediately?

1: Plastering wall around new mail-boxes in front hall.
2: Connecting electric bells with mail-boxes.
3:Connecting electric bells with dumb waiter.
4: Covering steam pipe in front hall with asbestos and painting it.
5: Varnishing 2 doors in hall, third floor.
6: Installing 2 doors in first and second floor apartments.
7:Fixing window cord, second floor.
8: Fixing and putting lock on back cellar door.
9: Fixing, painting & putting hook on roofdoor.
10: Cleaning off roof.
11: Fixing cellar stairs.
12: Spring for closing front door.
13: Varnishing and hanging glass hall doors.
14: Lock basement ~~door and~~ apartment door
15: Inspecting and fixing steam system.
16: Painting fronts of stairs & edges of floors of halls.

I have also the enclosed estimate for covering the stairs.

Please 'phone me and make an appointment, so I can show you these repairs. (Stuyvesant 3024)

Yours truly,

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

1923

September 5, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

1923

4/14/3

My dear Dr. DuBois

In reponse to your letter of August 14 enclosing a communication from the transit commission, I would say that it is perfectly proper for Mrs. DuBois to sign the enclosed paper. You will notice that under the terms of the agreement, you do not waive any of your rights as a property owner to damages that may be sustained in the construction of the road. Be sure, however, to make an exact copy of the instrument that is signed.

This subway route up St. Nicholas Avenue is going to help the property considerably.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Parker

N:r

September 6, 1923.

Mr. John E. Hail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hail:

I am glad to see you back and hope you have had a good rest. Enclosed is a statement of my financial condition to October first. You will note the prospective deficit. I will drop in and talk to you about it within the next few days.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF 1923

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

C5/A1/17

September 17, 1923

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
606 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York City

My dear Mrs. DuBois

I received a letter this morning from the agents who represent Brown and Stevens who own all of the houses with the exception of four in the block on St. Nicholas Avenue where you own a house, asking if you would be willing to consent to a cleaning of the front of the building by sand blasting.

I hold in my possession a letter from the Reliable Sand Blasting Company, agreeing to do the entire block for $750; there being eleven houses in all, you would pay one-eleventh of $750.

I need not tell you that this will improve the general appearance of the entire block.

I would be glad to have your answer at the earliest possible date.

Yours very truly

Harriet G. Nail

President

11) 750-61
66
90

N:r

9/14/1923

September 21st, 1923.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

Mrs. Du Bois would be very glad to have our block done according to your letter of September 17th, if we could manage to finance it. I hope that we can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

P.W.D.

September 28, 1923.

Messrs. Hall & Parker,
145 West 135 Street,
New York City. Att. Mr. Parker.

My dear Mr. Parker:

In addition to the memorandum of repairs which I sent you a short time ago Mrs. DuBois and I have thoroughly inspected the building from top to bottom and we think that the following things should be attended to before winter sets in:

1. Basement.

a. The front basement door should be repaired so that it will close and lock.

b. The door at the foot of the basement stairs should be fixed so that it will stay closed and will latch.

c. There should be another electric light in the basement so that the janitress can read the steam gage after dark.

d. There is a large opening in the floor of the cellar left by the plumber. It ought to be filled in unless there is some special reason for having it kept open.

e. The electric buzzers for the dumb

waiters ought to be adjusted so they will work.

2. First Floor Apartment.

a. There is a leaking gas jet in the bathroom which is very dangerous and ought to be repaired immediately.

b. There is a door which should be painted and have a knob and lock put on it.

c. The plaster is off under the sink.

d. There is a bad toilet seat. A new one should be put in.

4. The bathroom walls are in very bad condition.

3. Second Floor Apartment.

a. There are several little plaster patches needed in the kitchen.

4. Halls.

a. A moulding should be run along two sides of the hall baseboard on the first floor and along the baseboard up the first flight of stairs.

b. The gas fixture should be removed.

c. A radiator is disconnected on the first floor. It should be connected.

d. The stairs and halls should be thoroughly cleaned, the nails taken out of the stairs, etc. Is this the work of the janitress or of outside help?

e. Linoleum should be laid on all the stairs and halls in accordance with the estimate which I handed you. Mrs. DuBois is satisfied with the quality of the linoleum in the 138th Street store.

I hope these matters can be attended to as soon as is reasonably possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PS

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

October 2, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

With reference to the twenty shares of Black Sawn stock, I doubt very much if anything can be done with the stock.

This is one of the difficulties we are confronted with in our group in purchasing securities in our own enterprises. There is little or no market for the sale of them.

While some of the southern banks might be willing to lend on securities, I doubt whether the Black Sawn has made sufficient record yet to justify it.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N:r

4/137/53

October 10th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:-

We have received several letters like the enclosed. Is any answer necessary?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

4/11 4/58

October 11, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 10 with letter enclosed from John Finck. This is like other circular letters he sends out and it is not necessary to respond to it.

I shall secure the note that you paid and mail it to you Saturday.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST 0670
0671

November 12, 1923

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
606 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York City

My dear Mrs. DuBois

I acknowledge receipt of bill for cleaning of the front of 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. I will see that it is taken care of.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

President

N:r

4/14/108

4/27/77 1923

Memorandum from W. F. White to Dr. DuBois Date January 2,1923.

SUBJECT: The attached letter is from Mr. William H. Skaggs, a man who has, in my opinion, a more intimate knowledge of conditions in the South than almost any other man in America. I took the liberty of making the suggestion to him when I talked with him sometime ago that he secure an appointment with you. Mr. Skaggs knows the real facts of the reconstruction period in the South and is perhaps better acquainted with the present economic condition of the Negro under the share-cropping system than almost any other man in America. You will note from his letter that he feels rather hurt by your failure to answer his letter. I do hope if possible you will talk with Mr. Skaggs because I think it will be of interest and value to you and to the Association to get the information which he possesses.

ACTION TAKEN

Please return the letter when you have finished with it.

COMPLETED (DATE)

4/27/74

January 3rd, 1923.

Memo. to Mr. White:-

I received a letter from Mr. William H. Skaggs, dated December 23rd, 1922, saying: "I have received a letter from Mr. Walter F. White, in which he states that he spoke to you respecting a subject we were discussing a few days ago, and that he said you would be glad to have a talk with me."

As you had not mentioned Mr. Skaggs to me, I could not answer his letter until I had heard from you; as I had not the slightest knowledge of what subjects you had been discussing.

I am now writing him and sending him a copy of this Memo.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

4/27/79

January 3rd, 1923.

1923

Memo. to Mr. White:-

I received a letter from Mr. William H. Skaggs, dated December 23rd, 1922, saying: "I have received a letter from Mr. Walter F. White, in which he states that he spoke to you respecting a subject we were discussing a few days ago, and that he said you would be glad to have a talk with me."

As you had not mentioned Mr. Skaggs to me, I could not answer his letter until I had heard from you; as I had not the slightest knowledge of what subjects you had been discussing.

I am now writing him and sending him a copy of this Memo.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

On Dec. 18th on the way to see Jean Longuet I spoke to you of Mr. Skaggs and said I would like to have you meet him. You told me, jokingly, you only talked

(over)

at luncheon.. I said I would suggest it to Mr. Skaggs.

WWW

1923

Jan. 15th 1923

4/27/76

Memo to Mr. White:-

I have seen and talked with Mr. Skaggs. I am impressed with his knowledge of the South and hope he can get his matter published.

Dict WEBD/W

3/45/159 [NA 1cc]

1923

January 15th, 1923.

Memo. to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill note this letter and communicate with Mr. Baker.

Dict WEBD/W

4/23/55

February 14, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

J. Herbert Gray of 111 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, has sent $150.00 to pay the fare of John Francique, our Haitian friend, to come from Haiti to New York. Francique will probably arrive some time during the month of February. Herewith is a check for thirty five dollars, a letter for Francique and the letter to me of certain explanations which may be made to Francique. Gray has entered into bond so Francique can get through Ellis Island, but as soon as we hear on what boat he is coming the authorities at Ellis Island should be notified. Will you kindly attend to this matter for me?

WEBD

WEBD/PF

4/20/48

February 14th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Tarrant:-

Will Mr. Tarrant please send 35 posters to Sacramento, 25 to Coffeeville, Kansas and 25 to Parsons, Kansas?

WEBD/W

4/21/56 [illegible]

February 19th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will you be kind enough to give me, of you know them, the names of the State Commissioners of Education, for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Virginia and Tennessee; also their addresses. If you have not this information on hand, will you advise me where I may obtain it?

JRF/W

[c. February, 1923]

Memo to Miss Ovington,
in re: Study of Negro Education.

I suggest the following procedure:

1. During my absence, Miss Fauset will collect the latest annual reports of the State Commissioners of Education for N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Ark., Okla., Va., and Tenn.

2. I suggest that the N. A. A. C. P. write to all our Branches in the above states, asking their advice as to the best way to get thorough information with facts and figures concerning the present educational situation, particularly with regard to Negro children. They ought to send us names of persons who can furnish information. This could be attended to in March and it will necessitate several letters to each of the Branches.

3. In April, there should be sent out a prepared questionnaire to all of the persons whose names we have received. I will prepare a proposed questionnaire and have it in Miss Fauset's hands on or before April 1st. These answers ought to be in by May 1st.

4. Beginning with the June Crisis, we will publish every month or every other month, articles on Negro Education, and will compile the results of the questionnaire so as to furnish interesting material for the Publicity Department. In this compilation, we may need clerical help from the N.A.A. C. P. staff.

21-13-27

5. As the above matter begins to come in, other methods of work and sources of knowledge will occur to us.

31-13-38

"A penny saved is a penny earned" A day saved may earn dollars DON'T WRITE-TELEGRAPH!

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

[FISK]

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

~~MAR 10 PM 3 02~~

1923

BROADWAY N.Y.

1923 MAR 10 PM 2 52

SFA331 9

VISALIA CALIF 10 1135A

MISS JESSIE FANSET

1298

ROOM 622 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

ACCEPT PHILADELPHIA APRIL TWENTY THREE FEE THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS

W E D DUBOIS.

Lec

4/19/23

Mrs Sadie N Carey Sec
#3 - W 54 St
Philadelphia Pa.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE WATKINS 8098

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FIELD SECRETARIES

Mch. 19, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:—

4/9/12

Your card from California catches me at work in Pittsburgh, — on a crowded tour.

I did not hurry to answer the misquotations and misinterpretations of my very brief statement on "Things Nobody Believes. I took 2 months, and just 10 days ago I sent an article to the April "Messenger" on "Intelligent Christianity", with which I believe most intelligent people, in the church and out of it, will agree.

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	Neval H. Thomas

The material misquotation of the first article was done by the "Afro-American", not with the intention of doing any harm, I think, but solely to make a little money by stirring up the Maryland preachers, and then (as the "Afro" thought) to have me come back with a statement in the "Afro."

That I did not do, but in the same paper where I wrote the first article, two months after, I have written a second, clearer one, perhaps, — with no controversy apparent in it.

Best wishes — Yours, Nicholas.

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FIELD SECRETARIES

April 30, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just returned to New York after a six weeks tour through the West and find a letter from Bishop Hurst, Chairman of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee, asking that I, as Secretary of the Committee, arrange for a meeting in either New York or Washington in the week beginning June 11. Will you be good enough to advise me immediately, first, if you can be present at a meeting of the Committee on Monday June 11, at 2:00 P. M.; and second, if it will be more convenient for you to meet in New York or Washington?

In setting the date for the meeting we shall, of course, be guided by the wishes of the majority and I hope that you will be willing to so arrange your affairs as to meet in either of the two cities where the majority wishes.

I shall appreciate your advising me at once.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter White

Secretary,
Spingarn Medal Award Committee.

WFW:B

4/18/97

May 2nd, 1923.

Mr. Walter White,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/12/22

My dear Mr. White:-

I can meet in New York or Washington, Monday, June 11th, at 2:00 P. M.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/W

4/21/54

May 2, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

I want to get 150 place cards for a student banquet at Fisk. Yolande was to furnish them hand painted, but cannot, of course now. She would like something with an academic design. Where can I get samples and prices?

W.E.B.D

WEBD/PF

May 5, 1923

Bluefield, W. Va.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 – 5th Ave.,
N. Y. C.

1923

Dear Dr. DuBois: –

Is there any way in which I can get hold of a copy of your address on Separate School question, delivered in Phila. Apl. 22nd, – or a fair report of it? –

Very Truly Yours,

[signature]

4/9/11

1923

May 9th, 1923.

Mr. William Pickens,
N. A. A. C. P.,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pickens:-

The address on the "Separate School" question delivered in Philadelphia was not written, and I cannot, therefore, give you the exact wording.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

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ADDIE W. HUNTON,
FIELD SECRETARIES

11 May 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Since writing you, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher has written to say that she is sailing for Europe on June 20 with her entire family, to be gone for a year, and that it would be impossible for her to make two long trips to New York so close together as the meeting of the Committee on June 11 would necessitate. She can meet with us on Sunday, June 17. Will it be agreeable to you to meet in New York on that day?

Very sincerely yours,

Walter F. White

Secretary,

WFW:B

4/18/107

May 15th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. White:-

I can meet the Spingarn Committee in New York City Sunday, June 17th.

WEBD/W

3/18/106

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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16 May 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to remind you officially of the request made by the Board of Directors at its meeting on Monday that you be one of the representatives of the National Association at the Memorial Services to Colonel Charles Young, which is to be held in New York City about May 20.

Very truly yours,

Walter White

JWJ:B

Secretary.

P. S. The exact date of the Services is not known to us at present. We will advise you as soon as it is definitely set.

·NATIONAL OFFICERS

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7

1923

June 5, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In accordance with my letter of May 28 I send you enclosed a synopsis of the recommendations for the 1923 Spingarn Medallist that you may have an opportunity of examining the claims put forward for the twelve persons recommended.

May I again call attention to the fact that the meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday, June 11, at 2:00 P. M., at the office of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. I do hope it will be possible for you to be present at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter F. White

Secretary,
Spingarn Medal Award Committee.

WFW:B

Encl.

June 1, 1923. [enclosure]

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SPINGARN MEDAL

ABBOTT, Robert S.: (Editor of the Chicago Defender)
Recommended by: The New York Amsterdam News
Qualifications: Has done nothing spectacular during the year; his services have been cumulative; and his activities have stimulated the progress of the Negro along enough lines to entitle him to consideration.

ATTWELL, Ernest T.: (Field Director of the Bureau of Colored Work, Community Service, maintained by the Playground Association of America)
Recommended by: Daniel W. Chase of the Associated Negro Press.
Qualifications: Has largely developed the promotion of wholesome recreation among Negroes in the last two or three years.
Recommended by: Eustace Gay, 2136 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Qualifications: Developed wholesome leisure time activities for Negroes.

BRUCE, Roscoe Conkling: (Formerly Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.: now Principal of a school in West Virginia)
Recommended by: Albert H. Adams, Whitelaw Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Qualifications: His victory in the controversy between him and President Lowell of Harvard University regarding the admission of his son to the University.
Recommended by: H. E. Barnett, 1705 Tenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Recommended by: E. B. Henderson, Dunbar High School, Washington, D.C.
Recommended by: William L. Houston, 615 F Street, N.W., " " "
Recommended by: Richard B. Peters, 1916 - 11th St., N. W." " "
Recommended by: Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women, Howard University
Recommended by: Neval H. Thomas, 1940-11th St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
Recommended by: G. C. Wilkinson, Asst. Supt. of Schools, " " "
(All of the above based their recommendations on Mr. Bruce's Victory over Harvard University)

CARVER, George W.: Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.
Recommended by: The Indianapolis Freeman
Qualifications: Has developed 165 by-products from the peanut; from the sweet potato 115 by-products; from the china berry he has developed potash and china berry meal; from a combination of certain vegetable products he has made a tonic for stock food. Has also made a dressing for canvas shoes and white and colored washes made from clay, okra fiber for paper, rope cordage, straw board, matting and carpet, marine dies from clay for cotton, wood, silk and leather and 20 varieties of laundry bluing.
Recommended by: The St. Paul Appeal
Qualifications: "He has served both black and white farmers through his discoveries of the by-products of the peanut and Alabama soil, and because he has brought honor and distinction to the colored American by becoming an international figure in the world of agricultural science."

GILLESPIE, Frank L.: (President and Founder of the Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill.)
Recommended by: William M. Dent, Clavis E. Fouche, Charles L. Lewis - all of Chicago, Ill.

Qualifications: He has founded and organized a highly efficient Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company in the State of Illinois. "That the Company is held in high repute by Negroes is evident from the fact that over 2500 of its members in nearly every state in the Union are stockholders. That it is firmly established and efficiently managed is evident from the fact that $2,884,250 of business is now in force at this time -- less than two years of actual operation.
Exhibits: "Frank L. Gillespie - His Life and Career"(typewritten sheet) "Liberty Life Insurance Company"(magazine article) Other data re the Liberty Life Insurance Company.

HAYES, Roland: Tenor
Recommended by: E. Holsey Waller, 1328 No. 22nd St., Philadelphia.
Qualifications: "His unique achievements in the field of vocal music, Especially in the concert halls of London and Paris."

JOHNSON, Mrs. Georgia Douglass: (Poetess, Washington, D. C.)
Recommended by: Effie Lee Newsome, 2504 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
Qualifications: "Because there is that throbbing 'Heart of a Woman.'"

JOHNSON, James Weldon: (Secretary, National Association for Advancement of Colored People)
Recommended by: Miss Corinne Bacon, 50 Lexington St., New Britain,
Qualifications: His "excellent work on the Dyer Bill."
Recommended by: Charles B. Barnes, President The Civic Club, New aYork
Qualifications: Author, poet, speaker
Recommended by: Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches, N.A.A.C.P.
Qualifications: (1) Anti-Lynching Campaign(2) Has won distinction in the field of letters and in journalism(3) Investigation and expose of conditions in Haiti.
Recommended by: Miss Ann W. Craton, Executive Secretary, Civic Club, N. Y.
Qualifications: Author, Poet, speaker.
Recommended by: Miss Mary White Ovington, Ch.Board of Directors, N.AA.C.P.
Qualifications: (1) Work on the Anti-Lynching Bill (2) "Anthology of Negro Verse"-published 1922.
Recommended by: Herbert J. Seligmann, Director of Publicity, N.A.A.C.P.
Qualifications: (1) Work for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill (2) "The Book of American Negro Poetry" (3) Poet, author, editor (4) His incomparable knowledge of political strategy.
Recommended by: Herbert K. Stockton, Lawyer, 27 William Street, New York.
Qualifications: (1) Compilation of "The Book of American Negro poetry." (2) Work for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.
Recommended by: Charles H. Studin, Lawyer, 19 West 44th Street, New York.
Qualifications: (1) Work for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill(2) "The Book of American Negro Poetry" (3) "As Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Johnson has occupied the position of leader of those interested in justice to the Negro and filled that position with energy and wisdom.

JONES, Laurence C.: (Principal of Pine Woods Country Life School, Braxton, Miss.)

Recommended by: Miss Mabel Watson
Qualifications: None stated in telegram which says that letter will follow.(Letter not received up to June 4)

LEWIS, A. L.: (President of the Afro-American Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Recommended by: Fred A. Dixon, 105 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Qualifications: (1) First President of any business to select its officers and directors from its agency force.
(2) This is the first Home Company to each of its more than 300 employees endow with life insurance in amounts from $500 to $2000 without cost to the employee.
(3) The first to provide recreational grounds and conveniences for the employees and the public
(4) First to give to the Negroes of Florida a practical observance of Health Week
(5) First to organize its force into a Choral Class and Orchestra
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(7) First to make organized appearances in services of song and contribution to churches of every denomination.
(8) First to endow a colored school with a Department of Insurance.
(9) First to gather all its hundreds of agents together at the Home Office for instruction.

4/11/23

LEWIS, Dr. Julian
Recommended by: Dr. Charles E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.
Qualifications: Two pieces of original research this year; and his unique appointment as Assistant Professor to the Chair of Bacteriology at the University of Chicago.
Exhibits: Monograph by Dr. Lewis and Dr. H. Gideon Wells (a) on the function of the Colostrum and (b) on The Racial Distribution of Isohemagglutinin.

TALLEY, Miss Sonoma: (Student in the New York Institute of Musical Art)
Recommended by: Cleveland G. Allen, 247 West 138th Street, New York.
Qualifications: She has been awarded the Artist Diploma - the first time in the history of the institution it has been awarded to a colored student.

WOODSON, Carter G.: (Editor of the Journal of Negro History, Washington, D.C.)
Recommended by: Carl Murphy, 628 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
Qualifications: His writings: "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1870", "A Century of Negro Migration", A History of the Negro Church", and "The Negro in Our History" which like Hart's "American History" will be standard text for schools and colleges.

June 1, 1923

4.1.85

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SPINGARN MEDAL

ABBOTT, Robert S.:(Editor of the Chicago Defender)
Recommended by: The New York Amsterdam News
Qualifications: Has done nothing spectacular during the year; his services have been cumulative; and his activities have stimulated the progress of the Negro along enough lines to entitle him to consideration.

ATTWELL, Ernest T: (Field Director of the Bureau of Colored Work, Community Service, maintained by the Playground Association of America)
Recommended by: Daniel W. Chase of the Associated Negro Press
Qualifications: Has largely developed the promotion of wholesome recreation among Negroes in the last two or three years
Recommended by: Eustace Gay, 2136 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Qualifications: Developed wholesome leisure time activities for Negroes.

4.1.(17) (cop)

BRUCE, Roscoe Conkling:(Formerly Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.; now Principal of a school in West Virginia)
Recommended by:Albert H. Adams, Whitelaw Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Qualifications: His victory in the controversy between him and President Lowell of Harvard University regarding the admission of his son to the University.
Recommended by: H. R. Barnett, 1705 Tenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Recommended by: E. B. Henderson, Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.
Recommended by: William L. Houston, 615 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Recommended by: Richard B. Peters, 1916 - 11th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Recommended by: Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women, Howard University
Recommended by: Neval H. Thomas, 1940-11th St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
Recommended by: G. C. Wilkinson, Asst. Supt. of Schools, Washington, D.C.
(All of the above based their recommendations on Mr. Bruce's victory over Harvard University)

CARVER, George W.: Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.
Recommended by: The Indianapolis Freeman
Qualifications: Has developed 165 by-products from the peanut; from the sweet potato 115 by-products; from the china berry he has developed potash and china berry meal; from a combination of certain vegetable products he has made a tonic for stock food. Has also made a dressing for canvas shoes and white and colored washes made from clay, okra fiber for paper, rope cordage, straw board, matting and carpet, marine dies from clay for cotton wood, silk and leather and 20 varieties of laundry bluing.
Recommended by: The St. Paul Appeal
Qualifications: "He has served both black and white farmers through his discoveries of the by-products of the peanut and Alabama soil, and because he has brought honor and distinction to the colored American by becoming an international figure in the world of agricultural science."

GILLESPIE, Frank L.:(President and Founder of the Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois)
Recommended by: William M. Dent, Clavis E. Foucho, Charles L. Lewis - all of Chicago, Ill.
Qualifications: He has founded and organized a highly efficient Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company in the State of Illinois. "That the Company is held in high repute by Negroes is evident from the fact that over 2500 of its members in nearly every state in the Union are stockholders. That it is firmly established and efficiently managed is evident from the fact that $2,864,250 of business is now in force at this time -- less than two years of actual operation.
Exhibits: "Frank L. Gillespie - His Life and Career" (typewritten sheet)
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Other data re the Liberty Life Insurance Company

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Qualifications: 1. Work for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill
2. "The Book of American Negro Poetry"
3. "As Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. Mr.Johnson has occupied the position of leader of those interested

JONES, LAURENCE C.: (Principal of Piney Woods Country Life School, Braxton, Miss.)

Recommended by: Miss Mabel Watson
Qualifications: None stated in telegram which says that letter will follow. (Letter not received up to June 4)

4.1.87

LEWIS, A. L.: (President of the Afro-American Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.)
Recommended by: Fred A. Dixon, 105 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla
Qualifications: 1. First President of any business to select its officers and directors from its agency force.
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3. The first to provide recreational grounds and conveniences for the employees and the public
4. First to give to the Negroes of Florida a practical observance of Health Week
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4/11/23 (dup)

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Qualifications: Two pieces of original research this year
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Exhibits: Monograph by Dr. Lewis and Dr. H. Gideon Wells (a) on the function of the Colostrum and (b) on The Racial Distribution of Isohemagglutinin

TALLEY, Miss Sonoma: (Student in the New York Institute of Musical Art)
Recommended by: Cleveland G. Allen, 247 West 138th Street, New York
Qualifications: She has been awarded the Artist Diploma - the first time in the history of the institution it has been awarded to a colored student.

June 6th, 1923.

Memo to the members of the
Spingarn Medal Committee:-

I have looked over the memorandum sent out by the Secretary of the Committee and have thought that perhaps an additional memorandum might be available.

The Spingarn Medal is givian to the American Negro citizen " who has made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor". This has been interpreted so as to give the medal for the following reasons:

1. Researches in biology.
2. Organizing the Liberian constabulary and developing roads of the Republic of Liberia.
3. Excellence in the field of creative music.
4. Distinguished achievement in literature.
5. Seventy years of distinguished services.
6. Founding and calling together of the Pan-African Congress.
7. Achievement in the title role of O'Neill's play, "Emperior Jones."
8. Restoration of the home of Frederick Douglass.

In the year of 1922, the work of the following persons stands out.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Spingarn Medal Committee

June 11th, 1923.

Present - Bishop John Hurst, Dr. James H. Dillard, Secretary Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, and Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois; Dorothy Canfield Fisher expressed her choice by letter.

The award was made to George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama and was given "in consideration of his services in agricultural chemistry, his recent recognition by a British Royal Society, and for lectures on agriculture during the last year before white and colored audiences, particularly in the South, where his clear thought and straight-forward attitude have greatly increased inter-racial knowledge and respect."

4/23/07

_____

Chairman of the Committee

_____

Secretary of the Committee

File P

June 12th, 1923.

My dear Dean Pickens:-

I was very glad to hear from you and to hear that you will be home this week. I will call on Wednesday or Thursday evening.

The trial is somewhat serio-comic, with the president and the vice president pointing the accusing finger at each other and saying, "Thou art the guilty man". I presume that the jury will have a difficult task in determining which ones of the four defendants erred through ignorance and which ones through natural depravity.

The one that I have the most sympathy for is George Tobias, the treasurer whom the Big Chief calls an "imbecile". He is honest and sincere at heart and as naive and simple minded as a child.

4/9/15

You have heard of cases where rich men are on their death bed and where the prospective heirs are speculating as to what portion of the estate will come to them when the sick man dies. Well so it is in the present case. If the Big Chief goes down to his Waterloo, when the jury brings in its Verdict you will see a very lively convention in New York next August or September.

The organization has so many flourishing divisions that disinterested parties will come into it and the ex-members of the Executive Council will come back. Then two struggles will occur - the struggle for office and the struggle to press the soft pedal on the African program; and I may be a determining factor in each struggle.

But if on the other hand the Big Chief snatches victory from the jaws of defeat, I don't know what my status will be. I did not volunteer to testify in his behalf. He doesn't know whether my attitude was caused by indifference or the fact that I have not yet fully regained my health. He likes me personally but feels I am not in

sympathy with his African program. So after the trial is over, I will know whether I am on a ship or a floating raft.

Wilfred Smith is probably basking in the sunshine of Texan skies. William Matthews is attorney for Tobias and Col. Lincoln Johnson for Garcia. Both are also advising Mr. Garvey. He is also advised by two Hebrew lawyers.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Wm. H. Ferris

P. S. - There is a racial enthusiasm about the West Indian that is commendable. Although they have given and given, although business enterprise after business enterprise has failed, the people in Liberty Hall gave $347. in the collection last Sunday night. They want to do something to help their race on its onward march. Under wise leadership, the racial enthusiasm of the West Indian will be a powerful asset. WHF

7/16/14

P. S. - You may like to know my final impression of the Big Chief: He is a man of quick and keen perception; who has a marvellous command of English and innate gifts as an orator, organizer, propagandist and showman. Then he has nerve, dash, an indomitable will and remarkable physical vitality. But, he has not a trained or disciplined mind . He has had neither scientific, legal nor business training or experience. He quit school when he was sixteen; has travelled considerably and read the newspapers voraciously. The result is that he has surface knowledge of a great many things but thoroughly technical knowledge of nothing. The result is that he can talk big but cannot do big.

12 June 1923.

MEMO TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

I have been asked to do an article on the change in philosophy or tactics towards solution of the race question during the past twenty years. I propose to treat the subject in a manner somewhat as follows:

21-5-163

Twenty years ago practically all white people and most colored people believed that all the Negro needed to do to gain full citizenship rights was the solution of his economic problems, and leave political, social and other problems alone. Instead of this Booker Washington doctrine proving true, exactly the reverse has come about in that the object of the mob's wrath and of the persecution of the Ku Klux Klan is not the Negro who is shiftless or criminal but that Negro who by his thrift and industry has achieved economic independence.

In my article I want to quote you as the outstanding exponent of the philosophy opposed to Washington. For that purpose will you give me a statement on the following points:

(1) What, in your opinion, are the weaknesses and strong pointes of the Washington philosophy? (i.e., viewed in the light of the developments of the last two decades.)

(2) In your opinion, what have the past twenty years proved to have been correct in Washington's idea and what fallacious?

(3) What are the favorable and the unfavorable effects on (a) white (b) Negro thought and action towards solution of the race problem by the doctrines expounded by Washington?

(4) What ground, if any, is there for colored or white people to longer retain belief in Washington's theory?

As I was asked to do this article some time ago and it is long past due I will appreciate your giving me this statement as soon as is convenient for you. Thanks!'

21-5-164

June 12th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. White:-

1. The weakness of the Booker Washington philosophy was the assumption that economic power can be won and maintained without political power. The strength of the Washington philosophy was its insistence upon the necessity of manual labor, and its inculcation of thrift and saving.

2. The past twenty years have shown that Mr. Washington was right in his encouragement of industry, saving and business enterprise among Negroes. That he was wrong in his assumption that this increase of Negro wealth, efficiency and intelligence was going to decrease the prejudice of the whites, without any action or power on the part of Negroes.

3. The favorable effect of Mr. Washington's propaganda was to make the white people think about Negro problems, and make the colored people have faith in white people. The unfavorable effect was to lead the white people to mistake a temporary makeshift for an eternal solution; and on the part of the colored people it made them

21-5-165

dream that they could get their rights by individual working and saving; and that group organization and sturdy resistance to aggregsion was unnecessary.

There is no reason for retaining much of Mr. Washington's philosophy except as an interesting historical fact. No Negro dreams to-day that he can protect himself in industry and business without a vote and without a fighting aggressive organization. No intelligent white man believes that the Negro is going to accept caste and peonage without a struggle; he knows that the day when white people can choose Negro leaders to tell the colored people what they want the colored people told has not passed to be sure, but is rapidly passing.

WEBD/W

P. S. -

I might add that on the educational side of Mr. Washington's philosophy, he undoubtedly over-emphasized the place and value of manual training and industry as a means of education; and did not appreciate the history and meaning of college training. This was natural because of his own difficult and limited education. Moreover, this philosophy was valuable to the white world, which having already well-established colleges and universities, was undoubtedly neglecting manual training. On the other hand, for the

21-5-166

Negro schooled in the hard experience of industrial life and almost without facilities for higher training, Mr. Washington's educational plans were almost fatal and are being rapidly overturned to-day. Already Hampton has added a college department and is trying to cut off her lower grades; while Tuskegee has become a high school and will eventually become a college. WEBD

June 14th, 1923.

Mr. William Pickens,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pickens:-

Thank you very much for letting me see the interesting letter from Mr. Ferris.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[NAACP - BOARD OF DIRECTORS]

June 14, 1923.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Here is my latest proposal and Mr. Johnson thinks well of it. Perhaps you could see us some time Friday.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/9/1

July 25th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Pickens:-

I appreciate very deeply the releases which you sent out.

WEBD/W

1923

Memorandum from W. F. White to Dr. W. E. DuBois Date July 26,1923.

SUBJECT: Schiff Contribution.

The annual gift of Mrs. Therese Schiff, 965 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of $250. will be due in September. Will you be good enough to write Mrs. Schiff requesting renewal of this gift and, if possible raising it to the $1,000 contribution by the late Jacob Schiff prior to his death?

ACTION TAKEN

COMPLETED (DATE)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Mr. Johnson

To: Dr. Du Bois

I have read Mr. O'Neil's letter and shall be glad to serve on his advisory committee

July 27,1923

49-12-191

1923

4/9/61a

4/9/61

August 8th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Can you make me a statement which will show the following facts:

1. The total cost of publishing the Brownies' Book for a year
2. The size of the edition
3. The approximate division of the above cost into (a) paper (b) printing (c) engraving (d) Post Office (e) salaries and other expenses.

W.E.B.D

WEBD/W

P.S. Add Capital invested & debts paid & by whom.

August 28, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

The Pan African Congress meets in November. I shall, therefore, leave the United States the fourth week in October. I suggest that you plan for a vacation before that.

WEBD/PF

4/12/24

4/15-163

[N.A.A.C.P. - BOARD OF DIRECTORS]

September 20th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Johnson and Mr. White:-

It is barely possible that I shall be able to spend Xmas in Liberia and so be present at the Inauguration of President King on New Years. If I can, would it not be a fine thing if I could not only represent the N. A. A. C. P. but have some official standing granted by the United States Government? I believe that sometimes it is customary for the Government to send to an Inauguration a special representative. In this case, it would be a graceful compliment coming from America after our failure to furnish the promised financial aid to Liberia. Of course, I should expect no powers, privileges or compensation.

Could we, without compromising ourselves, ask Coolidge to do this? Please think this over and let me have your advice.

WEBD/W

Memorandum from: Walter F. White - - October 1, 1923.

To: Dr. DuBois

Mr. Seymour Carroll, Recreation Director of the American Red Cross at Government Hospital, No. 26, Greenville, S. C., was into see me today. He stated to me confidentially that the annual roll call of the Red Cross is to begin on November 11 to run through Thanksgiving Day. The usual appeal will be made to Negroes to contribute as in the past. Although colored people have contributed to every campaign including the recent Japanese Relief Fund yet the Negro has no representation at National Headquarters of the Red Cross at Washington. Further, at the three annual conventions of the Red Cross only one Negro has ever attended. Delegates are chosen by the various chapters and divisions, there being five of the latter. A distinct attitude is evident of discouraging Negroes from attending or others from appointing Negroes as delegates. Finally, the attached correspondence will show a still further cause for discontent with the Red Cross.

47-2-34

Miss Phelps though a Vermont woman has been so thoroughly southernized that she hates the very sight of Negroes and should never have been sent to Tuskegee in the first place. Mr. Carroll knows her well and is thoroughly familiar with her prejudice against colored people. The evidence that I have that these sheets taken by Miss Phelps were used in the Klan parade was sent me by Holsey and she is doing nothing but lying when she says the sheets were used for the Knights of Columbus' picnic.

Mr. Carroll feels that a word in the November Crisis indicating that Negroes will not support the annual drive of the Red

Cross this year as before will very probably result in a distinct bettering of the attitude of the Red Cross. Judge Payne, who is head, is very kindly disposed already towards the Negro, according to Mr. Carroll.

47-2-35

October 5, 1933.

Memo to Mr. White:

I am afraid that it is going to be difficult to arrange a lecture tour for Dr. Frobenius. It would be best for him to tryy and get a definite engagement with Howard University and then to arrange lectures after he gets here.

WEBD/PF

2/18/134

October 5, 1923.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am sending you enclosed a copy of my letter to Frobenius and his answer just received. Just what would you advise me to do. Do you feel like receiving these things as I intimated the other day? Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 5, 1923.

4/12/23

Memo to Mr. White:

It is going to be impossible to pin Slemp down, but I think your proposed letter is all right.

WEBD/PF

October 10th, 1923.

4/21/33

Mr. A. G. Dill,
827 South Preston Street,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Mr. Dill:-

Your letter was received this morning. I am having all the matters attended to.

I sail October 24th and will be glad to have you here a day or so before so that we can have a little conference.

I hope you are having a good rest. Everything is all right here.

Very sincerely yours,

WLBD/W

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Oct. 17th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Referring to your letter of October 5th about the Frobenius Collection; as I told you, I shall be very glad to take any or all of these articles at the price suggested in your letter.

I think you should explain to him in your letter that we will pay $500.00, plus the freight and packing costs.

Before you leave, I should very much like to talk this matter over with you and arrange for the sending of the money to him, if you think it necessary to do that now.

I am returning Professor Frobenius' letter to you.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure.

Arthur B. Spingarn

October 17, 1923.

Memo to Mr. White:

I should think that something might be made out of these trips for colored people if they were properly conducted.

WEBD/PF

October 18, 1923.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I shall hope to see you at the Executive meeting Friday. I think that the sooner the money could be sent to Frobenius the better. I imagine that he is in difficult straits. Suppose, since I am leaving so soon, I put the whole thing in your hands, have the stuff come to you and you select five hundred dollars worth and then turn over the rest to me.

It is very kind indeed of you to show this interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

[NAACP]

October 18, 1923.

Bishop John Hurst,
1808 McCulloh St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Bishop Hurst:

You, Mr. Studin and myself were made a committee on Nomination for members of the Board of Directors to be voted on at the annual meeting January 7, 1924. Mr. Studin has gone to Europe and I do not know just when he is returning. I sail next Wednesday to be gone three months. Is it possible for us to have a meeting either here or in Baltimore before I go? Please telegraph me concerning this.

4/22/59

Meantime we may perhaps be able to settle matters by correspondence or telegram. The following persons come up for re-election, their terms expiring December 31, 1923: Judge Jayne of Detroit, Professor Cook of Washington, Harry Davis of Cleveland, Archibald Grimke of Washington, John Haynes Holmes of New York, Dr. V. Morton Jones of New York, John E. Milholland of New York, Jo E. Spingarn of New York, Morefield Storey of Boston, William English Walling of New York.

Personally I have no doubt but that all of these except Grimke, Dr. Jones and Mr. Milholland ought to be re-elected. In the case of Mr. Grimke there are the following facts: He cannot attend meetings, Washington is over represented having three members of the Board, and Mr. Grimke could remain in

the honorable position of Vice-President.

In the case of Dr. Jones, Miss Ovington suggests that she would be more than willing to give way in favor of some active person. We particularly need a very active person in the Harlem district of New York. Mr. Milholland cannot attend Board meetings and is also honored as a Vice-President. In addition to this we have lost by death Mrs. Mary B. Talbert.

This gives us four new persons to nominate, three colored and one white. I suggest that first the state of Pennsylvania ought to have a representative either from Philadelphia or from Pittsburgh. In Philadelphia there is the very efficient secretary of the branch, Isadore Martin. In New York City there is Mrs. Lillian Alexander, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, the wife of a prominent physician and one who gives much time to philanthropic work. She is a colored woman of unusual executive ability.

4/22/60

In the place of Mr. Milholland I suggest Louis Marshall, the great Jewish lawyer. In place of Mrs. Talbert I suggest Mrs. Helen Curtis, the originator of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders.

Will you please let me have your feeling upon these suggestions immediately and also as I have said, telegraph me as to a possible meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. E. B. DuBois.

WEBD.PF

4/22/61

[NAACP]

NIGHT LETTER

October 19th, 1923.

Bishop John Hurst,
Edward Waters College,
Jacksonville, Florida.

We and Studin form Nominating Committee N.A.A.C.P. Eleven directors to be elected including Talbert vacancy. Strongly recommend re-election of all except Grimke, Morton-Jones and Milyolland. Grimke and Milholland unable to attend. Morton-Jones willing to yield to active worker. These should be vice-presidents. In their place suggest Isadore Martin of Philadelphia, Lillian Alexander of New York, strong worker; Louis Marshall of New York, great lawyer; Helen Curtis, New York, originator Anti-Lynching Crusaders. Letter follows. I sail for Europe Wednesday. Wire answer.

W. E. B. DuBois.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
MARY B. TALBERT
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(AT FOURTEENTH STREET)

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
SECRETARY
WALTER WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. E. SPINGARN, TREASURER
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS,
EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
ADDIE W. HUNTON,
FIELD SECRETARIES

October 19, 1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to remind you that at the October meeting of the Board you were appointed a member of the following committees:

Field Work and Branches - Dr. Holmes, Chairman

Nominations - Bishop Hurst, Chairman

The Amalgamated Bank - Mr. J.E.Spingarn, Chairman

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Ovington

Chairman of the Board

R Sanders

4/24/53

October 19, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

You and I and some third person, not yet appointed have been made a committee on the question of transfering the N.A.A.C.P. funds from the Corn Exchange to the Amalgamated Labor Bank of New York. As I leave for Europe next Wednesday I write to express my opinion.

I am very much against any such move. In the first place I think our Association is in no position to mix up finance and propaganda and the Amalgamated Bank is not old enough to have proven its stability. Secondly, and in particular, the Crisis as a business organization needs for its work references to a bank thoroughly well known throughout the country.

Finally, the Corn Exchange Bank has been very kind to The Crisis and has done favors which the amount of our balance hardly justifies and which the Amalgamated

Bank could hardly afford to do.

Even if, then, the N.A.A.C.P. should transfer its general fund I should strongly desire to keep the Crisis fund at the Corn Exchange Bank.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

641/14

[NAACP]

October 20, 1933.

Memo to Mr. White:

I have written letters like the attached to Morgan and McClane. I hope you will take up the matter with them while I am gone.

WEBD/PF

4/14/105

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Frobenius correspondence

Oct. 20th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Enclosed is my check to the order of Prof. Frobenius in the sum of $500.00, which you will be good enough to send to him in accordance with our conversation of yesterday afternoon. Permit me to thank you for your co-operation in this matter.

If I do not see you before you sail, I hope the Conference will be a great success and that after it is over you will have the pleasantest of vacations.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

Arthur B. Spingarn

4/9/54

[NAACP]

October 20, 1923.

Mr. Charles H. Studin,
c/o Harry Angelo Company,
No. 4, Rue d'Uzes,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Studin:

Bishop Hurst you and I are the nominating committee for the Board of Directors and have got to take some action probably before either of us return. I have just written the enclosed letter to Bishop Hurst. Will you write him your opinion? His address is 1808 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Maryland. I hope you will agree with me.

I fell very strongly on the Grimke matter. I know he continually indirectly attacking the Association.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. E. B. DuBois.

WEBD/PF

4/22/58

[NAACP]

October 22, 1923.

Bishop John Hurst,
Edward Waters College,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Bishop Hurst:

I have your telegram. I have prepared the enclosed report which I have signed. Will you kindly sign it and forward it to Miss Ovington? I an sending it also to Mr. Studin who is in Europe.

Thank you for your kind wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. E. B. DuBois.

WEBD/PF

4/22/57

[NAACP]

October 22, 1923.

Mr. Charles H. Studin,
c/o Harry Angelo Company,
No. 4, Rue d'Uzes,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Studin:

Bishop Hurst and I have agreed upon the enclosed report. Will you sign it or state your disagreement and send it to Miss Ovington?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/22/58

Frob

October 22nd, 1923.

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn,
19 West 44th St.,
New York City.

4/9/51

My dear Mr. Spingarn:-

I have just written Professor Frobenius a letter, copy of which I enclose. Thank you for your kind co-operation and your good wishes.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Spingarn.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

October 23, 1923.

Memo to Miss Ovington: Concerning the Nominating Committee:

Before I could suggest to the Nominating Committee a meeting Bishop Hurst had gone to Florida and Mr. Studin had gone to France. I therefore sent a telegram (exhibit A) to Bishop Hurst and a letter (exhibit B) to him. I also sent a letter to Mr. Studin (exhibit C) enclosing a copy of the letter which I had sent to Bishop Hurst. Bishop Hurst sent me the enclosed telegram (exhibit D) . I have today written Bishop Hurst a letter (Exhibit E). In that letter I am enclosing a blank report (exhibit F) which I have signed and which Bishop Hurst will sign and return to you. I am also sending another letter to Mr. Studin (exhibit G) with a copy of the report for him to act upon.

47-2-33

The action of the Board with regard to the election of Dr. Morton-Jones as vice-president and the filling of Mrs. Talbert's place is a matter which does not necessarily come within the purview of the Nominating Committee. These two actions then are simply recommendations to the Board.

There ought to go two nice letter to Dr. Morton-Jones and Mr. Grimke which either you or the Chairman of the Nominating Committee ought to write. Also Mr. Arthur Spingarn ought to be asked to approach Mr. Louis Marshall.

WEBD/PF

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FIELD SECRETARIES

Oct. 23, 1923.

Dear Dr. DuBois: —

Good! — And if you wish to, you can leave word with Miss Jarrett, or your stenographer, that in case they get a favorable reply from Atty. Morgan, of Cambridge, to reply to him that I will be glad to come up and devote all my energies to helping him to organize a "Cambridge Branch". —

Very sincerely,

4/9/13

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ADDIE W. HUNTON,
FIELD SECRETARIES

November 3, 1923.

M.W. Ovington

My dear Miss Fauset:

Mr. Johnson questioned, as you will see from the returned sheet, the second sentence in the Talbert editorial. I have tired to change it without giving the idea that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People killed her! I also feel deeply that in a tribute like this, there should be no harshness, so I have striken out the "shriveled souls". I am sorry that Dr. DuBois is not here to make the change himself, but he has always accepted such suggestions as I have made.

I understand that in the next Crisis there will be an editorial on the Houston Soldiers, and that Dr. DuBois did not have time to write a new one, but that you are using old material. That would be unfortunate, so I am asking you to have this editorial written from this office and signed by whoever writes it. Criticism has come to me, when Dr. DuBois has been away for a long period, on the use of material taken from the "storage house". Perhaps for that reason, it would be well to have one signed editorial each month while he is away, that will meet the immediate issue.

Always sincerely
Mary W. Ovington
Chairman of the Board.

MWO:H

4/9/60

November 5, 1923.

My dear Miss Ovington:

Whoever gave you the impression that I am using the editorials on the Houston soldiers because Dr. DuBois did not have time to write a new one gave you an absolutely false impression. Dr. DuBois deliberately chose that editorial, had me look it up because he felt that its mere repetition would make the appeal stronger. If anything more strong and appealing can be wrotten there was plenty of space for that in the regular N.A.A.C.P. notes and I suggested to Mr. White that he take advantage of that space for such a purpose.

The people who made the criticism on Dr. DuBois' editorials during his absence, calling them "cold storage", haveclearly been like yourself, seriously misinformed. In the four years in which I have been in this office Dr. DuBois has never gone away on a long absence and left a mass of material to be used indiscriminately; his editorials always come to the office fresh, for he writes them while away and sends them on, so that allowing for the loss of time in the mail they are quite up to date. Dr. DuBois sailed the 24th of October; his editorials were written the 20th, 21st, and 23rd. We went to press as usual the afternoon of the 24th. Not much chance for cold storage there. I am expecting to receive fresh material from Dr. DuBois every month. In case of remarkable happenings in this country, I agree that it would be a fine thing to have a signed editorial from some capable writer and I shall be glad to ask for it. Of course with your knowledge of journalism you are well aware that "Overmatter" is sometimes used. However I shall avoid this as much as possible in order to off set the "cold storage people".

Mr. Johnson had already spoken to me about the second sentence in the editorial on Mrs. Talbert. I promised to change it and have done so. Consequently I am at a loss as to why he should have mentioned it further.

November 8, 1923.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am enclosing this letter from Frobenius. Of course I must ask you to return it. You see that he has asked Dr. DuBois to send the five hundred dollars not to him personally, but to a bank in Zuirch. I have spoken to Dr. DuBois' stenographer however and find that Dr. DuBois has already sent the money directly to Frobenius. I suppose this will not cause any real difficulty.

When are you and Mrs. Spingarn going to be visible? I hope you are not going to "keep your distance" until Dr. DuBois' return. All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

JF.PF

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Nov. 9th, 1923.

Miss Jessie R. Fauset,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Miss Fauset:-

I am returning herewith letter from Geheimer Regierungsrat Leo Frobenius sent to Dr. DuBois. Inasmuch as we did not send him a draft on Germany, but a personal check, no harm was done and he can forward it himself to Zurich, Switzerland.

It doesn't look as though we were going to get into our house for about a month, but both Mrs. Spingarn and I hope to see you before then. Why don't you ring her up some day about six o'clock at Madison Square 4640 and make an appointment; I am sure she will be delighted to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Enclosure.

November 21, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Wanamaker, you see, is writing again about the rug to which I called your attention two or three weeks ago. I am wondering, since you apparently haven't time to attend to this, if you would like me to turn this matter over to Mrs. DuBois as she would perhaps know exactly what Dr. DuBois wants done. I think the matter ought to be attended to immediately as Dr. DuBois was anxious to have the rug down even before he went away and I know he will be very much disappointed if it is not down before his return.

MF.PF

The Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Board for nominating directors to be voted on at the annual meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. in January makes the following report:

We recommend that the Board elect as honorary vice-president Dr. V. Morton Jones. We recommend that the following persons be nominated for directors to be voted onat the annual meeting: Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit, Prof. George W. Cook, Washington, Mr. Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York, Mr. J. E. Spingarn, New York, Mr. Morefield Storey, Boston, Mr. William English Walling, New York, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, New York, Mr. Isadore Martin, Philadelphia, Mr. Louis Marshall, New York. In the place of Mrs. Mary B. Talbert who has just died we suggest the election of Mrs. Helen Curtis by the Board.

Respectfully submitted

47-2-74

Programme for 1923

N.A.A.C.P.

Lynching

Keep up the fight
Advertise in Colored papers announcing our plans
Enter all bye-elections with one slogan: The Dyer Bill
Correspond with congressmen and publish replies
Advertise in white papers
Get before white forums
Investigate lynchings.

Education

Make a study and survey of Negro public school education
A. In the South
B. In the North

4/9/47

Peonage and Migration

Make a study of pepnage in the Black Belt.

1923

SPEAKERS

It is probable that we shall have very few, if any, speakers from the neighborhood of Kansas City. No person with money enough to get away would stay there in the summer. We must, therefore, expect to pay the travelling expenses of a few speakers, and rely on the rest from among our delegates and from the doctors attending the National Medical Association.

The following speakers have been approached:

Senator Arthur Capper - declines, owing to hay fever which keeps him in the mountains.

Governor Davis, - doubtful.

Judge Lindsay - Denver - doubtful.

Branch members - Dr. George E. Cannon, Jersey City - to preside.

Mr. Burton Ceruti, Los Angeles - probable

Dr. Lucas, New Orleans.

Mr. Hudson, president of the Shreveport, La. Branch

Mayor Burton (?)

Dr. Burris Jenkins, minister in Kansas City, Mo.

47-2-80

PROGRAM

The program has been outlined thus far as follows:

Evening meetings:

1. How To Stop Lynching.

   a. Federal Legislation - Congressman Dyer

   b. Interracial Committees in the South - Mrs. Luke Johnson (?)

2. The Youth Of The Race.

a. Grammar School Education.

b. Higher Education. - Speaker to be a member of a College Chapter

c. Giving The Child A Square Deal - Judge Lindsay

3. Mass Meeting In Kansas City, Mo. - Sunday afternoon. Speakers - Scipio A. Jones. This meeting would be a glorification of the N.A.A.C.P. with special emphasis on the Arkansas Cases.

Suggest that we have Hill and the lawyer who defended him.

4. Labor Day - Monday.

A Kansas Meeting. Some big local speaker. - A eulogy of John Brown.

5. American Imperialism And The Negro. - West Indian speaker, who will emphasize what has happened in the Canal Zone. Another speaker - Ceruti.

Brah - ask Villard Holmes

6. Spingarn Medal Night.

Day Meetings.

The following suggestions are made for day meetings.

Morning: Opening of Conference - receiption of delegates, etc.
Afternoon:
Morning: Junior Branch work. Meeting presided over by member of Junior Branch
Afternoon: College Branch work. Meeting presided over by member of College Branch
Morning: The Ku Klux Klan-How To Combat It.
Afternoon: Special Problems in the South.
Morning: Branch Reports
Afternoon ; Branch Reports.
Morning: The Discussion of Branch Matters.

18-2-47

[1923]

Spingarn Medal

AWARDED ANNUALLY
For the Highest Achievement
Of An American Negro

By the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 Fifth Avenue New York City

SPINGARN MEDAL

THE SPINGARN MEDAL was instituted in 1914 by J. E. Spingarn (then chairman of the board of directors, now treasurer, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), who gives annually a gold medal to be awarded for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the medal is twofold—first, to call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes, and secondly, to serve as a reward for such achievement, and as a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth.

CONDITIONS

The medal is presented annually to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor. The Committee of Award is bound by no burdensome restrictions, but may decide for itself each year what particular act or achievement deserves the highest acclaim; the choice is not limited to any one field, whether of intellectual, spiritual, physical, scientific, artistic, commercial, educational, or other endeavor. It is intended primarily that the medal shall be for the highest achievement in the preceding year, but if no achievement in any one year seems to merit it, the Committee may award it for work achieved in preceding years, or may withhold it and use the money so withheld for second or third prizes in any subsequent year or years, in accordance with the same principles. The medal is usually presented to the winner at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the presentation speech is delivered by a governor, United States senator, or other distinguished citizen.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD

A Committee of Award, consisting of seven persons, has been selected by the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the decision of this Committee is final in all matters affecting the medal. The Committee at present (1923) consists of the following members:

BISHOP JOHN HURST, *Chairman*

JOHN HOPE, *President of Morehouse College*

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, *Editor of "The Nation"*

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, *Novelist, author of "The Bent Twig," "The Brimming Cup," etc.*

JAMES H. DILLARD, *Director of the Slater and Jeanes Funds*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, *Assistant Secretary of the Navy (succeeding William Howard Taft, resigned)*

W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Editor of "The Crisis"*

Secretary to the Committee: WALTER F. WHITE,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE AWARD

should be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Committee of Award. Such communications should state in detail the achievement of the person recommended as meriting the Spingarn Medal.

Winners of the Spingarn Medal

1. Professor E. E. Just, head of the department of physiology of Howard University Medical School. Presented February 12, 1915, by Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York, in the Ethical Culture Hall, New York City, at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *Award for researches in biology.*
2. Major Charles Young, U. S. Army. Presented February 22, 1916, at Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., by Samuel Walker McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *Award for services in organizing the Liberian constabulary and developing roads of the Republic of Liberia.*
3. Harry T. Burleigh, composer, pianist, singer. Presented May 16, 1917, in Washington, D. C., by United States Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, at a special meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *Award for excellence in the field of creative music.*
4. William Stanley Braithwaite, poet, literary critic and editor. Presented May 3, 1918, in the First Baptist Church of Providence, R. I., by R. Livingstone Beeckman, Governor of Rhode Island, at a special meeting of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People. *Award for distinguished achievement in literature.*
5. Archibald H. Grimke, former U. S. Consul in Santo Domingo; President American Negro Academy; author; President of the District of Columbia Branch, N. A. A. C. P. Presented June 27, 1919, in Cleveland, Ohio, by Charles F. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University, at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *Award for seventy years of distinguished services to his country and his race.*
6. William E. Burghardt Du Bois, author; editor of "The Crisis." Presented June 1, 1920, on the campus of Atlanta University, by Bishop John Hurst, chairman of the Committee of Award, at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *Award for the founding and calling together of the Pan-African Congress.*
7. Charles S. Gilpin, actor. Presented June 30, 1921, in Detroit, Mich., to Mr. Gilpin by proxy, as severe illness prevented his appearance, the presentation being made by a representative of the Governor of Michigan; later presented in New York City to Mr. Gilpin by Mr. Spingarn in person. *Award for his achievement in the title role of Eugene O'Neill's play, "Emperor Jones."*
8. Mary B. Talbert, former President of the National Association of Colored Women. Presented June 20, 1922, in Newark, N. J., by Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark. *Award for service to the women of her race and for the restoration of the home of Frederick Douglass.*

[1923?]

MEMORANDUM OF STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN ARRANGING AMERICAN TOUR OF PRINCE KOHO TOVALOU-HOUENOU

---

1. **National Sponsoring Committee**

Dr. DuBois and Mr. White are to compile list of prominent citizens throughout the country who will be asked to serve on National Sponsoring Committee. Letter requesting them to serve will contain full facts re Prince Tovalou and purposes of his American visit.

2. **Press Publicity**

Press releases are to be prepared on material furnished us by Prince Tovalou, giving facts re the Prince and his American tour and telling of cafe incident in Montmartre which led to official edict of the French Government warning Americans against manifestations of race prejudice in Paris. Information to be given for first time in press that Prince Tovalou was offered one hundred thousand francs to drop the case but the Prince refused absolutely to consider such an offer.

Each week some news is to be sent out so that Prince Tovalou's name may be made familiar to the country at large.

3. **Photographs**

Prince Tovalou will have reprints of photographs made to be furnished to the newspapers to accompany the news stories.

4. **Lecture Engagements**

News stories will contain statement that after making a study of conditions in New York and nearby cities, the Prince will make a tour of America at which time he will be open to lecture engagements under the auspices of bona fide organizations. Organizations interested will be requested to communicate directly with manager for Prince Tovalou, manager to be named later and address given.

Copies to:

Prince Tovalou-Houenou, 238 West 138th St. c/o Heron
Rev. Theodore Stevens, 254 West 122nd St.
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, 69 Fifth Avenue
Mr. James Weldon Johnson, 69 Fifth Avenue
Mr. Walter F. White, 69 Fifth Avenue
Roland Hayes, Esq. Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass.

47-2-78

(2) N.A.A.C.P. [1923?]

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE OF THE N. A. A. C. P.
ON "THE BIRTH OF A NATION".

The fight which the N. A. A. C. P. has made at various times and places against the showing of the film "The Birth of a Nation" illustrates the peculiar contradictions into which the Negro problem often forces this organization. The N. A. A. C. P. stands for liberty: physical liberty, political liberty, and particularly liberty in artistic expression. Other things being equal, we would not think of trying to suppress a book by Claude Bowers or a speech by Senator Blease; but there are situations when something has to be done.

In 1914, 60 Negroes were lynched; in 1915, 99, in 1916, 65; and the number of lynchings per year kept on at the rate of at least one a week, from 1915 until 1922. More Negroes were lynched in 1915 than in any other year since the beginning of the century.

The chief alleged excuse for this lynching was the attacks upon white women by colored men. In 1915, Thomas Dixon's "Clansmen" was picturized by the greatest master of the new art of the cinema. As Jane Addams said: "The producer seems to have followed the principle of gathering the most vicious and grotesque individuals he could find among colored people and showing them as representatives and the truth about the entire race." She adds: "It is both unjust and untrue. The same method could be followed to smirch the reputation of any race." The Brooklyn Standard Union said: "If a whole race other than the Negro race were slandered as the Negroes are slandered in the current moving picture play, it would not run two nights in New York or any other city."

Here then was a special case. A new art was used, deliberately, to slander and vilify a race. There was no chance to reply. We had neither the money nor the influence. One man offered us an answering

419-5-6-4

picture at the price of $100,000. What were we to do? We decided to try to make the authorities stop the picture on the ground that it was a public menace; that it was not art, but vicious propaganda. If anyone came to New York today with as brutal an attack upon women or Italians, we would have a right to decide that freedom of art expression was here going too far. We are aware now as then that it is dangerous to limit expression, and yet, without some limitations civilization could not endure.

49-5-62

[1923?]

PRESIDENTS & SECRETARIES OF FOLLOWING BRANCHES:

CALIFORNIA:

Allensworth, - Pres. Mr. J. A. Hackett.
Sec. Miss Bernice Smith.

Bakersfield - Pres. Mr. E. U. Winters, 701 H. St.
Sec. Mrs. Clara B. Howard, 2205 Thirteenth St.

Fresno - Pres. Mr. W. I. Pilkinto, Route G. Box 439.
Sec. Mr. J. C. Blackwell, 1344 "F" St.

Hanford - Pres. Mr. F. B. Lewis, Box 237. Lamoore, Calif.
Sec. Mrs. Elenor Welcher, 213 W. 8th St. Hanford, Cal.

Imperial Valley Pres.
Secy. Mr. J. P. McGee, El Centro, Calif.

Long Beach Pres. Mr. A. W. Eskridge, 1225 Calif. Av.
Secy. Mrs. Theodosia B. Barner, 1238 Myrtle Av.

Los Angeles - Pres. Mr. J. C. Banks, 969 S Normandie Av.
Secy. Mrs. Beatrice Thompson, 1883 W. 23rd St.

Modesto Pres. Mrs. S. A. Knox, 1521 J St.
Secy. Stanley E. Howe, 515 L St.

Northern Pres. Mr. John D. Drake, 721 38th St. Oakland, Cal.
Secy. Mrs. H. E. DeHart, 867 35th St. " "

Oroville Pres. Rev. G. W. Dabney, 1338 Danielson St.
Secy. R.F.O. Quinn, 1426 Florence Ave.

Pasadena Pres. Hon. Jno. J. Hamilton, 483 S Las Robles Av.
Secy. Mrs. Louisa F. Williams, 133 Hammond St.

Riverside Pres. Mr. C. Daughtery, 570 E. 10th St.
Secy. Mrs. R. J. Boyd, 1006 Park Ave.

Sacramento Pres. Rev. Fred A. Hughes, 715 7th St.
Secy. Mrs. Mayme Atkinson, 2522 21st St.

San Bernardino- Pres. Mr. Edward Reed, 623 J Street, San Bernadino.
Secy. Miss Roena Muckelroy, 999 Spruce St.
San Bernardino, Calif.

San Diego, Pres. Mr. Chas. H. Dodge, 225 West "E" St. San Diego.
Secy. Mr. W. L. McDonald, 1659 Logan Ave.

San Jose Pres. Pres. Rev. W. A. Magett, 464 Prevost St.
Secy. Mr. Fred W. Smith, 33 S. 2nd St. San Jose.

Santa Monica Bay Pres. George W. Jones, 1127 Sixth Ave. Venice, Calif.
Secy. Mr. J. B. Maxwell, 1701 S. 5th St.

BRANCH OFFICERS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HAROLD L. ICKES
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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April 7, 1923.

Mr. Robert W. Bagnall,
#70 Fifth Ave., Room #621,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bagnall:-

Two very estimable ladies of The Chicago Public Library waited on me yesterday to present a matter in connection with the coming Convention of The American Library Association to be held April 24 th at Hot Springs, Ark.

Among other things, on Tuesday April 24th at 2:30, a "Round table" will be held on the subject of "The Negro". This is divided into four subjects, some of which are divided into a, b, and c. The survey for the year is to be presented by Ernestine Rose of the New York Public Library. Mary Pearson of the Cleveland Public Library is also to speak, her subject being, "Progress, North". This, we take it is the Negro's relations to libraries in the north.

The young ladies pointed out that at the Convention last year in Detroit, Miss Rose interested herself especially along the lines of segregation in the library work; that is, separate libraries for Negroes in northern as well as southern states.

Miss Roses is quoted as saying, "The north is coming rapidly to a problem similar to that inthe south" (segragation). She says: "In New York, the 135th St., branch is the only one at present having colored assistants, although other branches are in large growing Negro centers. It is a question whether it shall be made a colored branch or whether colored assistants should be in other branches. Segragation will be a large problem for the north to solve, although it is not yet realized in most quarters. Legally, colored and white are on the same ground,

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4/25/82

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2230

but in many cases, there is not a real feeling of equality in the libraries".

In this connection, Miss Rice of Chicago has felt that the Chicago libraries have no problem to discuss; no separate branches are considered and work does not differ with that for foreigners. The branch in Abraham Lincoln Center has a fast growing colored patronage with two colored assistants.

The object of this letter prompted by the two ladies I have mentioned, is to suggest seek to get something before the American Library Association Conference to off set the seeming propaganda of Miss Rose to bring about separate libraries in the north. In our discussion it was thought that Miss Pearson of the Cleveland Library might be given our view in this connection in the hope that something might be included in her paper.

It was also thought that because of her wide reputation, Miss Ovington could send a communication that would be read, perhaps at the Conference. Not withstandingthe fact that the laws north are set against any such segregation, still it is wise to watch every movement of this kind, because the migration brings to the north southerners whose traditions are of course for separate libraries, etc.

The publications from which I have quoted are:

Bulletin of the American Library Ass'n.,
March, 1923,
The Library Journal, published in New York
August, 1922.

I shall be pleased to hear from you as to your view on the subject and whether or not you think it worth while to be pursued.

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Executive Secretary.

P.S. Yours of April 4th received re Dyer and is under consideration.

[NAACP – CHICAGO BRANCH]

1923

4/25/83

April 17, 1923.

Mr. Morris Lewis,
3201 S. Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 7th to Mr. Bagnall concerning the library situation, I think these points should be noted.

First, I do not think Miss Rose will say anything that can be interpreted as advocating Negro libraries this year. She did not mean to say it last year, as she explained. Nevertheless it seems to me that there ought to be before the Library Association a statement based on the Chicago experience and made to this effect. There should be no race discrimination in libraries or libraries established for particular races, but they should serve all groups, racial groups as well as others and when a library branch is situated where they are a large number of Jews, for instance, it should especially cater to Jewish needs and wishes, at the same time excluding, of course, no

one and catering also to the general public. The same is true of branches in Negro districts and the Chicago experience in that line should be stated clearly.

I am including a statement made by Miss Rose at my suggestion clarifying her position taken last year.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/25/84

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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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January, Twenty-Four, Twenty-Three.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor, Crisis,
#70 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

4/25/13.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am in receipt of your favor under date January 3, with reference to your committee of one thousand. I have been intending to reply but the pressure of work and engagements have kept me so much on the go that I have found it, until now, impossible. You know, however, without saying that I am in for any and every thing which pertain to the success of The Crisis, our organ. I am interested in making the solicitation for the five subscribers and have already begun the work. Tonight I am meeting with an interested group in the same matter it appearing by suggestion of one of them that we might put over the job here by co-operative means rather than individual work. After this first conference we will be able to see whether or not appealing jointly and severally to the membership of our branch here will be more effective than the plan which you outlined. I am also appealing to our Executive Committee on Saturday next when we have a meeting to endorse this movement if it appeals to our group tonight.

When with you at the annual meeting we spoke of your trip to California, I have been wondering since if on your return date we could so arrange that we might have our mass meeting prior to the openning of our drive and have you as one of the speakers making it a Crisis call or feature and further whether you would consider this without expense to the branch, if not at what expense. When will your return date probably be?

Kindly extend my thanks and appreciation to Mrs. DuBois for the evening I spent at your home and say how much I have thought of it since. Mrs. Davidson joins me in best wishes to her and yourself.

Very sincerely,

Shelby J. Davidson

[NAACP – DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH]

1923

1923

January 26th. 1923.

Mr. Shelby J. Davidson,
1333 R. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Davidson:-

I am not sure when I shall be back from the Pacific coast. It will be either late in March or early in April, so that I am afraid I shall be too late for your drive. If yo do not think so I shall take up the matter again when I get my lectures a little more definitely fixed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

21/52h

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MAY
23
1923

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor, Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

MAY 1923

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing herewith, as per your request, telegraphed this date, the program of the Young ceremonies Friday, June 1st. I must apologize for the mimeograph work, but trust you will be able to decipher it.

I wish, if possible, you would say to me how many, to your knowledge, are coming from New York as representatives of organizations, etc., to the ceremonies.

Very sincerely yours,

Shelby J. Davidson
Executive Secretary.

SJD/MTB

Wire names of speakers

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JULY
10
1923

1923

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Editor, The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

11/52/4

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your favor under date of July 3rd with enclosures in re Miss Susan Johnson was received and immediately taken up. The case has been investigated and facts seem to indicate that Miss Johnson is insane, and that the treatment of her malady has not as yet been sufficiently successful as to warrant her release.

Washington and your friends are agog with the story of your address recently in Philadelphia. The Wilmington Advocate, and especially the Chicago Defender have given great prominence to it. I have taken little stock in the newspaper reports for the reason that I know distortions and disconnections in the subject matter of an address are very liable; and I am loath to believe without personal assurance from you that the matter contained in these periodicals and now being discussed very generally can be justly and fairly charged to you.

I know very well your practice of paying no attention to such reports, but with the wide publicity which this is gaining, and the decided and reverse position which you have always stood for in matters of segregation, it seems to me that in justice to yourself and your friends this would warrant some attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Shelby J. Davidson

Executive Secretary.

SJD:MTB

[NAACP- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH]

1923

July 12th, 1923.

Mr. Shelby J. Davidson,
1333 - K. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Davidson:-

Enclosed is a statement concerning my Philadelphia speech.

Very sincerely yours,

4/25/10

WEBD/W
(Enc)

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N. A. A. C. P.
Duluth Branch

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Susan B. Evans
Thena Chaney
Wm. H. Ray
Geo. W. Hall

Duluth, Minn.
Feb. 3, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

My Dear Sir:

I am enclosing copy of a speech made by Miss Martha Root - (white) - of Pittsburg, Pa. at the Calvary Baptist Church - colored - Would be pleased if you could find room for it in the Crisis.

I truly hope yourself and family are well.

Thanking you in advance

Very Truly Yours

W. H. Ray

Chairman Pub. Com.

#209 E. 5th St. Duluth Minn.

P.S. It is 34° below zero to day.

Much snow on the ground - between five and six foot - Ice, about 36 inches thick on Lake Superior, Bays and Rivers, - on the "Ranges" - "Iron Range" -

Miss Ethel M. Ray - my daughter - obtained a position in the Legislature as stenographher - We are all well. W.H.R.

[N.A.A.C.P. - DULUTH BRANCH]

FEB 1923

February 7th, 1923.

Mr. W. H. Ray,
209 East 5th t.,
Duluth, Minn.

My dear Sir:-

I am glad to see that your Branch is keeping alive. I had heard of your daughter's appointment and was glad of it. I am afraid that we cannot find space for Miss Root's words, but I am glad to read them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. E. M. Welcher,
213 West 8th St.,
Hanford, California.

My dear Mrs. Welcher:-

Will you kindly express to the Hanford Branch my appreciation of the kind reception which I had there. I appreciated the opportunity to visit Hanford.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

5. NAACP HARLEM BRANCH

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LOUIS H. BERRY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 18, 1923.

Dear Friend:-

The Lawn Whist Dancing Party which was scheduled for the 10th in the Alpha Physical Culture Club, 126 W. 131st St: and which was postponed because that date was set apart as a memorial day for the late Pres. Harding, will be held the evening of August 24th. Please try ti be present.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar N. Parks.

Chairman Advisory Committee.

4/19/32

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4/25/24

June 11, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Referring to our recent correspondence relative to your repeating the address which you delivered at the Royal Theatre in this city a short time ago, I can readily see on re-reading my letter that it might be interpreted to mean that you were anxious to return to Philadelphia and deny certain statements which you are supposed to have made. I certainly did not intend that such an interpretation should be put upon it.

Both our Secretary and Treasurer and a few others have stated to me how clearly you made known your position in the matter of segregation, and although this attitude is in line with what those who know you would expect, yet the great number of contrary reports from others, including two of our newspapers, convinces me that a restatement of your views and opinions on this much discussed question would be timely.

I wish, therefore, again to extend to you in behalf of our Executive Committee a most cordial invitation to come to Philadelphia and restate your views as expressed in your recent address here.

We have tentatively engaged Wesley Church, 15th and Lombard Streets for Sunday, June 24, at 3:30 o'clock for a meeting and we earnestly hope that you may be able so to arrange your plans that you can be present at that time.

If you can arrange to come at that time, would it be agreeable to you for us to have an open meeting after your address so that those in the audience who might wish to do so could ask questions? If so, should these questions be in writing and sent to the platform or should they be otherwise?

Will you kindly let us know your wishes in the matter at an early date so that the meeting might be properly advertised.

Yours very truly,

Isadore Martin

4/25/1

June 14th, 1923.

Mr. Isadore Martin,
6 North 42nd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Martin:-

I should be glad to speak in Philadelphia, June 24th, on the subject "Jim-Crow Philadelphia".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[NAACP- Rochester, NY]

The Dorsey Home,
Clinton Ave., So.,
Rochester, N.Y.
April 30, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois,

June ninth in Rochester is known as Douglass Day. It is the day on which the Douglass Monument was unveiled in Rochester some years ago.

For the past two or three years the colored citizenry of Rochester have celebrated the day with a parade and some form of public exercises at Convention Hall with a special speaker for the occasion. Heretofore the exercises have been under the auspices of the local Republican organization, Mr. John W. Thompson directing it. This organization will not undertake to celebrate this year, and our branch of the N.A.A.C.P. is making an effort tottake the lead, and believes that it can be successful in getting most of the local organizations, secret order societies, etc. to fall in with the plans.

What we want most of all is the right speaker for the occasion. Would it be possible for you to come to Rochester on that day, say for the afternoon exercises? We believe we can make the occasion tell for the benefit of our organization, and we should be able to get out a crowd of 1,000 people. If you cannot come, we wonder if Mr. Johnson can. Please let me know as soon as you can whether either of you can.

Yours for the good of the cause,

Jno. E. Rose

5/22/55

514 Knowlton St.
Rockford Illinois,
Feb. 22 1923.

Mr W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor, Crisis
70 Fifth Ave. New York, New York.

I am enclosing herewith a news clipping concerning a recent art exhibit held in this city, and a photograph of Mr Frank Skelton, the only Negro artist represented among the work of thirty-six artists. Mr Skelton's work was very favorably commented upon by an art critic of some note and reputation.

Mr Skelton's pictures are rapidly coming to be recognized as representing the highest type of skill and artistic ability. It would be highly satisfactory and of great benefit to the above named person if space could be found in your widely read publication for mention of this incident.

Am enclosing stamped envelope for return of these articles.

Very Truly;

Roland L. Smith
Sec. Rockford Branch, N.A.A.C.P.

4/11/25

ROCKFORD REPUBLI

PAINTINGS BY LOCAL ARTISTS FILL GALLERY

Rock River Valley Artists Exhibit Paintings, Sculpture and Craft Work at Woman's Club.

Thirty-six local artists had entered their work in the Rock Rivey Valley artists' exhibit this afternoon, when preparations were being completed at the Belle Keith art gallery and at the Rockford Art club studio in the Woman's club building for the opening of the exhibition this evening.

Oil and water-color paintings and pasted sketches, including landscapes, still life compositions, portraits and fantasies; sculpture; crafts work of various sorts, with examples of weaving, hand-decorated china, metal and leather, are being arranged in the gallery.

Members of the Art club and their guests will see the exhibit this evening after the club's 6:30 o'clock dinner in the Food shop, at which Boris Lovett-Lorski, young Russian sculptor, will be a guest of honor. Mr. Lorski, who is the head of the sculpture department in the Layton school of art at the Milwaukee Art institute, will speak in the gallery after the dinner.

Painters who are entering work in the exhibit are A. D. McCurry of Roscoe, J. Gieron, Miss Katherine Skeyhan, Leslie Young Correthers, Mrs. Calvin Countryman, Mrs. F. E. Spellman, C. Swenson, Mrs. C. L. Miller, Frank Skelton, J. W. Hallquist, Miss Edna Glover, Lyle Newman, Raymond Carlson, Mrs. M. S. Thayer, Chris B. Christiansen, Keith Musselman, Miss Ethel Palmer Canfield, Frank Johnson, W. S. Belford, Henry H. Snyder, Lewis Robinson, L. B. Richardson, Miss Anna Coy, Mrs. D. M. Keith, Burton Chapman, Miss Marion White, Mrs. Carolyn Hamilton and Robert Johles.

Sculptors who are exhibiting are Miss Nellie Kipp, Mrs. S. S. Budlong, Mrs. Holland Church and Mrs. R. J. Eliel.

Exhibits of crafts work are entered by Miss Flora Smith, Miss Marion White, Chris B. Christiansen, Mrs. A. Warner Wilder, Mrs. R. K. Welsh and Miss Elizabeth Coy. Mrs. Wilder's work is hand decorated china and Mrs. Welsh is showing hand-woven work.

[NAACP - ROCKFORD BRANCH]

February 27th, 1923.

Mr. Roland L. Smith,
514 Knowlton St.,
Rockford, Ill.

4(11)24

My dear Mr. Smith:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am thanking you for the clipping and photograph which you sent regarding the work of Mr. Frank Skelton.

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast; on his return, April 5th, the above will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W

[NAACP - Rusk, Okla. branch]

Boley, Okla.,
July 14, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York, N. Y.

1923

Dear Sir: Will you please have the N.A.A.C.P. to investigate the condition of the colored schools at Wawika, Jefferson Co., Okla. and at Madill, Marshall Co., Okla. I learn that the school term is only seven months for colored youth; and the salary of the colored teachers is far below what the white teachers receive.

4/21/24

From Rusk Branch Secretary -

Yours,
R. W. Crawley

See if the Jeanes + Slater Funds cannot be used at these

SLOW AND CAREFUL

NO GARMENT TOO FINE
OR
TOO DELICATE
FOR US
TO LAUNDER.

WE DO
ALL
CLASSES
OF
LAUNDRY WORK.

NO. 2 BROADWAY CIRCLE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Please to keep out the puddle
Grinds.

4/21/11

August 8th, 1923.

Mr. H. W. Crawley,
Boley, Oklahoma.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of July 14th and I am going to publish a part of it in the Crisis and bring it to the attention of the Jeans Fund and the General Education Board.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[NAACP - St Louis Branch]

MOREFIELD STOREY
President

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
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MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON
Chair. Board of Directors

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
70 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

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LOCAL OFFICE
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Phone, Bomont 1452
JAMES H. TANTER
SECRETARY

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DAVID E. GORDON
DR. C. M. POWELL
DR. W. P. CURTIS

May 26, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City,
My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am writing you this breif letter to get some advice concerning a matter that seems to worry quite a few people that have question me about my legal status as Secretary of the local branch.

Am I liable to any infringement of the postal laws and regulations in the discharge of my duties as such so long as I obey the rules set out to faithfully perform my work as clerk and make my examinations? I pleased Whatever opinion you may have upon the subject I would be very much to know just the proper course to pursue.

The cause of my inquiry is the fact of my activity the past few days in regards to a letter that I sent to the "President of the Board of Public Welfare". The letter and its answer is enclosed in this missive.

Very truly yours,
James H Tanter
Secretary,
2312 Market st.

4/20/44

[Enc.]

Acky

" Letter "

May 21,1923.

Mr.Nelson Cunliff, Director of Public Welfare
St.Louis,Mo.
My dear Mr.Cunliff:-

I am very much averse to annoying my friends on my own behalf,but there are times which I venture to trespass upon their good offices when other people are concerned.

As Secretary of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People I am writing you this letter.

I would appreciate very much the information concerning a matter that is vital to the welfare of our people.

by return post

A great service would be rendered if you could let me know whether I have obtained the correct version of a decision of a ruling given out by your Department In-re:- "Picnics inPublic Parks"
Is it a fact that the Park Commissioner has issued instructions to give permits to our people for one designated day in the week?

You will give me much pleasure to obtain the information and let me have a reply.

Yours most faithfully,

James H.Tanter,
Secretary.

2312 Market st.

4/20/23

a copy.

[Enc.]

"Reply"

May 21,1923.

Mr.James H.Tanter,
Saint Louis,Missouri.
Dear Sir.-

Replying to yours of the 21st inst.I am advised by the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation that he has not issued instructions to give picnics to colored people on any one designated day in the week.

Very truly yours,

Nelson W.Cunliff,
Director of Public Welfare.

4/20/96

[NAACP-St. Louis Branch]

1923

1923

May 29th, 1923.

Mr. James H. Tanter,
2312 Market St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

3/20/23

My dear Mr. Tanter:-

I see no inconsistency in your acting as postal clerk and secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. But, of course, the only ones who could settle a question of that sort, would be your superior officers in the Post Office.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

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Official Organ, The Crisis
National Offices
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

2335 Impereial St

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Proposes to Make 12,000,000 Americans Physically Free from Peonage, Mentally Free from Ignorance, Politically Free from Disfranchisement, and Socially Free from Insult

San Diego Branch

San Diego, California

April 3, 1923.

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P. O. Box 1123
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Mrs. Anna R. Wilson

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The members of the Junior N.A.A.C.P. of this city, with pleasure are forwarding to you the little token that bespeaks in a small measure the high esteem in which you are held by the organization.

We are glad to make the change in the selection, from a pencil to a pen, but regret that this length of time has elapsed ere you become the possessor of our second choice.

Cognizant as we are of the great amount of good that is being effected as a result of the manner in which you are wielding the pen, our fervent wish and prayer is that you may be spared to live long to bless humanity by your powerful influence.

With kindest regards, we are

Very sincerely yours,

Junior Branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

O. L. Goodwin
President

Edna Greene-Smith
Secretary.

Mrs. Chas. H. Dodge
Directress

San Jose. California - Aug 1st 23

242 Hamilton Ave

Dr. W. E. Du Bois:
Editor of "The Crisis":
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois

I am sending you herewith a short sketch on "Music of the Negro Race" written by myself and read July 29th in the A.M.E. Zion Church of this City, at a service with programs, Commemorative of the 30th Anniversary of

4/11/14

reference of mine safe-guarded from obloquy.

Yours very sincerely

Lizzie Whitney Wakefield.

(Mrs. Geo. F. Wakefield.)

Member of Executive Board N.A.A.C.P. San Jose

and Chairman of Press Committee.

the coming of the negro to America.

Perhaps you will feel inclined to publish it in the "Crisis". If so I shall be glad, not for its merits but for the cause of the music of the race which I love and which I am working, though the San Jose branch of N. A. A. C. P. to help in any way possible in my power. I also inclose a short letter for the "Crisis" as a plea for the U.S. negro music - the "Spirituals" etc - that they be -

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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Official Organ—The Crisis

National Offices
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

SAN JOSE BRANCH
OF THE
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

LOCAL OFFICERS

President
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Vice-President
Rev. A. C. Yeamans

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Fred W. Smith

Treasurer
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SAN JOSE. CAL., Aug. 7th 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Editor The Crisis.
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

At the last meeting of the Executive Board of San Jose Branch of N. A. A. C. P. I was instructed to send to you the enclosed newspaper cuttings. Not desired for the "Crisis", probably the office of N. A. A. C. P. will be glad to see them.

We are interested in the case of Rev. Mr. Green, of San Francisco, whose dying statement was that he had been beaten after an operation, at Base Hospital, Palo Alto. I enclose a copy of this report (in red ink). Sent me from San Francisco I shall call upon president of S. F. branch this week, to ask for further information, and what that branch will do in this matter. I expect also to attend the inquest on Aug. 15th, and hope that the Rev. Mr. Yeamans, our vice president will also go.

Yours sincerely
Anne Whitney Wakefield.
Chairman press committee

Mrs. Geo. L. Wakefield
242 Hanchett Ave, San Jose. Cal.

P. S. We are sending an article to the N. A. A. C. P. Convention, Kansas City, Mo.

[NAACP, Saratoga, NY?]

Lecture

61 Hamilton Pl.

July 13, 1923.

4125/13

My dear Dr. DuBois.

The branch is glad to know you will be here on Aug. 3rd. We are making arrangements now for a large meeting. Kindly let me know which train you will arrive in Saratoga and I will see you are

met at station.
We are planning for the
opening 8:30 P. M.
that night. The fee is eight.

Thanking you in
advance for glad
indeed that you have
made it possible to
be with us.

I am —
Respectfully
(Mrs.) D. B. Marshall.
Sec

From E. Thomson Sec Of Siskiyou Co. Brance
McCloud, Calif. N.A.A.C.P.

McCloud, Calif. Feb 14th/19/23

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
7o Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/20/3

Dear Sir I Received your letter some time a go concurningyour Lectures In our town. and ansing to your reply I will say That We ar looking for you. and Let me hear from you at the earlest Posibel Date.

And as soon [redacted] as You reach Calif. You Write me the Exzt Date that you Will Arive in Our town. And all so try To arrange For that Said Date to be on Sadday Night.

Hoping to hear from you at the earflest posibel date and Oblige
Very sincerely Yours

E. Tomson Sec Of Siskiyou

County Branch Of N.A.A.C.P.

1923

February 20th, 1923.

Mr. L. Thomson, Secretary
Siskiyou Co. Branch, N. A. A. C. P.,
McCloud, California.

My dear Mr. Thomson:-

Dr. Du Bois has already started on his tour. However, I shall write him concerning your note, and shall ask him to get in touch with you as soon as he reaches California.

Sincerely yours,

JHF/W

[NAACP. Syracuse, NY]

AN ANSWER IS EXPECTED

by the sender of this message. Please give it to the messenger or telephone it to

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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1923 MAY 11 AM 11 59

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83 BROADWAY N.Y.
FY SYRACUSE NY 11 1136A

DR W E DUBOIS

234

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

CAN YOU ADDRESS MASS MEETING OF N A A C P HERE ON EVENING OF MONDAY MAY TWENTY EIGHTH WIRE IMMEDIATELY WU

REV H M SMITH.

1923 MAY 11 AM 11 45

Cannot come Monday eighth. Sorry.

1614 E Fayette St

1923

May 11th, 1923.

Rev. H. L. Smith,
1614 W. Fayette St.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Cannot come twenty-eighth. Sorry.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to The Crisis

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by the sender of this message. Please give it to the messenger or telephone it to

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SYMBOL
Blue
Nite
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Symbol number of Words by the check.

WESTERN UNION

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W E B DOBOIS. 453

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

IF YOU CANNOT COME ON TWENTY EIGHTH WHAT IS THE NEAREST AVAILABLE DATE WIRE IMMEDIATELY

REV H M SMITH.

TIME OF RECEIPT SHOWN ON THIS MESSAGE IS EASTERN STANDARD TIME

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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

W. O. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT

1923

COLUMBUS June 1, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Crises Publishing Company,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

At one time the University Library had in its files a copy of Publication #18 of Atlanta University.

This is a monograph by you entitled "Morals and Manners Among Negro Americans." Unfortunately this publication has been lost from our files, and we are endeavoring to replace it. If you should still have any copies of this monograph available for distribution, we should be glad to have one sent to us. If, however, it is held for sale by your company, kindly advise us as to the price so that arrangements can be made for purchase.

4/12/23

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

C. W. Reeder

Reference Librarian.

CWR/J

1923

June 6th, 1923.

Mr. C. W. Reeder,
Reference Librarian,
The Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

I am sending you herewith, Publication #18 of Atlanta University, for which you asked in your letter of June 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

4/2/42

June 2nd, 1923.

4/2/42

My dear Sir:-

I want to get facts concerning the man called Prince Challoughlezilezise. I believe he is fooling and fleecing the people and I want to get at his record. Who can give me definite and immediate information? I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Roscoe Dunjee Editor
Black Dispatch
300 E. Second St
Oklahoma City Okla.

[OKLAHOMA CITY BLACK DISPATCH]

4/2/43

June 12th, 1923.

Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, Editor,
Black Dispatch,
300 E. Second St.,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

My dear Sir:-

On June 2nd, I sent you a letter a copy of which is enclosed.

If we can present some facts, the Immigration Department is, I am pretty sure, going to stop Prince Challoughlezilezise's career in America.

When I was in Oklahoma, several people told me of money he collected and of certain investment schemes which he started and which afterwards failed. I want very much to get hold of the names of these people. I think in Okmulgee, several people knew about this man's career. I wish you would let me have any data that you can at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.W
(Enc)

September 18, 1923.

Sir Sydney Oliver,
c/o Mr. Norman Leys,
Brailsford (Near Derby),
England.

4/15/43

My dear Sir:

The third Pan-African Congress is going to hold its third biennial session this year. We will have one meeting in London during the first week in November and a second meeting in Lisbon the last week in November. We had hoped by this time to have the congress on a permanent basis and to hold a session larger and more representative than the second congress. This unfortunately has been impossible.

Our secretary, who is a young Frenchman of Negro descent, has been hampered in his activities by the government and I have been suddenly called upon to organize this third session at short notice. I am doing this in order to keep the continuity of the meetings and not let six years of work be forgotten.

The London meeting cannot, however, be much more than a local conference. For that very reason I am hoping for a real exchange of ideas and advice and I would be very glad indeed if you would consent to be present at one of the sessions and say a few words on the general subject of the possibility of co-operation among the Negroes of the world for their own advance and the general advance of democracy.

It seems to me that here is a great idea and that despite the natural suspicion that has attended our efforts so far that we may be able if we keep on, to add another great force to the liberal movement of the world. I trust you will be able to favor us with something on this subject.

Very sincerely yours,

4/15/43

WEBD/PF

[Sir Sydney Oliver]

OLD HALL,
RAMSDEN,
CHARLBURY.

3rd Oct 1923

Dear Dr Dubois

I was glad to get
some letter of 15th Aug.
I hope I shall be able to
attend your meeting in
London in the June and
(I wish you let me have further particulars)
in November and will be
pleased to contribute anything
I can to the proceedings.

Some Central Indian friends
of mine are about to pay

Stanley

4/6/23

Starting an Association for (principally) educated Indians in London and have asked me to take the chair at the preliminary meeting.

If you are in the way of seeing the English Contemporary Review for this month you may be amused by an article of mine in "Colonies Precipitis" which

OLD HALL,
RAMSDEN,
CHARLBURY.

it contains. —

I am glad that Lawrence's
idiotic antics have been
put a stop to. His
companies did the African
cause some injury and
must have been very galling
to serious minded Progressives
like Lansbury —

Yours sincerely

Sidney Olivier

4/9/14

OLD HALL,
RAMSDEN,
CHARLBURY.

7th Nov 1923

4/15/331

Dear Dr Dubois

I am very sorry to have been prevented, as I had hoped I might be, from coming to London this week and meeting you and your friends.

I hope to be able to get up tomorrow afternoon and to attend your evening meeting: if I do not - come then understand that it will be a great regret and disappointment to me.

Yours sincerely
Sydney Olivier

[Sir Sidney Olivier]

✓ Sir Sidney Oliver,
c/o Aborigines Protection Society

Denison House,
296 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W. 1, England.

4/15/41

Return to Dr. DuBois

My dear Dr. DuBois: I have been away for a little time trying to get rested from the wearying round of last winter and the early part of this summer and trying, too, to get a perspective on the whole Ethiopian theater venture. The whole venture was somewhat more difficult than I think most people realize. It was difficult to get the money to begin it; it was difficult to make some of the actors realize why and for what they were pioneering and to accept some of the hardships that necessarily go with pioneer efforts; and it was difficult to fight some of the Jewish producers in the negro theater whose only interest in the colored actor was to exploit him in rotten plays for financial gain. I don't know whether you know that one of these producers, who tried to get my Company away from me, and failing in that, tried to break it up, had me arrested in New York on a charge of grand larceny. It was an entirely trumped-up charge. When it came up for a hearing Magistrate Corrigan threw it out of court and advised me to sue the man for false arrest. I am now suing him for $50,000. So you see if I receive any substantial part of this the financial difficulties of the Ethiopian theater will be solved for a season at least. I am not reciting these things at all in an appeal for sympathy; there are enough of the other sort of things for to outweigh them. And

49-12-192

I include in these other items your editorial in "The Crisis" and the very fine article you wrote for the "Theater Magazine". I think this latter was a splendid summing up of the situation and it encouraged me greatly. — I intend to go on with the Ethiopian Theater this in a different manner from last season. I think it was decisively shown that white audiences are not yet ready to accept the negro actor in the so called "white" plays but that they are eager to see him interpreting plays of his own life. So I shall make the basis of next season's work the negro plays. I think I shall rehearse a repertory of three one-act negro plays for one bill, a full length negro play for another bill and either "Othello" or "Midsummer Night's Dream" for a third. I think it would be a mistake to give up the "white" plays entirely. Another thing I must have is a group of actors of a higher average of intelligence than the group I had previously. This will take care of itself automatically, I believe, for the longer the thing goes on more and more will the cultured negro be drawn into it. The writing of negro plays will develop in the same manner, I imagine. I think I told you that "The Nation" will offer a prize next fall for the best play submitted to us. This will help greatly of course. What I would like to do would be to establish a small circuit of cities including New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. In each place we

49-12-193

already have a group of colored and white people interested in this venture and I think each season will considerably enlarge the group. Altogether I feel that the prospects for next season are exceptionally good and that the unequivocal success and acceptance of the negro in any drama either "colored" or "white" is only a matter of time. We would have ended our last season with a substantial profit if it had not been for our disastrously expensive Broadway engagement. Yet Broadway was worth what it cost for the national publicity we received from it and for the way in which it focussed attention upon the idea. As it was we closed the season with a deficit of only about $600. We were on the average about a week behind in the actors salaries at the close of the season. By borrowing and through gifts Mrs. Anderson and I were able to raise enough money to send all the actors to their homes. Your check and the check which you sent to me at the Chicago address were the only ones which came in response to your letter. One of our actors accused Mrs. Anderson and myself of appropriating to our own use money which he claimed — or were raising for the company. I think you can appreciate this situation as we did. Mrs. Anderson not only worked for the company without salary but paid her own very heavy expenses in connection with the work out of her own pocket. We both ended the season in New York within a few dollars of being penniless. One of the encouraging things about the venture was the way in which so many people

4-12-1941

unselfishly gave their time and money to its furtherance. If you have any suggestions to make for continuing the work next season won't you be good enough to write them to me? I shall appreciate it very much. And please let me thank both yourself and Mr. Johnston for your interest in this thing and the substantial help you gave to it. Perhaps both of you will be willing to be members of an advisory committee which I hope to establish for the theatre beginning next fall. Will you be good enough to show this letter to Mr. Johnston?

Sincerely,
Raymond O'Neil

July 23, 1923
6307 Linwood av.
Cleveland, O.

49-12-195

[OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU]

January 11th, 1923.

Miss Mildred Chatfield Smith,
Little Building, Room 1243,
80 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

3/52/4

My dear Madam:-

I am planning a lecture tour in the early Spring. I have already engagements as follows:

Zanesville, Ohio, February 16th, Indianapolis, Ind., February 18th and 19th, five lectures in Southern California, February 25th to March 7th, a few lectures in Northern California, March 7th to 14th, lectures in Oregon and Washington, possibly March 15th to 17th, Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo, March 17th to 20th. I shall then return to the East and have tentative engagements in March in Toledo, Ohio and Coatesville, Pa.

I should be glad to fill in with any further engagements that you could make for me on this itinerary.

In the far West, I should have to charge $75., and in the middle West and East, $50. for each lecture.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

4/25/34

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MABEL B. URY, COUNSELLOR

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

January 15, 1923.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Thank you for writing me about your spring lecture tour to the middle and far west. I am writing tentatively to Denver to see if our forum there could use March 18th and to Peoria, Ill., March 25th. A good many of the forum programs are booked up now but I shall keep on the lookout for other possibilities.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/25/35

Form 1201

MESSENGER WESTERN UNION SERVICE

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1923 MAR 29 PM 2 35

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BD287 11

HY BOSTON MASS 29 214P

W E B DUBOIS 330

THE CRISIS 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

=PEORIA ILLINOIS WANTS EVENING MARCH TWENTY FIVE FEE SIXTY FIVE WIRE=

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU.

4/25/33

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MABEL B. URY, COUNSELLOR

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1048
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

February 1, 1923

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I find that Norman Thomas is speaking in Denver on March 18th so that that date would not be possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

1923

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MABEL B. URY, COUNSELLOR

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Feb. 15, 1923

4/11/132

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our Denver Forum leader, Rev. G. S. Lackland, writes that they are glad to make definite Sunday afternoon, March 25, if you are available at $50. flat.

From our earlier correspondence, I presume this is satisfactory, and am considering the engagement closed. Kindly let me have your final confirmation within the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

MCS

February 16th, 1923.

Miss Mildred C. Smith,
Little Building - Room 1243,
80 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Smith:-

This is to confirm my engagement to speak at the Denver Forum, Sunday afternoon, March 25th, - the fee to be Fifty ($50) Dollars.

Will you kindly send any further information, together with Mr. Lackland's address and the place of the Forum to me, in care of Rev. W. I. Cleghorn, 1527 Paloma Avenue, Los Angeles, California?

Very sincerely yours,

WLBD/W

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MABEL B. URY, COUNSELLOR

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

July 12, 1923

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I sent our forum in Bloomington, Illinois, a list of some of the speakers who were to be in their vicinity next season, listing your name among them as I hoped, then, that the engagement in Peoria for December 10 would materialize.

Bloomington has written back that they want you for Sunday evening, December 9, 1923. Fifty dollars is their maximum fee. Are your plans such that we may accept this engagement for you? They are holding the date awaiting final word from me, so an early reply will be appreciated.

I am just back today from two weeks' vacation and do not recall whether I have written you that the Woman's Club in Peoria for December 10 is definitely off. It is - to my regret! They have been rather unsatisfactory to deal with, asking about a great many speakers and actually taking only one or two.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

MS

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

October 8, 1923.

My dear Dr. DuBois;

Do you go abroad within the next few weeks or would it be possible for you to consider speaking some Sunday afternoon at our forum in Watertown, Mass.? November 11th, December 2nd and December 9th are possible dates. Their maximum fee has always been $50 but I think if you had to come on for the one meeting we might be able to add another $10 or $15.

I shall appreciate a prompt reply.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/11/24

October 10th, 1923.

Miss Mildred C. Smith,
80 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Madam:-

I sail October 24th and can therefore take no dates in November or December.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD W

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

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GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MABEL B. URY, COUNSELLOR

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BEACH 7275

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1243
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

November 23, 1923.

4/4/132

My dear Miss Fauset:

Mr. Coleman has turned your letter of November 20th over to us for reply inasmuch as we arrange the Ford Hall program. As they are having Dr. Pickens in December they will not want another meeting on the race question this season.

I should like very much to suggest Dr. DuBois to some of our forums and other organizations in and near Boston during March. Of course, I am particularly interested in the Sundays as most of our forums meet then. What dates has he available? As you will be working on dates from your office I shall, of course, keep any engagements only tentative until I have your personal confirmation.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
Chairman
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
Executive Secretary

OPPORTUNITY

PUBLISHED BY
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WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
Secretary
A. S. FRISSELL
Treasurer

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Editor

PAUL G. PRAYER, Business Manager

October 1, 1923.

4/2916

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

We are planning as one of the serial features of OPPORTUNITY to run crayon drawings and sketches of the Spingarn medalists. These pictures will be drawn by Mr. Francis C. Holbrook whose drawing of Tanner appeared on the cover of OPPORTUNITY for July. Would you be good enough to allow us the use of one of your photographs for reproduction in this fashion?

Very sincerely yours,

Chas S Johnson

Charles S. Johnson,
Editor.

CSJ/MGA

[OPPORTUNITY]

5/62/4

October 5, 1923.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I am sending herewith a copy of my photograph which I trust may suit your plan.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

[OPPORTUNITY]

4/62/4

November 1, 1923.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Some time ago you wrote Dr. DuBois asking for a copy of his photograph. In his absence I am sending you enclosed a photograph which I must ask you to be very sure to return as it is the only one we have.

Sincerely yours,

[1923?]

ALBERT OULMAN & Co., LTD.

TELE { GRAMS: "OULMANORAM"
PHONE: 4102-CENTRAL
LISBON

19, Rua Victor Cordon
Lisbon = Portugal

December 5th

4/45/101

Dear Mr Du Bois

I am so pleased you manage to catch your boat without having to go to Cadix.—
I tried to send you somebody this morning asking you to come & have lunch with me but it seems you were not at your hotel. Sorry.—
Will you come and dine with us to morrow evening ?¼ to 8
If so I shall do my best to send the car to fetch you but in case I cannot the tramway that stops exactly at my house door passes in front of your hotel: it is called Dafundo & you have to get out at the end of the line in Dafundo = that end is exactly my house door. House is called Quinta S. Matheus Dafundo

Very sincerely yours
Albert Oulman

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

Makers of **BLACK SWAN RECORDS** And Needles

2289 Seventh Avenue

New York, N. Y.

1923

January 2, 1923

Dear Stockholder:

Notice is hereby given of the Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders to be held at the office of the Company 2289 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y. on Tuesday January 23, 1923 at 4 p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Notice is also given of the two special Meetings which under the Law must be held separately, for the purpose of changing the name of the Corporation, and also for increasing the Capital Stock.

We have long felt that it is a loss in advertising value to have a different name, when our chief product BLACK SWAN RECORDS is so well known. With the change of name to Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc., there will be a definite advertising value and the prevention of confusion with any other company, as Black Swan is our trade-marked name and cannot be used by anybody else. But because of my former connection with Pace & Handy Music Company many people have become confused on this matter.

1/21/23

During last year we began a campaign to increase our capital to a large figure, and the Black Swan Phonograph Co., of Deleware was organized and some stock sold in that Company. It was the consensus of opinion of our Board as the work of the year progresed that no large increase in capital was necessary and that the Company could continue a steady sure growth with only a moderate addition to Capital. We therefore discontinued the sale of stock in the Deleware Company, and decided to increase the Capital Stock of the Original Company, at the same time that the name is changed, from $50,000 to $75,000 so as to provide for those of our stockholders who subscribed for stock in the larger organization and to combine all stockholders in the one company under the trade marked name and under the laws of New York.

The Company has grown steadily during the year and now occupies an enviable position among the large and successful businesses of our race.

If you cannot attend these meetings, please sign and mail immediately the enclosed proxy form for the regular meeting and for the Change of Name and Increase of Capital. We will affix Revenue Stamps here. A report of the years work will be mailed you as soon as it can be compiled and completed.

Assuring you of our earnest appreciation of your support during the year and with Best Wishes for the Coming Year,

Sincerely yours,

HARRY H. PACE

PRESIDENT.

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

January 20, 1923.

1923 1923

4/21/59

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I beg to remind you of our Annual Stockholders meeting on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock. I wish very much that you could be present at 3 o'clock so that we could go over the work, and hear the reports before we went into the stockholders meeting. I trust that you can arrange to be present.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace

President.

HHP/WV

4/21/25

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:-

Will you please immediately furnish me a photograph of your factory. When I receive it, I will give you some good publicity covering your annual report.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

February 1, 1923.

1923

4/21/62

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I beg to hand you enclosed herewith certificate No.37 for one share of stock additional, which has been due you for some time, but which I did not issue until the formality of the change of name had been completed. I am also handing you enclosed check for $15.00 from the Fletcher Record Company, which I promised to send some-time ago.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace

President.

HHP/WV
Encl.

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

March 17, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir:

There will be a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Corporation Wednesday, March 21, at 4:30 P.M.

On account of Mr. Pace's illness during February the February meeting had to be postponed. Please be present promptly.

Very truly yours,

J. L. Crawley

Secretary.

4/2/23

4/21/61

March 22nd, 1923.

Pace Phonograph Corporation,
2289 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

In the absence of Dr. Du Bois, who is lecturing on the Pacific coast, I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of quarterly dividend check in the amount of $31.50.

Very truly yours,

W

mw file

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 14, 1923.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your presence is requested at the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Black Swan Phonograph Company, at 2289 Seventh Avenue, New York City, at 4:30 P. M., Wednesday, May 16, 1923.

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. Thurman Jr.

Secretary.

h

5/21/58

1923

May 22nd, 1923.

Mr. H. H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

4/2/57

My dear Mr. Pace:-

I regret very much that I was not able to attend the meeting of your Board, May 16th. I was just in the midst of moving, and as Mrs. Du Bois was out of town, I had to do it myself.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

G

Please return to W. E. B. Du Bois

728 S. 17th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
July 15, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I take the liberty to address you relative to Black Swan Phonograph Corporation because of the fact that your name appears upon the literature of this corporation as a director, and contributed very much towards my decision to take stock in the enterprise.

Briefly, I subscribed to one share of the preferred stock and one share of the common stock of the corporation. Upon the reorganization, it was found that although I had paid for one share of the old common stock, same could not be issued, and I had not paid enough for the issue of two shares of the new common, and I was so informed. I wrote Mr. Pace, and received an explanation and a suggestion that I might either pay an additional amount ($25) and receive two shares of the new common stock, or that the amount I had advanced for the one share of the old common stock would be returned. I wrote him May 5th, informing him that I desired settlement according to this latter plan. Not having heard from him I again wrote him June 10th, and later June 25th. No respone of any sort has been received to any of these communications.

My natural conclusion would be that there is something financially the matter with the concern affecting its ability to meet its current obligations, but it is altogether incomprehensible why no response or acknowledgment has been made to my communications. I am enclosing an extract copy of Mr. Pace's letter of March 10th, and copies of my communications to which I have referred above; and, will be greatly obliged if you can help me to solve the problem that confronts me.

With apologies and great respect, I am,

Very sincerely,

T. E. Greer.

P.S. Be it understood that I have received no stock certificate of any kind, nor dividend, although I understand dividend was paid for ~~March~~ 1st, sometime in the month of March.

4/21/70

(C-O-P-Y)

2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,
March 10, 1923.

Mr.T.E.Greer,
728 S. 17th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Ypur letter of March 9th, in reply to mine of the 8th,has been received. I regret very much that you seem to have misunderstood my letter, and that there was any misunderstanding at any time at any stage of this matter.

x x x x x x

The facts therefore are these. You subscribed for one share of preferred stock of a par value of $100.00, for which you were to pay $115.00. You subscribed for one share of common stock of a par value of $50.00 for which you were to pay $60.00, a total par value of $150.00, and a total purchase price which you have paid of $175.00. Since your subscription the preferred stock has been converted into common stock of the same par value,namely $100.00. the common stock has been raised from a par value of $50.00 to a par value of $100.00. We would therefore manifestly be unable to deliver one share of the common of a par value of $50.00, and it was my suggestion that you complete the payment of two shares of common of the par value of $100.00 each by the additional payment of $25.00, which would mean that you would get par value of every d dollar paid, and the stock would not be sold to you at a premium as it is sold,and has been sold to everybody else who purchased since the original issue.

If the suggestion is not satisfactory, and since we are unable to deliver the one share of common stock,and you desire us to refund the money paid for that,we will cheerfully do so without any discussion of controversy whatever.

x x x x x x

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) Harry H. Pace,
President.
Per W.V.

(C-O-P-Y)

728 S. 17th St.,
Philadelphia,Pa.,
May 5, 1923.

Mr.Harry H. Pace,
Pres.Black Swan Phon.Corp.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Some weeks ago I wrote you from the hospital in Washington relative to adjustment of my stock subscription, and at the time expected to have taken the matter up again before this time. I regard your suggestion as to the payment of the additional $25 as completing payment on two shares preferred, as eminently fair, but owing to present financial embarrassment, have decided to ask that you leave me the one share of preferred, and return me the difference remaining from my payments.

Wishing you great success and hoping ~~xxxx~~ to be able to purchase more shares some time in the future, I am,

Very respectfully,

T. E. Greer.

4/21/72

- - - - - - - -

728 S. 17th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
June 10, 1923.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
Pres.Black Swan Phon.Co.,
New York City,

Dear Sir:-

Information is requested as to what action, if any, has been taken on my communication of the 5th, ult., copy of which is enclosed.

Respectfully,

T. E. Greer.

- - - - - - -

(C-O-P-Y)

728 S. 17th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
June 25, 1923.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
Pres.Black Swan Phon.Co.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

4/21/23

In your letter of March 10th, in reply to mine of March 9th, you stated that if I desired you to refund the money paid for the one share of common stock which was in controversy you would ~~xxxx~~ "very cheerfully do so without any discussion of controversy whatever". Under date of May 5th I wrote you asking the return of the money so paid. Not having heard from you, addressed you under date of June 10th, asking what action had been taken on the request. At this writing I have ~~xx~~received no response to either communication, a fact so strange as to suggest the possibility of their not reaching you.

May I not hope to hear from you at an early date?

Very respectfully,

T. E. Greer.

4/21/54

July 17th, 1923.

Mr. H. H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:-

I received the enclosed letter from T. E. Greer. Will you kindly write him and let me know about the facts at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

July 21, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

4/21/69

I have your letter of July 17th, enclosing correspondence of Mr. T. E. Greer, and which I am returning to you as per your request.

In reply to same I beg to advise that I wrote Mr. Greer on March 10th, advising him that we would return the excess amount of his money if he would let us know just what he wanted done. He replied later stating that he had not decided what he wanted done, but would let us know when he did make a decision. He advised us that he was in the hospital, and would let us know when he came out. He does not seem to have sent you this letter among the correspondence that he forwarded to you. Later when he did decide what he wanted to do I was out of the city as I have been very frequently in the past few months, and the correspondence did not come to my attention. I received a letter from him just prior to the receipt of your letter, but was called away again before I could answer same. However, we are closing the matter out to-day, and we have sent him check for the excess payment which he states that he has made, together with his certificate.

I note from a careful reading of his correspondence that he evidently has been a stock market follower as he states in one letter that he has had "quite a little experience in stocks including Studebaker, Reading, Coco-Cola, Endicott-Johnson, etc." Then he proceeds to read me a financial lecture as to how to handle stocks. Getting hold of a person of this sort is a great difficulty in financing any sort of enterprise. I wish to assure you though that the matter has been entirely adjusted.

Sincerely yours,

Harry H Pace

HHP/WV
Enc.

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS MEETING

July 25, 1923

To the Directors:-

Greetings:

During the past few months conditions have been arising and developing in the industry which have made our work unusually hard. We have been the target of attack from our competitors and the desire seems to be that we must be put out of business by any means, fair or foul. Every white phonograph company is now issuing an Jim Crow catalogue of Records as witness these which I pass around to you. When companies like the Victor and the Aeolian enter this field and go after this business in the way they have done it means that our channel of distribution is very steadily narrowed. While we have had competition with Okeh, Gennett, Paramount and Columbia, these companies have not been strong enough to control their dealers and dictate to them what records shall be sold and which not sold. We had been on the same footing with them and where we had the better product or the public demanded it we got the business. With the Victor and Aeolian companies, who are strongly entrenched financially the dealer operates under a franchise and when it is forbidden to sell a record of another make the dealer must and does obey. During the last 3 months, as a result of this pressure we have lost some of our very best accounts. This pressure on the part of these two companies and the others will increase, but as they have already squeezed out practically all of their dealers on our books we cannot suffer much more in this respect.

4/21/28

Another phase of oppression from which we are suffering is the attempt that is going on to wean away our singers from us. The smaller companies have sought to do this for a long time and whenever we have been unable to meet the increased demands we have had to let the singer go. Of course it is in the nature of things that some will develop and grow away from us just as the bush leagues year after year furnish the big leagues with their most successful players.

Recently we have had controversy with the Aeolian Company over the servides of Ethel Waters. Miss Waters' contract, drawn by Mr. Studin, had an automatic renewal clause in it, providing neither party thereto gave the other notice in writing of desire to terminate same, at least 10 days before it expired. Neither of us gave such notice, and the contract dated July 8th, 1922 became automatically renewed. But Miss Waters or her attorney Mr. Aiken Pope construed otherwise and deemed no notice necessary. As a result she recorded for the Aeolian on June 26, even before the 10 day limit. Announcement has been made through the trade papers of the proposed issuance of this record and we have served notice on them of the validity of our contract. The matter is in the hands of the attorneys for the Aeolian Company and ourselves and an adjustment is sought to be reached without the necessity of court proceedings. As a flare back to this, Miss Waters has filed suit against me personally alleging an amount of salary due her which is without foundation of fact and is an endeavor to force a settlement of the Aeolian matter.

The same tactics have been pursued by the Okeh people who last week sent an agent to Trixie Smith and endeavored by persuation and promise of larger payment to have her break her contract with us. Only to-day another recent singer, Maud DeForest

came in and advised me of the endeavor on the part of the Okeh to have her sing also for them under an assumed name which she refused to do. Recently a girl Fae Barnes came here from Dallas, Texas, sent by friends who defrayed her expenses to New York to make records for Black Swan. After we had signed an agreement with her she was picked up by one of the Columbia's colored scouts and we have since been unable to locate her or to have her come in and make the record which she agreed to make. These are samples of the continual unfair opposition which we are facing.

We are not discouraged over the situation, though it is very trying. The greatest worry has been the decrease in our sales. Recently I have made several trips on the road to call on our dealers, soliciting orders and trying to make collections. Mr. Quander has also made several such trips. We have both been able to accomplish much but we cannot stay on the road indefinitely. However, this very thing is needed to be done, and we are on the lookout for such a person. To increase sales we are now at work on two plans, both of which look to be extremely promising. First, Mr. Veasey is working on a list of school boys and girls in what is called the "Junior Sales Campaign". We are adopting as much as possible of the plan of the Saturday Evening Post, by which they employed boys and girls as agents. With the use of agents of this kind who go from house to house we find that there is a demand for a more varied class and quality of our goods instead of merely the Blues numbers which the average white dealer carries to the exclusion of all else.

4/21/19

The second plan is a proposal from the Chicago Defender to make use of their 1500 general agents as agents for Black Swan Records. While this is not yet complete we believe we will be able to reach a definite conclusion and if this is done we believe the distribution will be quickly restored to the old figures and even doubled. The Defender folks are sufficiently interested to have come here for a conference on the subject last week and will return within the next few days to complete negotiations. At the same time our retail mail order sales are on the increase, and from this source we secure a larger profit than through the dealers.

At the last meeting I referred to the drain which the factory organization had been on our resources. This continued until it was no longer bearable. We have advanced money and carried this plant along hoping always that it would get on its feet. We are cramped now very seriously for cash because we have not had repayments of advances that we anticipated. It was a question however of trying to keep it going and I was confronted with the necessity of raising money in many and devious ways to which I resorted, but which I cannot longer continue. There is now on foot a plan of reorganization of this plant in order to bring into it new and sufficient capital to operate it at full capacity and at a profit. There are orders on its books from a number of large buyers of a cheaper priced record. But the concern has not been able to finance the production fast enough to make it profitable. Recently the crowd of salesmen who financed the Durant Motors here in New York have become interested and are anxious to reach an agreement to recapitalize the organization at a small increase and sell the stock. The legal details regarding control have not been completed, and this has delayed their action. They offered a deposit of $5,000.00 as an evidence of good faith, but wanted control turned over to them in the meantime, which we refused to agree to. If some fair and just proposition can be worked out there is no doubt that the sufficient capital can be raised on the basis of its prospects of new business to really make of this plant a self supporting and profitable organization.

The original proposal by the Durant crowd embraced a consolidation of Black Swan Records into this new organization. But unless the price is sufficient to justify it I do not think there is any necessity of our agreeing to this proposal at this time. I shall await developments and keep you advised. In the meantime of course we need funds and must have some temporary relief to overcome the Summer lull.

We have steadily reduced our own obligations both current and fixed. Our notes on this building have been met promptly, and in full each month, having paid on the principal alone around $3,000.00. We have reduced our accounts and royalties payable from around $7,200. at the first of the year to about $3,000. at June 30th. We have reduced our notes and loans steadily and have no pressing obligations except temporary exchanges at the bank which I have used to obtain funds. Had our sales kept up to last Winter and collections remained at normal we would have had no current obligations and ample funds in the bank.

The balance sheet as of June 30th is not yet completed due to the fact that we have cut down our force to reduce expenses and Mr. Quander has not been able as yet to complete same.

We have increased our printing equipment, in order to turn out more of our own work and we can now do work for others as well. In fact we have recently paid off several accounts through doing printing for people whom we owed. We solicit the printing of anything that can be turned over to us, and we hope by this department to increase the total volume of sales which will make possible our operation at a profit even in the slack season.

4/21/80

In the beginning of the Company an auditor was engaged to make a statement of conditions at the time of the New York incorporation. This man Mr. George Christie prolonged his work over a long period and gave us no report of same for months. He later, on the last day it was due gave us a statement on which we paid Federal income tax for 1921/ Subsequently we found these figures to be false and we had overpaid the government a sum of over $400.00. Mr. Christie did not even render us a bill until over a year after he had been engaged, viz. last December, 1922, and then we objected because the bill was entirely out of propotion to the work done and the result obtained. On the advice of Mr. Studin we wrote declining to pay the bill, which is now in the hands of Katz & Levy, Attorneys for Christie. We tried to adjust it without controversy but Christie declined and we will have to fight it out.

We have reduced our working force to the number actually necessary to carry on the business and we are cutting down to the bone in every way, although I have personally put in large amounts of money which I could very well have profitably used elsewhere and have used my personal credit to borrow more, we need some further assistance through the dull Summer season that is on us. We will be glad if you can and will help to whatever extent possible. With the beginning of the Fall business and the fruition of the sales plans referred to, I do not believe there will be any need of other assistance or additional capital.

Very respectfully,

Harry H. Hace, President.

Harry Hace

4/21/24

October 1st, 1923.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:-

Is there any market for Black Swan stock? I have got to be out of the country attending the Pan- frican Congress for three months and I want to finance my house payments while I am gone. If you think of any way that I can help myself by the sale or an hypothecation of any part of my stock, kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

October 6, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of October 1st and note your request. At the present time I am not able to make any suggestion which will help in this matter. But I shall make every endeavor as quickly as possible to help in some way.

It is possible to hypothecate the stock on one or two banks but I have loaded them up so much with my own for the purpose of helping out the situation that I cannot place any more with them. Nevertheless, I shall make an effort and see what I can do.

The summer has been very dull for us which, coupled with the fact that the white companies have, every one, gone in for colored business "teeth and toe-nail", has caused a serious slump in our sales which we are making every effort to regain. We are trying to develop an agency force which is the only outlet of sales now in as much as every dealer has been tied up by one or more of the big white companies and cannot handle independent goods except at his own risk.

At the same time, we are attempting now to develop our printing department into a paying printing business. With the equipment which we have this can be done and before very long the printing department can be made to take the place of the loss of sales of records. We already have the printing of the Y. M. C. A. and get out their little weekly paper each week. And other jobs are coming into us steadily and we will have more soon. We have some printing for the Supreme Life and Casualty Company in Ohio and we will be able to do all the printing for the new insurance company in New Jersey which will assure a steady income from that source and will conserve our assets.

I shall let you know if I find it possible to do anything within the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

Harry H Pace

HHP:VLH.

4/2/177

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

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2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

4/21/67

October 15, 1923.

Dear Stockholder:

We have passed thru one of the hardest summers from the standpoint of sales we ever hope to see. That we have come thru it successfully when all around us other institutions have been seriously if not entirely crippled in their work, is a very hopeful sign.

We have had and are still having more competition from large white concerns than any other business institution operated by our race. When we began the making of Black Swan records all of the white companies had drawn the color line against colored musicians and singers and there were only two colored singers of the many hundreds who were making records. During the past year every white record company, including even the biggest of them all, has issued special colored catalogs and made campaigns all over the country to get the colored trade for their records. Many dealers who formerly bought from us in large quantities have advised us that they could no longer handle our records because of white companies from whom they had bought for years forbidding them to do so. Some of them have sought to induce our singers to leave us and we had to threaten one company with litigation because of an attempt to take one of our leading singers, altho she is still under contract to us. In other instances some of the companies have tried to induce our singers to record for them under other names. The most unfair methods have been resorted to, in order to hurt us.

To offset these efforts has meant additional heavy expense to us which has depleted our cash and retarded the progress we should have made. It made necessary, thru this dull period, the conserving of our resources, and the cash dividend payments to stockholders had to be postponed until conditions were more favorable, as we believe they will be during the fall and winter season.

We have reduced our working force to the lowest number and cut expenses to the bone. Personally I have not drawn my salary for several months but have contributed in addition every possible penny I could spare and much even that I could not spare.

We are inaugurating additional methods of sales to offset the loss of established dealers, and only recently we signed a contract with a large organization having over 1500 general agents to make every one of their agents a Black Swan agent. This will increase our putput to a large figure without much additional expense.

We have also adopted a Junior Sales plan whereby we are making hundreds of boys and girls thruout the country our agents. This plan is working well and gives promise of very big results. When the other plan begins to function we will be independent of the established dealer and will get more trade than we have previously received thru them.

4/21/68

In the meantime we of course need capital to continue and to develop this work. Had every stockholder who subscribed kept up his or her payments we would have had ample capital, but many have not paid, which has greatly handicapped us. We want to urge every subscriber who has not done so to complete in full his or her subscription and where possible to take even one more share. If every stockholder would add another share to his holdings, the company would be put on a paying basis permanently and would yeild substantill returns.

Another way in which stockholders may help is in the purchase of records. From time to time I have met stockholders who told me they had never even heard a Black Swan record, nor had they ever bought one. I explained that the Lord helps those who help themselves. No institution can prosper unless those whose interest it is to make it prosper patronize it. Every Black Swan stockholder should have in his home complete selection of his company's records. Everything that you can wish for is recorded on Black Swan.

We enclose a catalog; we can send you records to any extent that you desire. The records are 75 cents each but we will send a dozen postpaid direct to you for $7.50. Needles are 10 cents a package but we will include a package free with dozen records ordered.

If you do not care to make selections let us know and we will do so. Please let us hear from you. You can help by your purchases to give a stimulus to our sales that will make this the biggest fall we have ever had.

Very cordially yours,

Harry H. Pace

President.

enclosure.

copy

October 21st, 1923.

Mr. Harry Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:-

I am sailing for Europe Wednesday to be gone three months. I have been a little worried about the condition of the Black Swan Corporation and I suggest that we have a meeting of the Board before I go. Could you call a meeting for Tuesday night at nine o'clock?

Very sincerely yours,

4/21/66

WEBD/W

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

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NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

October 22, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/21/74

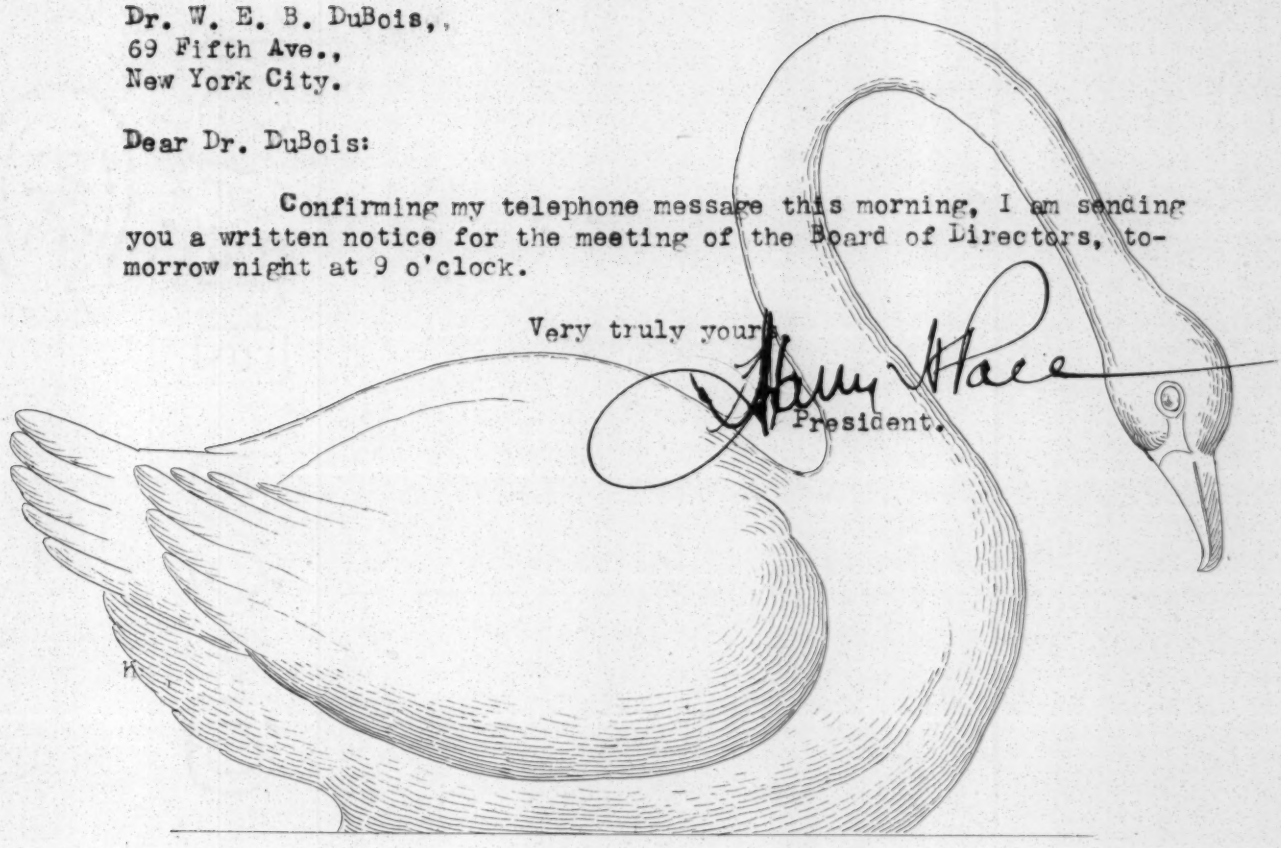
Dear Dr. DuBois:

Confirming my telephone message this morning, I am sending you a written notice for the meeting of the Board of Directors, tomorrow night at 9 o'clock.

Very truly yours,

Harry Pace

President.



HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

BLACK SWAN RECORDS

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

November 10, 1922

4/21/75

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending you enclosed report made at the meeting of the Board on the night of November 8th. I regret very much that you were unable to be present, and am sorry that you did not get the notice.

I have your letter of November 9th, and in reply beg to say that I thank you for your consideration with reference to the bond. I shall be very glad to comply with your request, and will send you check for $15.00 for this month, and on the first of the month, will send you check for $15.00 for the next 30 days for the use of this bond.

Appreciating your valuable assistance, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Pace

President.

HHP/WV
Enc.

November 14th, 1923.

Mr. H. H. Pace, Chairman,
Plan and Scope Committee, Y. M. C. A.,
West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:-

Dr. Du Bois is in Europe. It will therefore be impossible for him to join you at your dinner on November 20th. I know that he will regret this very much.

Yours truly,

4/2/181

JRF/W

260-W-132nd Street
March 14, 1923.

Dr Dubois
Mrs. Walker

My Dear Sir:

Some days ago, I wrote your organ-ization a letter asking a loan of $45.00 for 90 days at even an unreasonable rate of interest. Since I received no reply, I gudged your office was busy and could not intervene me. I am a student registered at Columbia College of Pharmacy 114-W-68, This City. I must pay the above college $40.00 March 19th or be discontinued, when we have only 5 more weeks to go before the session ends. Just can't drop out now! It would mean I could not enter next fall, nor could I finish in two years. I am willing to subject myself to any conditions to get the above amount. I am not looking for charity, I do want a temporary lift! I can furnish references as to my honesty & reliability in matter of business. My cause is honorable and I am thanking you in advance for favorable consideration, I am

Respectfully

Edgar C Pack

P.S. Answer please. Immediately.

h 1923

Marhh 17th, 1923.

Mr. Edgar C. Pack,
260 West 132nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pack:-

Dr Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast and does not return to the city until a ter April 5th. For this reason I am afraid it will be too late for your present needs. I am very sorry.

Very truly yours,

W.

October 1st, 1923.

Mr. M. J. Page,
Drawer No. 8
Main Post Office,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:-

Under no circumstances is my name to be used on your board or to appear in your catalogue.

Very sincerely yours,

WHBD/W

The Paget Agencies
62 WEST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK

Cable Address:
PAGETAGENT, NEW YORK
Telephone:
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HAROLD PAGET C. PAGET

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March 14th, 1923.

Prof. W.E. Burghardt DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Professor DuBois:

I have read with great interest "BACK TO AFRICA" , in the "Century" magazine , and expect that one of these days you will send us something to handle for you as your agents.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Paget

[Harold Paget]

RHP:K

1923

March 16th, 1923.

Mr. Harold Paget,
The Paget Literary Agency,
62 West 47th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return to the office, April 5th, your letter, with reference to the handling of some of his manuscript through your agency, will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W

March 15th, 1924.

Dr. L. E. Palmer,
Department of Public,
St. John, Virgin Islands,
U. S.

Dear Dr. Palmer:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, who is lecturing on the Pacific coast, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter and story. Upon his return, April 5th, the same will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

W.

[Loring B. Palmer]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

St. John U. S.

8/21/43

Anonymous you might be interested in these clippings.

The Englishman, I think, is worse than the American.

L. B. P.

Palmer

LIGUE
pour la protection de l'Enfance Noire
au Congo Belge
Sous le Haut Patronage de
SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE
et des Auspices du Gouvernement
Présidente : Mme Léon Vandenpeereboom

A Monsieur PANDA-FARRANA
rue SAINT-GEORGES, 8,
B/V.

Monsieur,

Vous m'avez envoyé dernièrement le docteur explorateur PEIN.

Ce Monsieur voudrait organiser des conférences. dit il, mais je trouve dans la loc

Connaissez-vous la valeur de cet homme?

Faut-il être pris au sérieux?

Exploite-t-il son titre de docteur explorateur pour taper les gens et toute sa carrière consiste-t-elle à mendier?

Un mot de renseignement à ce sujet me ferait le plus grand plaisir.

Je vous remercie d'avance et vous prie de croire, Monsieur, à l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

J. Vandenpeereboom

UNION CONGOLAISE

SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT MORAL ET INTELLECTUEL DE LA RACE CONGOLAISE

FONDÉE PAR LES NOIRS DU CONGO-BELGE

SOUS LE PATRONAGE DU MINISTÈRE DES COLONIES

CHARLEROI
BRUXELLES, LE 6 Juillet 1923
LIÈGE

Objet: Demande de films relatifs à la vie publique des Belges au Congo

Cher Monsieur,

Urgent

Voilà longtemps que je n'ai reçu de vos nouvelles, j'espère donc que cette lettre vous trouvera dans un état de santé parfait ainsi que Mlle Tousset à qui j'envoie mes souvenirs.

Pour le moment, il n'y a rien d'intéressant à vous signaler ici en Belgique au point de vue de la Cause de notre race et au Congo, le calme règne.

J'ai vu il y a peu de temps, les superbes photographies que vous avez données en 1921 au Palais Ronchal. — Et je viens vous demander si vous ne vous verrez pas possible de me faire parvenir pour 1 ou 2 mois ou ce qui serait encore mieux d'offrir définitivement à

L'Unio Congolaise 1 film cinématographique montant les hôpitaux, lazarets, habitations de docteurs et 9.9. personnalités médicales de couleur.

Voilà le moyen pour les hommes de couleur américains de faire quelque chose pour la lutte contre la maladie de sommeil en Afrique — elle détruit toute la race africaine avec la rôte. —

Bref, chers Monsieur, tâchez de me donner une réponse favorable d'ici octobre - Novembre. —

Je vous envoie en lecture un article relatif à la fondation "Mussiri Kanda" de M. de Maulemeester.

Recevez, Monsieur DuBois, mes expressions de mes confraternelles,

Mfutsiel Kanda

9. Rue St Georges
Bruxelles-Ixelles

N.B. S'il n'est pas possible d'envoyer 1 film, 9.9. plaques pour projeter ("projections") servent aussi beaucoup.

Merci pour nous!

August 27, 1923.

M. Paul Panda,
9 Rue St. Georges,
Bruxelles, Belgium.

My dear M. Panda:

I have your letter of July sixth and I shall be glad to see what I can do. Meantime however I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Pan African Congress, M. Beton of Paris in which there occurs the following words:

(Copy)

I was very much surprised to hear this and I confess that I hardly believe it but I shall be glad to have a statement from you. I trust you will be interested to know that the third Pan African Congress will take place this year in London and lisbon during November. I wish very much that you could come to the London meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

4/15/26

Pan-Afr

August 28, 1923.

M. Paul Panda,
6 Rue St. Georges,
Bruxelles, Belgium.

4/15/104

Cher Monsieur Panda:

J'ai recu votre lettre du 6me juillet et je serai content de faire tout ce que je peux. Dans l'intervalle, pourtant j'ai recu une lettre du secretaire du Congres Pan-Africain, M. Beton de Paris ou il y a les mots suivants:

"Le President de l'Association congolaise de Bruxelles a refuse d'adherer a l'Association Pan-Africaine afin du n'avoir aucun point de commun avec les Americains. Il m'a ecrit en toutes lettres que 'le Dr. DuBois n'etait qu'un hypocrite'."

Naturellement j'etais tres etonne d'entendre ceci et j'avoue que je ne le crois qu'a peine, mais je serai interesse d'avoir une declaration de votre part. J'espere que vous serez interesse d'apprendre que le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain se tiendra cet an a Londres et a Lisbonne pendant novembre. Je voudrais que vous

puissiez venir a la reunion a Londres.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur, a l'expression de mes civilitéssempressees.

WEBD/PF

4/15/105-

Rapport pour le CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN de 1923

Le Congrès P.AM doit voter le voeu relatif à l' érection d' un monument " AU SOLDAT AFRICAIN" à l' embouchure du fleuve CONGO - Il montrera au monde la participation des noirs dans la guerre pour la défense de la civilisation et du droit ---------- / donc il faudrait s'entendre pour la souscription parmi les noirs

Demande d' enquête(Art. 3 - des statuts de L' associati -on Pan- Africaine de Paris)

Bruxelles ,Ce 15 Septembre 1923

Monsieur le Président du Congrès Pan- Africain de 1923

J' ai l' honneur et j' accomplis le devoir , par sentiment de solidarité internationale qui doit exister chez tous les noirs (Art.3 des Statuts de L' A.P.A. de porter les faits scandaleux qui suivent à votre connaissance et à celle des Congressistes - Ces faits sont connus de Monsieur Béton ,Sécrètaire Gén. de L' A.P.A. qui les a ,sans doute communiqués au Bureau Permanent ---------

Ils se rapportent aux derniers jours en ce monde de Mon -sieur Nicolas des Santos Pinto , Directeur du journal "Correio de Africa" de Lisbonne- Cet homme est mort ici à Bruxelles en 1922- quelques jours après son arrivée du Portugal -------1) Bien que jouissant d'une d'un triste état de santé sa famille et ses amis l'avaient laissé voyagé seul

2)ON n' avait pas non plus veillé à son capital de voyage car après sa mort ,il n'y avait que 299 frans environ dans son porte-feuille m'a-t-on déclaré - Or ici à Bruxelles , il était parcimonieux

Avant de subir sa dernière opération chirurgicale M.N.Santos Pinto avait écrit lui-même un télègramme à son ami M.de Sousa Magalhaes ,l'Administrateur du Correio à LIsbonne-R.ANTERO de QUENTAL-3-1D

Pour des raisons qui me sont inconnues ,il n'a pas voulu prévenir son propre fils ou son épouse ,

L LE CONgrès-Pan-A. doit voter le voeu relatifà la seusc -riptèon pour l' érection d'un monument " Au Soldat AFRICA -in "---------- ----------

Mort S.Pinto à Bruxelles 1922- 3-4 jours après sa mort malgré les nombreux télègrammes déposés par moi-me^me ,je restais sans instructions de la famille au sujet de l' ert -errement- Forcé par les lois de Belgique,je me rendis à maintes reprises avec le marchand de cercueils,au Consul -at et à la Lègation de Portugal--------- Monsieur le Mini -tre nous recommanda de faire le moins de luxe possible et il me promit de prévenir diplomatiquementM.le Dr. de Ma-galhaes ,sénateur - Il voulut bien donner une procuration pour la mise en bière ----------

Ce n'est que 40 heures après le décès qu'arriva dePabis une amie de la famille Santos Pinto -

Monsieur A.S.Pinto arriva le lendemainà Bruxelles sans m' m'avoir personnellement avisé, or mon adresse était connue au bureau du journal qui continua de m'e^tre envoyé, jus-aujour ou' j' écrivis de ne plus le' envoyer - En effet ces Messieurs avaient fait parai^tre l'art,"O que vai pelo Congo" que je trouvais compromettant pour les Congolais

Ce n' ert pas une raison parcequ,en les considerentcomme eux

fum gatocuper umas botas "qu'ils doivent le dire pour les aütres aussi !-----(voir Correio de Africa du!-8-22)

M.dos Sante Pinto étant mort en Juin ce journalm'est arrivé doncomme les autres-BBBB----Or je fai remarquer-derechef qu'on m' a laissé dans l' embarras pendant environ 2 jours lors du décès------pendant 8jours de la maladie je lai/ai donné moi-meme des soins intimes qui auraient du^ e^tre prodigués par le fils ou un infirmier (le docteur avait prescrit des lavements 2 fois par jour)---------J'ai donc fait ce que je n' ai jamais fait pour un Congolais!!!!!!!

Comme remerciements le fils Santos Pinto m'a écrit une lettre insultante--ce quène ferait aucun Congolais ou un autre Africain conscient des devoirs de tout homme civilisé

D' ailleurs il a montré son amour filiai en n' ayant jam -ais remerié ma marraine , une Dame digne de la considérati -en de tous et qui a toujours reçu sepère lors de ses pass -ages à Bruxellzs----------Jugez de cela comme vous le veu-lez, mais cette facon de se comporte à l' égard d' une vieh eille Dame n,est pas digne d' un gentleman civilisé

Nos congènères qui visitent la Belgique sontd'ailleurs tout à fait extraordinaire- Il est arrivé ici un cert -ain M. PeaM qui s'est fait passé pour docteur et explora -teur afin de pouvoir mendier dans les milieux intellectu -els -----JVai été forcé de le signaler à la Police------

Voici d' ailleurs ,la lettre d'une Dame qui ne veut que du bien aüxnoirs,présidentede La Ligue pour la Protection de L'Enfance Noire, elle a droit à notre estime !!!!er , c'est là que le triste sire est allé mendier ,c,est quasi vouloir enlever le pain de la bouche des petits enfants

Pour ce qui concerne la mort de Santos Pinto .je fais donc remarquer que MM. le Ministre de Portugal à Bruxe -elles ,le Conul dePotugal,Madame Sareléa qui prit part au Congrès Pan-africain de1921 à Bruxelles - ;le Général Gillain qui était au Congrès de1921, les religieuses catoliq ues de L' Institut chirurgical sont au courant de tout — Le Général Collyns qui est un ancien colonial se depensa également après mon passage à se domicile ----------

Une enque^te s'impose donc parce que les Européens n'accepteront pas no voeux qui n'auront pas de lendemain puisqu'là l' occasion on n'oublie les devoirs de la civili -sation----------

Je souhaite personnellement du succès au3eCongrès et je suis heureux de vous presnter ce voeu qui se rappor -te à la GLOIRE de tous les noirs : "ouverture d'une souscription internationalz pour le mounment " Au Soldat Afri - cain" à l' embouchure duConGo - (car ce fleuve personnifie toutel'Afrique) ----------

Si L' unique voeu de vos débats en Novembre n'était que celà , le monde oublierait le Congrès de1922 et on ne nous suivrait puisque partout il ya des nations colonisat -rices ----------Si on n' a trop d'argent ,on en donnerait auxveuves et orpheins dela guerre

Quel est le noir qui nedonnerait pas quelques centi -mes ?????----------

M Sutherland
Prés. d'Hon. de
L'Union Congolaise

Bruxelles .Ce 15 Septembre .1923

4/13/125

[Pamela]

UNION CONGOLAISE

SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT MORAL ET INTELLECTUEL DE LA RACE CONGOLAISE

FONDÉE PAR LES NOIRS DU CONGO-BELGE

SOUS LE PATRONAGE DU MINISTÈRE DES COLONIES

CHARLEROI
BRUXELLES, LE
LIÈGE

1er Sept. 1923

Monsieur W. Du Bois
à New York.

Cher Monsieur,

Je reçois votre lettre du 28 Août 1923.
Je m'empresse de confirmer le contenu de la missive de Monsieur Béton; et, je regrette qu'il ne vous ait pas écrit que je n'assisterai pas non plus au 8e Congrès Pan-Africain de 1923 à Londres et à Lisbonne: — 1°) Parce que le 2e Congrès de 1921 ici à Bruxelles a fait du tort à la cause des Congolais — C'est vous dire que nous y aurons beaucoup plus à perdre qu'à gagner. Vous devriez d'ailleurs être documenté au sujet des résultats du dernier congrès (dans le monde)

J'ai reçu aussi votre longue lettre de Septembre à Mr. Gilbert Scott-Elliot, que vous connaissez bien, dans laquelle vous me parlez du 8e Congrès Pan-Africain de 1923

Parce que les Propriétaires et administrateurs du journal de Lisbonne " Correio de Africa " (Rue Anterpole Cuental. 3-1° à Lisbonne) ont écrit dans le n°. du 1 Août. 1922 un article " O que vai pelo Congo " qui prouve qu'ils connaissent quelqu'un qui pourrait être invité au Congrès de 1923 — En passant, je me fais observé que cet article ne respecte pas la volonté des statuts de l'A.P.A. " Ne pas s'immiscer dans les affaires particulières des Etats " (Art. 3. Statuts de l'A.P.A.)

2°) Parce que je n'admets pas la façon de comprendre les devoirs qui impose la civilisation, de nos Congénères Portugais du Correio de Africa (Mm. A. Santos Pinto et de Sousa Magalhaes) — Ces messieurs ne se sont pas dérangés pour venir soigner leur frère et pâtons moururent à Bruxelles en Mai-Juin. 1922

C'est moi un étranger qui l'ai fait et ai couru 24 et 36 heures après la mort de Nicolas Santos Pinto pour obtenir l'ordre du Ministre de Portugal à Bruxelles — la famille ne donnant pas signe de vie —

Bref tout cela vous montre qu'il est préférable de rester éloigné du Congrès de 1923, je vous

Veuillez bien excuser de la liberté que je prends de vous écrire ainsi — Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Les Gérants
7 Rue St Georges
Bruxelles

UNION CONGOLAISE

SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT MORAL ET INTELLECTUEL DE LA RACE CONGOLAISE

FONDÉE PAR LES NOIRS DU CONGO-BELGE

SOUS LE PATRONAGE DU MINISTÈRE DES COLONIES

CHARLEROI
BRUXELLES, LE 21 SEPT- 1922
LIÈGE

Monsieur DuBois

69 Fifth Avenue

Africa

Cher Monsieur ,

J' ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre estimée du 17 courant relative au Congrès de1923 - QUI a ledroit d' ajourner le Congrès ?----Respectons donc l' Art:12 des Statuts de L'Ass!Pan-Africaine ---------- ART.premier -Paris est le siège de L' Association , donc le Congrès de1923 doit se faire à Paris - Cela permettra de fêter le premier anniversaire de L' Association et de se rendre compte de son action - On voterait après le Congrès où se tiendrait le Congrès de1925(4e C.)--------

Urgent !! X = FILM cinématographique -----Je vous ai écrit au début de ce mois pour vous demander de me faire parvenir ,si possible un film relatif aux hopitaux et aux écoles de médecines des Afro-américains - Je voudrais faire une sérieuse propag -ande, car nous devons lutter contre la maladie de sommeil Donnez -moi de suite une réponse à ce sujet , S.V.P.

Veuillez ,Monsieur Du Bois , agréer l,expression de mes confraternels sentiments ,

Arthur Toussaint

9. Rue St. George
Bruxelles-Ixelles

P.S.- Le G.G. est rentré le30 Août de chez moi , voici un article - L'autre lettre V.a été adressée au No. 70.

4e Congrès Annuel de la Fédération Internationale des Anciens Combattants à Bruxelles. Sept. 1923

AU NOM des Combattants de Race Africaine.!

UN FRATERNEL SALUT aux GLORIEUX FRÈRES D'ARMES

des NATIONS ALLIEES !!!!

QUE les CONGRÉGISTES REUNIS à BRUXELLES le s 1-2-3 SEPT.23

S'INTÉRESSENT au sort des soldats CONGOLAIS ,des TIRAIL - LEURS SÉNÉGALAIS, ALGÉRIENS,TUNISIENS, MAROCAINS et des SOLDATS AFRO-AMÉRICAINS qui ont bravement combattu pour la civilisation à T.BOIS,AL'YSER,à VERDUNeten ORIENT

LES COMBATTANTS CONGOLAIS

Mfut. Louis

4/13/31

VOEUX!

1) Pensions suffisantes pour les invalides, veuves et orphe -lins----------

Bbb

2)Souscription internationale pour un monument " Au Soldat AFRICAIN" à l' embouchure du CONGO --------- Ce monument serait un témoignage de sympathie de toute L' Univers aux ~~hommes~~ soldats de la race Africaine qui ont toujours défendu partout la Civilisation et le droit !!!!!!!!!!!!

October 6, 1923.

M. Paul Panda,
6 Rue St. Georges,
Bruxelles, Belgium.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of September 19th and I write simply to make clear certain facts. First, I had nothing whatever to do with the choice of Lisbon as the place of meeting for the third Pan-African Congress. In fact I protested against it but when M. Seton informed me that the matter had been settled for six months I told him I would do all I could to make the meeting a success. When having announced the meeting at Lisbon he afterward adjourned it I insisted that it should take place because it had already been announced.

Secondly, I am not responsible for the visit or the death of M. Santos Pinto neither am I responsible for his son's letters.

Thirdly, I am not responsible for Dr. Pean. Finally I am responsible for the

second Pan-African Congress and for what it did and said in Belgium. Whether its action was wise or not is a matter of opinion but that there was any hypocracy or deception in its action is absolutely untrue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/15/193

4/15/500

Le 9 octobre, 1923

M. Paul Landa,
6 Rue St. Georges,
Bruxelles, Belgium.

Cher Monsieur Panda:-

J'ai recu votre lettre du 19 septembre et j'ecris simplement pour eclaircir quelques faits. En premier lieu, je n'etais pas responsable de nul er maniere pour le choix de Lisbonne comme la place de rencontre du troisieme Congres Pan-Africain. En effet j'ai protesté contre Lisbonne mais quand M. Beton m'a fait savoir qu'on avait s'etait prononce pour cet endroit il y avait six mois je lui ai dit que je ferai tout mon possible pour faire reussir la reunion. Quand apres avoir announce la reunion a Lisbonne il l'a ajournee plus t rd, moi j'ai insiste qu'elle aurait lieu parcequ'on l'avait deja annoncee.

Secondement je ne suis responsable ni pour la mort de M. Santos-Pinto, ni pour les lettres de son fils.

Troisiemement, je ne suis pas responsable pour Monsieur le docteur Pean.

Enfin je suis responsable pour le deuxieme congres et pour ce qu'il a dit et ce qu'il a fait en Belgique. Quoique son action fut prudente ou non, ca c'est une affaire d'opinion, mais qu'il y avait meme un brin de l'hypocrisie ou

de la deception, c'est absolument faux.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur Panda, mes salutations distinguees.

#66 West 133rd St.,
New York City.

February 5th,
1 9 2 3.

6... 1923

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I write to ask if you can kindly forward me information in regard to the States in this Country that disfranchise the negro in the South from using his vote. I have had quite some controversy over this question, and have been unable to get the proper data in black and white; so thought it advisable to write you and see if you could give me the information.

Kindly name each individual State, and if possible, their reasons for not allowing the negro his vote as an American citizen.

Hoping that you will be able to give this your immediate attention, and thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Howard E. Parham.

February 7th, 1923.

Mr. Howard M. Parham,
66 West 133rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Negroes are disfranchised in Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia and Oklahoma. They are also restricted in voting in Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee and other southern states.

You will find a good statement of these restrictions on page No. 177 of "The Negro Year Book" published at Tuskegee, Alamaba and edited by M. M. Work. There is a copy in most libraries.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/W

1923

May 28th, 1923.

Mr. A. G. Parker,
1255 E. Long St.,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

Will you kindly fill out the enclosed blank for us? The authorities of the University say that they have no way of securing this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

1923

January 3rd, 1923.

Miss Adella C. Parks,
14th and You Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Adella:-

Thank you very much for your New Year's card. Mrs. Du Bois and I join in wishing you and family "A Happy New Year."

I hope you got my letter mailed to Idlewile last summer. I was so sorry not to be able to come.

I am enclosing material about our "Crisis" subscription drive. Won't you take hold of this and get for us several people to form centers in Washington? Please help out. This is The Crisis exclusively. I shall hope to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W
(Enc)

Mrs. J. N. Parris
care. Mrs. J. C. Stevens
COOPER ROAD
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK

May 24. 1923

Mr. Du Bois

Dear Sir

Would you kindly tell me if there is any summer camps for colored girls. if so I would be very glad if you could put me in touch with them. I have two girls age 9. and 12. years.

4/1923

Yours. in Waiting

Mrs. J. N. Parris

1923

June 6th, 1923.

Mrs. J. V. Parris,
c/o Mrs. T. C. Stevens,
Cooper Road,
Martsdale, N. Y.

My dear Madam:-

The Y. W. C. A., 179 West 137th Street, New York City, has a summer camp for girls. I would advise you to write them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

April 25th, 1923.

Mr. O. F. Parris,
1701 Marshall Avenue,
Newport News, Va.

My dear Mr. Parris:-

I am handing your letter over to the officers of the N. A. A. C. P., who will acquaint you with their attitude toward your suggestions.

Yours truly,

JEF/W

9 MYRTLE STREET
WHITE PLAINS
NEW YORK

Jan 10. 1923

Dear Sir

I am writing you for some information leading to a boarding school for girls. I have noticed in your advertising many of such schools. In the South as well as up this way. I also have written to a few of them finding for myself that they are a bit expensive and if not they do not accomadate girls at the age of nine. What I would like is one taking girls from the age of nine to eleven. In case you know of any school in the visinity of New York or any bordering State. I would be very thankful should you communicate with me

Mrs. L. H. Farris

1923

January 15th, 1923.

Mrs. S. H. Parris,
9 Myrtle Street,
White Plains, N. Y.

My dear Madam:-

You will find it difficult to get any school which will take a child under 12 years of age in its boarding department.

If the child is an orphan or a part orphan, that is with the support of one parent, you may be able to get it in the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, N. Y.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Form

2602 Gilpin St.
Denver,
Colo.
Oct. 26th '23

Hon. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 - 5th Ave.
New York
N. Y.

4/19/24

Dear Sir:-
Enclosed please find clipping
from the daily Rocky Mt.
News of this city. As you
will notice Father
Hugh L. McMenamin
a very prominent catholic
priest of this city has
answered W. H. Evans

2

the so called imperial
Wizard of the ~~Klan~~
Ku Klux Klan, and
Arthur Brisbane has
answered in behalf
of the Jews, & submit
this for your careful
consideration, and you
may use it as your
mature judgment
may see fit

Yours Truly
Chas. J. Parsons
2602 Gilpin St, Denver, Colo.

October 31st, 1923.

Mr. Charles J. Parsons,
2602 Gilpin St.,
Denver, Col.

4119/33

My dear Mr. Parsons:-

Dr. Du Bois has left for England and Portugal. He will probably be out of the country for two or three months. In his absence I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to tell you that it will be brought to his attention on his return.

Yours truly,

JHF/W

RESIDENCE PHONE
KENWOOD 3028

OFFICE PHONE
DOUGLAS 5350

ADAM E. PATTERSON
Attorney-At-Law
129 E. THIRTY-FIRST STREET
CHICAGO

May 15, 1923.

Mr. W. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My Dear Mr. Dubois:-

With reference to the photographs I sent to you to be used in the publication of a history of the World's war, I must insist upon their immediate return because many of the men who loaned them to me, are clamoring for their return. In many cases these photographs are the only ones taken by the men while in actual service.

Very truly yours,

A. E. Patterson

Major A. E. Patterson.

AEP:LJ

4/11/23

1923

May 22, 1923.

Major A. E. Patterson,
129 E. Thirty-first St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Patterson:

4/11/58

I have your letter of May 15th. I regret to say that it is physically impossible to unscramble the mass of material which I have until I have finished with it. Then I can abstract all the different photographs and things and return them. They are, in the meantime, perfectly safe.

I realize your impatience, but I think perhaps that you do not know what a long and difficult piece of work a history like this is.

I am very glad to have your comment on the political situation in Chicago.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Box 143,
Saluda N.C.
Sept 17 1923

Dear Freind
will please send
me full information con-
cerning the pan apracan
congress as I would like
to take the trip with you
all please let me hear
from. yours truly
James Peace
Box 143
Salida
N.C.

[PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM]

[illegible] 1923

February 8th, 1923.

4/19/47

Mr. William Cedrick, Jr.,
Pennsylvania Railroad Station,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I am about to take a trip, stopping for lectures at the places noted on the list enclosed.

Will you kindly let me know if it is possible to buy a round trip ticket covering this itinerary or the major part of it; or would it be better for me to buy a round trip ticket at Chicago?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

[Notes for enclosure]

- N Y
- Cuba
- Owensmouth
- Chicago
- Los Angeles
- Pasadena
- S. Diego
- Riverside
- Pasadena
- Los Angeles
- Fresno
- Yosemite Valley
- Sacramento
  - S. Francisco
  - Oakland
  - Red Bluff
  - Salem
  - Portland
  - Seattle
  - Yakima
  - Walla Walla
  - Spokane
  - Denver
  - Colorado S.
  - Pueblo
  - Panama Exp.
  - Coffeeville

1923

Zanesville O
Coatesville Pa
Glen York

75
50
600
200
200
175
150
175
100
50
75
2
1925

150
100
100
350
100

8/4/1/17

August 8th, 1923.

Division Passenger Agent,
Pennsylvania Railroad,
Pennsylvania Station,
New York City.

Sir:-

On Saturday, August 4th, about 8 P. M. I went to the ticket office on the west side of Pennsylvania Station at the third or fourth window and asked for round-trip tickets to Pleasantville, N. J. by way of Atlantic City. I received the enclosed tickets. I again asked the agent if this was by way of Atlantic City and he assured me that it was.

On Monday, August 6th, I went to the Consolidated Ticket office and secured two Pullman tickets for the same day showing my railroad tickets. When my wife and daugher were on the train they were told by the conductor that these railroad tickets were wrong and that the Pullman tickets ought not to have been sold on those tickets. They, therefore, paid $4.22 at the ticket office in Atlantic City.

Will you return me the proper railroad tickets so that they can be used by my family for the return trip either from Atlantic City or from Pleasantville if the ticket is via Atlantic City; and please send me also the proper refunds.

Enclosed please find the two railroad

tickets, the two Pullman tickets and the receipt for payment at Atlantic City. I should be obliged to have you attend to this at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

4/11/38

Pennsylvania Railroad System

Eastern Region

Traffic Department

390 SEVENTH AVENUE, PENNSYLVANIA STATION

TELEPHONE, CHELSEA 7000

WM PEDRICK JR
DIVISION PASSENGER AGENT

New York August 16, 1923.

Case of Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter to me under date of August 8th relative to our Ticket Office at Pennsylvania Station issuing you two 30 day round trip tickets, New York to Pleasantville, N. J. in connection with request made by you for round trip to Pleasantville by way of Atlantic City.

I beg to advise that there are no round trip tickets between New York and Pleasantville, N. J. via Atlantic City, both ways, and in order to make the trip via Atlantic City both ways, it would be necessary to purchase 6 months excursion tickets, New York to Atlantic City and return at rate of $8.40 each and from Atlantic City to Pleasantville and return, it would be necessary for you to purchase local one way tickets.

In exchange for the unused portions of New York-Pleasantville tickets enclosed with your letter of the 8th inst., I am returning herewith return portion of two six months excursion tickets, reading Atlantic City to New York, Form 6-M T W No. 5393-4, and in the course of a few days we will forward you refund voucher in amount of $7.14, which is arrived at as follows:

Amount paid by you for two 30 day round trip tickets, New York to Pleasantville & return at rate of $9.86 each	$19.72
Two cash fares paid, Camden to Atlantic City @ $2.11 each	4.22
Total amount paid by you	$23.94
Less $16.80, value of two excursion tickets, New York to Atlantic City & return @ $8.40 each	16.80
Refund due	$ 7.14

Yours very truly,

Wm Pedrick Jr.
Division Passenger Agent.

JKMcD/MGR
US Reg. mail.

Pennsylvania Railroad System

Eastern Region

Traffic Department

390 SEVENTH AVENUE, PENNSYLVANIA STATION

TELEPHONE, CHELSEA 7000

WM PEDRICK JR
DIVISION PASSENGER AGENT

New York September 4, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter without date enclosing return portions of two New York-Atlantic City Six-Month Excursion tickets, Form 6-M T.W. Nos. 5393-4, faced, "Exchanged", which I forwarded you with my letter of August 16th. We are today forwarding these tickets to our General Passenger Agent, with request that he forward refund voucher to you covering same direct.

As mentioned in my letter to you under date of August 16th, I take pleaseure in enclosing herewith this Company's refund voucher No. 28114 in amount of $7.14, which represents refund difference between fares you were compelled to pay New York to Pleasantville and return via Atlantic City, against the round trip fare New York to Atlantic City.

Yours very truly,

Wm Pedrick Jr

Division Passenger Agent.

JMcD:v
Encl.

N.B. The BROADWAY LIMITED'S punctual arrival at Chicago and New York means much to the man whose time is money.

[PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM]

September 26th, 1923.

To the Porter:-

I should be glad if you will make the journey of my daughter and her schoolmate from New York to Nashville as pleasant as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:CW

4/7/55

[THE PEOPLE'S BANK AND TRUST CO.]

BRING THIS NOTICE WITH YOU

No. 20379

Your note or acceptance for $ 70.00

Interest _____ In favor of _____

will be due Nov. 15, 1923

AT

THE PEOPLE'S BANK & TRUST CO.

Checks on other Banks offered for payment must be certified.

To W. E. B. DuBois

69 5th Ave.

New York City

4/23/43

First Congregational Church
APPLETON, WISCONSIN
Church Telephone 2089

H. E. PEABODY, Pastor
706 Lawrence Street
House Telephone 789
Associate Pastor
C. W. CROSS
674 Rankin Street
Telephone 1403

October 2, 1923.

PEOPLE'S FORUM OF APPLETON, WISCONSIN
H. E. Peabody, Chairman
Program Committee

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Editor of "The Crisis"
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

My Dear Dr. Dubois:

I have your telegram of September 6 saying that you can speak for us on Sunday evening, February 3, "terms $100, no expenses." That is very satisfactory to us, and we shall so make announcement.

Will you kindly send me as soon as possible the exact title of your address? We hope it till provoke questions and discussion from the floor, such as usually follow the addresses.

I fear that we shall not be able to arrange for the colored singers, as this meeting will be one of the most expensive to us of the season, even without them.

Cordially yours,

H. E. Peabody

HEP:MKC

Wm Trotter

October 5, 1923.

Rev. H. E. Peabody,
706 Lawrence Street,
Appleton, Wisconsin.

My dear Sir:

This is to confirm my promise to speak at Appleton, February third, the terms to be one hundred dollars.

I would suggest any of the following subjects: "The Pan African Movement", "The Contributions of the American Negro to American Civilization", "Negro Migration".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Fol 1

1923

May 21st, 1923.

Mr. R. B. Peters,
1916 - 11th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Peters:-

I thank you for your suggestion as to the Spingarn Medal. I am handing your letter over to the Secretary of the Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

New York City

April 20, 1923.

135th Library.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.
Crisis Office
New York City.

Not until after last evening
was aware that you had not received
this enclosed address, as I thought
Miss Savage had taken it to you.
I thought a letter from
you to the French Consul or to Dr. Rogers.
would bring pressure in this case.
Thanks so much for your
very kind interest.
I am quite anxious for
you to see the last mon it is so inspiring
and much to our credit.
Sincerely
Sadie Marie Peterson

4/23/42

Francis Rogers
Chairman
Fontainbleau School of Music Paris
American office 119 East 19th
National Art Club Studios

April 25th, 1923.

Miss Sadie Marie Peterson,
135th Street Library,
New York City.

My dear Miss Peterson:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 20th.

I think there has been some slight misunderstanding. I believe that Dr. Du Bois was expecting from you an account of the facts in the case so that he might be able to give the matter some publicity. Of course, we have seen the newspaper accounts. But I believe he thought it would be worthwhile to have an account of the matter at first hand. Can you oblige us with the facts?

Yours truly,

JEF/W

[fragment]
[c. April, 1923]

Residence: 260 West 139th St.

Sadie Marie Peterson

135th Street N. Y. Public Library

New York City

1/23/24

had the Crisis table this
Matter up with the French
Consul here and I called
Dr. Dubois.

Miss Savage seemed
to want to fall back and
be satisfied with the refusal
in despair but I urged her
to come to Dr. Dubois and
that is why I did not get
the facts to him any
sooner. It has been some months
since Cooper Union closed
Miss Savage for the Course at Fontainbleau

Residence: 260 West 139th St.

Sadie Marie Peterson

135th Street N. Y. Public Library

New York City

4/23/35

And at that time I called for
her application had been sent
into the committee at one hundred
and nineteen East nineteenth Street
to the American Committee for the
Fair School of Arts Mr. Francis Rogers.
Chairman, and then it was not
known that Miss Savage was colored.
When the committee named in the
world note Mr. Ernest Peixotto in charge
of that dept as art director they
discovered this
returned all money and application
with out a reason. And upon admission
and that reason were only stated
to Cooper. and Mr. Martin.

Residence: 280 West 139th St.

Sadie Marie Peterson

135th Street N. Y. Public Library

New York City

1/23/26

I do wish you could see Mr Perretto because I think he should know of just what this means to the entire race to deprive one of ours from such an opportunity.

Miss Reynolds of Cooper Union in charge of the art dept is very much grieved and I know this is going to be a hardcare and our own N.A.A.C.P. and Civic can do a good deal to help this matter.

I should be glad to give you Mr. Markham Frazier address if you desire his mail to. rather.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. May I see you Tuesday if possible? I will come to the office?

Sincerely Sadie M. Peterson

April 28th, 1923.

Miss Sadie Marie Peterson,
135th Street Branch, N. Y. Public Library,
New York City.

My dear Miss Peterson:-

I have your letter. Dr. [illegible] is out of town but when he returns I will take the matter up with him and see what can be done. I will also let you know on Tuesday whether it will be possible or not for me to see you that day. I hope so.

Yours truly,

JHF/W

May 3rd, 1923.

Mrs. Sadie Peterson,
135th St. Branch, N. Y. Public Library,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Peterson:-

I have just returned to my desk and I am taking up the question of Miss Savage. I am writing to all of the members of the committee and to Cooper Union; and I am going to take the matter up in the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Residence: 250 West 139th St.

Sadie Marie Peterson

135th Street N. Y. Public Library

New York City

May 21 1923.

Miss Jessie Fauset
70 Fifth Ave
New York City

Dear Miss Fauset,

4/11/23

Enclosed is a copy of the poem I wrote for the N. Y. H. C. T. dinner and at Mrs. O. W. Johnson's suggestion it was accepted to use through the drive.

I have not yet heard from Mr. Martin and I feel very doubtful about Miss Savage going with the delegation.

I have many letters that Phelps Dr. Dubois would like to see and shall bring them to you when I have chance to come to the office. Sincerely Sadie M. Peterson

May 23, 1923.

Mrs. Sadie Marie Peterson,
250 West 139th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Peterson:

I would be very glad to have all letters and documents which you happen to have in the Savage case.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Residence: 250 West 139th St.

Sadie Marie Peterson

135th Street N. Y. Public Library

New York City

May 30, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.
70 Fifth ave
New York City

Dear Dr. Dubois,

My deliquency in sending these letters was unavoidable. I am desiring the return of the same. My interviews with M. Martin were personal since the first day I took Miss Savage and I gave the other letter to the World reporter. I expect to hear from M. Martin any day.

I am also enclosing a note from President McClaken. Knowing the faculty as I do and realizing what benefit to a race that

4/23/39

Residence: 280 West 139th St.

Sadie Marie Peterson

135th Street N. Y. Public Library

New York City

4/23/40

Might be derived I wrote to arrange for an Educational meeting at Stuyvesant Hall. Vassar College. I told Dr McCracken of your books as I believe they are read by many of the students would you accept speaking there if they set a date? I asked for a date at the early fall semester. I have felt for some time that more White student bodies and intellectual groups should have some definite race information. I am so anxious to have Prof. Moore. Prof Gordon Hill, Prof Wyle Hixon for. Some time when possible I should like to talk with you.

Sincerely
Sadie M. Peterson

Residence: 260 West 139th St.

Sadie Marie Peterson

135th Street N. Y. Public Library

New York City

June 6 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
70 Fifth Ave
New York City.
Dear Dr. Dubois,

The enclosed
may be added to ~~the~~
letters forwarded previously.

Sincerely
Sadie M. Peterson

4/11/61

Res. 260 West 139th Street

Sadie Marie Peterson

135th Street New York Public Library

New York City

October 17th,1923.

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Dr.Dubois:

Will it be possible for me to have the return of my letters loaned you about the Savage case?

I hope you will have a pleasant trip to the Pan-African Conference and will tell the Luncheon Club about it on your return.

Very truly yours,

Sadie M. Peterson

October 19, 1923.

Miss Sadie Marie Peterson,
260 West 139th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Peterson:

Enclosed are the letters which you kindly loaned me concerning the Savage case.

Very sincerely yours,

EBB/PP
Enc.

PAN-AFRICAN Congress, 1923.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.
KHARTOUM.
17th November 1923.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I remember your very useful comments on my two papers for The Times and the African Society's Journal when we were in Paris for the 1921 Congress.

I was very sorry not to be able to attend this year. I should be most grateful for any account of the 1923 Congress, both of discussions and of the concluding resolutions.

I hope that the meetings were satisfactorily attended?

I see that Mr. Diagne has gone to Senegal.

You will have noticed, as I did, with satisfaction that another presiding member of the 1921 Congress made a great impression at Geneva.

This year I left Paris immediately after the Paris meeting in 1921 for Constantinople and Moscow for the League (Relief Section) and so on my return to Geneva heard a good deal of it.. I am asking the Editor of the African World to forward this as I have not your address with me here. How does the 'CRISIS' progress. I regret not to receive more authentic information of how things progress on the reverse of the Medal. CAN YOU HELP ?

With best regards to yourself and Mrs White.

Yours sincerely,

J.E. Phillips

1 E/6/14

PRIVATE.

HEADQUARTERS
The Sudan Government,
KHARTOUM,

13. November, 1923.

My dear Mr. Spoor,

I was very sorry to miss you in Egypt. I had a lot to talk to you about. You had left before I arrived by a circuitous route. But I was very sorry to hear from Mrs. Hamilton that you were not, even on your return, as fit as one had hoped you would be.

Now I hope you are really fit again, and particularly as the event upon which I am writing to congratulate most heartily is a marriage.

Please accept my very best wishes for your happiness, and may you live long both to enjoy it and to carry on the sincere and valuable work to which you have put your hands.

I hear from Sir Robert Coryndon that the situation in Kenya is better than he had expected.

Both sides are inclined to settle down to work though one realises that the Imperial aspect of the question is far from "settled."

Coryndon is a sound man of his hands. He is strong on economics, and hopes at last to be able to devote himself to the essential task of stabilising the finances of that precious country.

He is, I am glad to say, a great supporter of native production and will set the house in order if anyone can.

I hope that in the interests of the natives, as well as ourselves, the legal land-tenure and proper education of native peoples on their own soil will now be forced gradually forward to a clear issue.

I believe that Ormsby-Gore's African education committee has not yet been able to meet owing to the claims of the Imperial Conference.

I am anxiously awaiting an account of the practical policy which it will enunciate. Has the PHELPS-STOKES Fund Mission published a report yet. I met them on the Upper CONGO and in ANGOLA in 1921.

One has not lived with the peasantry of Africa and the Near East without learning to love them.

The African intelligentsia are still unsteady on their feet and a little light in the head, but that is scarcely their fault.

Did you see Dr. DUBOIS when he was in England this autumn?

Since beginning this letter the mail has just brought in six letters from natives in Uganda, Tanganyika and the CONGO; it's a ~~most~~ pleasure to receive them and gives one the real news.

I was staying with Raditch in Croatia shortly before he left the country, and had an opportunity of seeing him out in the country among his own people. He gave me, at my request, a written resumé of his attitude and was, you may remember, recently published in the Near East."

I then went on to Bulgaria and was with Stambülusky in the country in June about ten days before he was killed. I had a high opinion of Stambulusky's foreign and Balkan policy, though his domestic methods were rather crude.

What is our position now regarding recognition of Russia? What also is your opinion on the feeling in the country and the probable results of the coming elections? On the Continent the German situation naturally looms largest. The central position occupied in Europe by some 70 millions of those orderly, intelligent and hard working people makes it inevitable that it should be so.

I sincerely hope we shall see our way to return to Disraeli's policy with Turkey. I think that Union and Progress will return to power within two years, despite MIKE; they have the principal brains and the only organisation. I heard from DJAVID Bey last week. He realises the necessity of a proper arrangement with the foreign bond holders of the Ottoman Debt (of which he is an administrator) in order to enable reconstruction to begin on a solid basis. He is a (the) leader of the C.U.P.

I am lent to this post by the Colonial Office, through the War Office, for two years. I hope to go on three months' leave next July.

We peer out a long way over our neighbours' gardens, from NIGERIA to TEHERAN and from BENGAL to ISTAMBOUL, but I am an ever torn between two opinions. My mind strains to be back at work upon the obscure problems which rise like acrid smoke from the smouldering fires of Turkey and the Balkans while any body, tired of an office in the desert (either is better than that unnatural combination), yearns for the long weeks trek over the misty Mountains of the Moon which lay within my District of 1919/20, marching with Belgian East Africa.

Having visited every country in Africa, which I set out to do in 1912, the Near East, and all European countries save Scandinavia,

One hopes above all to get a chance on ones next move to use ones experience in a more general sense before it becomes obsolete or blurred.

Here ones eyes are principally fixed on Cairo and Mecca, and the weight of routine gives one but little time to create anything really productive of good, and it's often hard to see the wood for the trees.

Please give my best regards to Col. Wedgewood and to Mrs. Hamilton if you see her.

With renewed good wishes to yourself.

Believe me
Yours sincerely,

Ben Spoor Esq., M.P.,
The House of Commons,
London, S.W.1.

Crisis
Agent

APR 11 1923

243 Detroit ave.
Columbus, Ohio
April 8, 1923,

My dear Sir:

I am writing you for information I am preparing a written report to hand in to the american History department on, "The Ku Klux Klan as a anti foreign movement," at the Ohio State University. If you know or know where I can get any material that will be of any aid to me I would be more that glad if you procure or let me know where I could secure the same. If you know when and how I can get a copy of the constitution of the Ku Klux Klan I would be very thankful if you would let me know.

Would it be possible for you to give me the names and adresses of three or four leading editors of England if ~~so~~ so it would be much help.

Thank you.

Sincerely Yours
Leeland E. Phillips

1923

April 12, 1923.

Mr. Leland E. Phillips,
243 Detroit Avenue,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I am sending herewith such material as we have concerning the Ku Klux Klan. I trust it will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

Referred to
Miss Jauset

SEP 28 1923

Denver, Colorado.
September 24, 1923

The Crisis Pub. Co.,
New York City
N.Y.

Gentlemen:—

Please furnish me with the address of Roland Hayes, the tenor singer I would greatly appreciate an immediate reply—

Thanking you—

I am

Respectfully yours

(Mrs.) R. Ella Phoenix
2368 Emerson St.

October 1st, 1923.

Mrs. R. Ella Phoenix,
2368 Emerson St.,
Denver, Colorado.

4/19/63

My dear Madam:-

Mr. Roland Hayes may be addressed in care of the Roland Hayes Management, Symphony Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Cornell Cosmopolitan Club,
Ithaca, N.Y., July 12, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

49-12-139

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

In making a study of the general problem of mental defectives I am sometimes informed that tests show the Negro race to be mentally inferior to the white, and that this inferiority is not conditioned upon environment.

It is essential that I get some scientific information on the subject. Can you refer me to any source material I could examine. Should you care to forward this letter to any individual who can furnish the data I seek, I have no objection. Please reply as fully as possible. I understand full well the influence of prejudice in discussing any phase of the Negro problem, and I want my research to be as scientific and unbiased as possible.

Sincerely,

David H. Price

July 17th, 1923.

Mr. David H. Pierce,
Cornell Cosmopolitan Club,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

The largest amount of source material on the so-called intelligence tests is, of course, that collected by the United States Army in the draft; and a good critique of the false conclusions based on these tests is a series of articles by Walter Lippman in the "New Republic.

Very sincerely yours,

WMBD/W

49-12-197

1923

May 8, 1923.

Mrs. Mattie Pitts,
152 Hopkins Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. Pitts:

Mrs. DuBois is in Nashville with Yolande and will not be back until the 17th or 18th. Meantime on Monday, May 14th we are going to move from 108 Edgecombe Avenue to about two blocks away to 606 St. Nicholas Avenue. I am wondering if you can spare three or four days to help me. Could you, for instance, come Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, either all three days or any two of them or even one of them, and then could you help me one or two days in the early part of next week, say the 14th or 15th?

Please let me know in the enclosed envelope just when you can come. I should want you first to come to 108 Edgecombe Avenue to help pack up and then afterwards to 606 St. Nicholas Avenue to arrange things.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

4/7/12

Brooklyn Ny
May 9th

Dr W. E. B Du Bois

705 av
Yours letter Rec'd this morng
I will be at 108 Edgecomb ave
Sat. 12th will ring basement bell
by miss Guy. for fother arangents
will be decided when I arrange
arrive.

Hattie Pitts
152 Hopkins St
Brooklyn Ny.

1093

August 28, 1923.

Mrs. Mattie Pitts,
152 Hopkins Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. Pitts:

I am wondering if you could come one or two days this week and clean up our apartment. We are on the third floor of 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, about a block from where we used to live. Mrs. DuBois has been away a month and I should like very much to get a little of the dirt off before she comes back.

Will you write or telephone me? Before nine o'clock I can be reached at Audubon 9868 and after ten o'clock at Stuyvesant 3024.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923.

June 6th, 1923.

Captain John R. I. Pledger,
Leigh Road,
Westbury, Wiltshire,
England.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of May 21st, and thank you for your kind words.

I am sending you herewith, a package of colored papers which I hope may be of some use to you. If I can serve you in any other way, kindly let me know.

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/7/7

Leigh Rd.
Westbury · Wilts · England
June 25. 23

23

1923

D. Du Bois

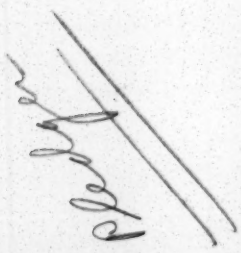
Please accept my sincere thanks for literature you so kindly sent me on. It came at a very acceptable time as yesterday I had a large "Mens Own" Brotherhood Meeting" to address. my subject being "An Introduction to the Colour Bar Question" The Chairman happened to be a man who had resided in "Georgia" and he tried to explain my address away, and assured the meeting that my subject matter was altogether out of date, but when I quoted the Missouri Lynching case from the June Crisis and read him the figures re lynching from the Feb. Crisis, he seemed in a pretty hopeless condition at any rate I enjoyed the opposition as it gave me a splendid opportunity to redo home some of the points already given, as well as add a few extra ones. I also arranged by request of several of the audience to visit them again in the Autumn and give a Lecture in the Town Hall on the same subject, and I also told the Chairman I should then be pleased to answer any of his objections as a member of the audience, but I preferred a neutral Chairman

I realise that whilst there is this Race Prejudice of so malignant a kind, there can be but little hope of any real success in any foreign missionary work as to me any form of religion which admits of its existence is decidedly anti Christian.

I have now about a dozen dates booked for addresses & Lectures on this subject for the Autumn. If there are any things arising during the next few months which you think will give an additional interest or add new material for the platform I shall esteem it a favour if you will send them on time.

Again thanking you

I am
Yours Very Sincerely
John R. F. Pledger
Capt.



1923

May 10, 1923.

Memorandum to Mr. Plympton:

We have received from Mr. Brown a list of possible offices and we have visited all of them except the one on Broadway today. We clearly prefer the proposition of buying a home for the Association according to the letter which we recently sent you. If this is impossible there are three spaces that seem possible, 69 Fifth Avenue, 125 Fifth Avenue, and 129 Fifth Avenue. In the latter case we talked with the owner and he seemed favorable but in all these cases we should need your good offices in order to avoid the question of color.

Would you, therefore, be willing to take up the matter with these three owners stating to them frankly that we are colored and that at the same time we are respectable tenants and ask them if the question of our color would be any preventative to our renting space? With that question out of the way we could negotiate with them directly as to the amount of space and price.

WEBD/PF

4/7/43

April 25th, 1923.

Mr. J. M. Pollard,
211 Dwight Building,
Jackson, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Pollard:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence I am writing to thank you for the promptness with which you undertook to adjust N. A. A. C. P. matters in Richmond, Ind. It is cooperation like yours that makes us hopeful.

I am turning over your letter to the officers of the N. A. A. C. P. who will doubtless communicate with you.

Yours truly,

JHF/W

1923

June 2nd, 1923.

Mr. J. M. Pollard,
1522 Butler St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Pollard:-

I thank you very much for the information which you sent me from Kalamazoo.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/12/23

(POLLARD)

COMMUNITY SERVICE

MAINTAINED BY THE PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

JOSEPH LEE, PRESIDENT
JOHN H. FINLEY, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
WILLIAM KENT, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

ROBERT GARRETT, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, TREASURER
HOWARD S. BRAUCHER, SECRETARY

315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

54/2/4

129 Lincoln St.,
Hampton, Va.
Nov. 4th, 1923.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just received a commission to prepare a definite detailed plan for the betterment of the American Negro. The request comes from a powerful American group able to carry out a practical plan. I need your help and will be glad to have it if you can spare the time at once.

With very good wish,

J. M. Pollard.

November 7, 1923.

Mr. J. M. Pollard,
129 Lincoln Street,
Hampton, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Pollard:

In view of the request which you are making of Dr. DuBois is is with much regret that I must tell you that Dr. DuBois is at present in Europe where he will remain for the next two months. I am sure that he would be glad, if he were here, to help you prepare your plan. Is there any way in which you could wait for his advice?

With all good wishes, believe me

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

1717 Hall St.,
Dallas, Tex., July 14, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

4/7/32

I noticed in today's Chicago Defender an article stating that you "gloried in separate schools" and endorsed the principle of segregation. You know I have unlimited faith in you and advocate, even here in Dallas, without amendment, what I have known to be your program.

Please tell me to what extent the article is true

Yours sincerely,
Geo. F. Porter.

July 14th, 1923.

Mr. George F. Porter,
1717 Hall Street,
Dallas, Texas.

My dear Mr. Porter:-

Enclosed is a statement concerning my Philadelphia speech.

Very sincerely yours,

WMBD/W
(Enc)

1923

1737 Hall St,

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 7, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your statement regarding your Philadelphia speeches satisfied me completely.

With every good wish I am,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. F. Porter.

4/7/23

PRIVATE OFFICE
62 ROSALINO STREET
WOODBROOK
TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

CABLE ADDRESS
"ROLANDO"
TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

RUDOLPH PORTER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS'
REPRESENTATIVES
COMMISSION AGENTS

P.O.box 149

86 CHARLOTTE STREET
PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

6, March 1923

Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois,
70th Fifth Avenue,
New York City,N.Y.,U.S.A.

Dear Doctor:-

You will kindly pardon me for this advance, however, as a brother of the Dark race, I cannot help but feel it my duty to appeal to you for your kind assistance,which assistance, no doubt, will be appreciated.

Being a graduate DR. of Mechano-Therapy and Optometry, and having studied several other branches of Drugless Healing through extension study, with a few White Schools in the Union, and as the demand for for the profession in these parts are very poor I have decided to visit your "big City" New York.

Having had the misfortune to be one of the few to whom the Gods selected to be a pioneer ,a trail blazer, a living target for the White Race; while I must admit that I am suffering from my task to serve my brother,yet I am proud to be one of the few.

Now Doctor, I am willing to come to your City right away, and if you can help me to secure a position on my arrival, as well as have one of your members to receive me on the Docks thereby saving any trouble with the Immigration Officers.

I should like it to be understood that I am willing to do any kind of work (at the basement for a start---but my aim is at the top), so please feel free to offer any job, as I am of the opinion that there is nothing under the Sun to keep a daring soul down. Am I right? While I am only 28 years of age I think that I should be able to rough it all right.

Please note that I have given the facts as they are, and, therefore, under the circumstances I beg of you to assist.

In the event, the above are satisfactory to you, I xhd should like you to cable your reply as per attached Cablegram, the cost of which , I shall refund you on my arrival or, if you prefer will be sent you at the same time when I shall have Cable you what time the Steamship will be docked and at what Pier.

PRIVATE OFFICE
62 ROSALINO STREET
WOODBROOK
TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

CABLE ADDRESS
"ROLANDO"
TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

RUDOLPH PORTER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS'
REPRESENTATIVES
COMMISSION AGENTS

86 CHARLOTTE STREET
PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
New York City - --2-- 6,March 23

I have advised Cabling reply because I had purpose taking a trip to Ciudad Bolivar,Venezuela (South America), on the 20th inst., to open up an optical practice,and knowing the difficulty to be experienced re correspondence down there, I have placed orders with a few Optical houses inGermany for optical goods,also an order with Messrs.Spencer Optical Co.,5-7 Maiden Lane,New York,and Messrs.Stevens and Co.,Inc. Providence,R.I., and as I advanced ready cash with the above mentioned houses, the Cable will help me to cancel all orders,if not all ready exported, as also save me from spending any more unnecessary money.

I trust that you will give this your due consideration and attention,and if possible your appreciation. While I have no reason to doubt the receiving of help from you, yet I wish to assure you that any assistance rendered will be fully rewarded in every way.

Hoping that you will pardon me for taking up so much of your valuablex. However, Ibeg to thank you in advance for you kind assi tance,and without fail I shall demonstrate my ability to prove to you that I am worthy of your kind attention.

Awaiting your Cable,with interest,

I beg to remain, Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

RRP:ET

Dr.R.R.Porter.

P.S.- Cablegram:

DRRRPORTER,
POBOX249,
TRINIDAD
ACCEPTCOME
FIRSTBOAT

I
Important: ----------

Use my Cable address instead as per letterhead
"Rolando" Trinidad

Please Cable 24hrs. after receipt of this, and oblige
RRP.

1923

March 16th, 1923.

Dr. E. E. Porter,
62 Rosalino St.,
Trinidad, B. W. I.

4/7/60

My dear Sir:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return to the office, April 5th, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

4/7/42

1923 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

My dear Sir:

The old North Church was nearly destroyed by fire Dec. 24th, the services are being held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. If this set back had not come I feel sure you would have been one among

the many speakers the
forthcoming winter and
spring season.

Your entertaining
message of last
summer still lingers
in the memory of
the members who heard
you, but many of
the prominent men
and women were
spending their holiday
vacations at their
summer homes in
the country.

Jan. 19, -23

Faithfully Yours,
Van Buren Powell,
(Dayton)

May 3, 1923.

4/7/41

E. W. Powers Company,
17 West 125 Street,
New York City.

Sir:

I have a Knabe upright piano with Ampico player mechanism which I wish moved from the second floor of 108 Edgecombe Avenue to the third floor of 605 St. Nicholas Avenue. This is a distance of about two blocks. What will you charge to make this removal?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

SPRING 4251

MARK PRENTISS
SIXTY-NINE WASHINGTON PLACE
NEW YORK

April 11th, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
108 Edgecome Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Do you believe that a Turkey-America Society, if organized along the lines of The Italy-America Society, The Japan Society, The China Society, etc., could render a service in developing more dependable information regarding present-day conditions in Turkey and giving the Turks a better understanding of us?

Do you think it opportune to cultivate better relations with this new dominant power in the Near East?

If so, will you suggest the names of some who might be interested sufficiently to attend a meeting, if called, to discuss such an organization? Of course, your name will not be used without your permission and no society formed without a directorate of nationally known men who see in it the possibilities of a worthwhile service.

Sincerely,

Mark Prentiss.

MP/RS

1923

April 18, 1923.

Mr. Mark Prentiss,
69 Washington Place,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of April 7th, I believe very distinctly that a Turkey-American society is needed. I am incensed beyond words at the anti-Turkish propaganda of American news agencies. I should be very glad to have my name used if you think it would help.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

August 14th, 1923.

Dr. Willis C. Price,
132 Western Avenue,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

Some fifty physicians answered Mrs. Clay's letter in the Crisis and the successful one was already well established there when I visited Fresno last February. Mrs. Clay's address is, 1403 - F. Street, Fresno, California.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

423

Grand Union Hotel

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

15 July 1864

Hon W. E. B Dubois

Dear Sir

I have yours of the 14

You are not restricted to purchase

the Lincoln Patriot. By a brief

prospectus which I will cheerfully

relieve I call on you,

Your organization will make thousands

of Dollars. Hoping to be allowed

this interview

I am Respt

G Prince

Prince

Grand Union Hotel

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

1

Saratoga Springs
10th Sept 1873

D. W. E. B. Dubois

Dear Sir

A Gentleman here has called my attention to your association, seeking to get a picture of the only full length Standing Oil portrait ever painted from life posings of Abraham Lincoln. The art committee of the city of New York Mr Robert De Forest Chairman has in meeting stated they would accept this portrait if presented. For Carnal Hall in the city of New York a fine oil portrait on view of this great american, which children can learn This portrait is now on view here in this Hotel. Should your organization become interested in starting a public subscription for present the picture to the city your organization would be honored further more I can show you how your organization could make Thousands of Dollars to Supplement the producing of Photographs of this painting which can be sold all over this country

4/11/73

Grand Union Hotel

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

2

In this hotel there has been many Colored people waiters and Porters who have stated they would contribute there mite. The price of the Portrait is $20000 Twenty Thousand Dollars

There are many admirers of Lincoln among the leading millionaires in New York city who will contribute

The portrait will be brought to New York city about the 20 of this month if could be placed in your office if you are interested

I am well known, to The Hon Wm Hayward us District attorney Col of the 10 Regt also George B Cortelyou Ex Secretary of Treasury I have personally pictured every President of the U.S Grant to McKinley

5 of 1

4/11/73

Grand Union Hotel

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

3

If you will please advise me if you are interested in this business

Respectfully

Geo Prince

Formerly of Washington D.C

Address me here

Enclosed multigraphs of the official papers there Note that the Report of Senators Daniel Voorhees, Ernst and Hoar this report I have received from the Secretary of the U.S. Senate

Of Lincoln I have several original Photographic plates of Lincoln from life

I have Photographs of this painting

August 14th, 1923.

Mr. George Prince,
Grand Union Hotel,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of August 10th but regret to say that the price of the Lincoln painting is far beyond anything we could undertake.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

April 12th, 1923.

Miss Eva Tyle,
314 N. E. Second Ave.,
Visalia, California.

My dear Madam:-

I have just returned to my desk and I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the visit to Visalia. I trust your Branch is beginning new prosperity.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Pan Afric

For Immediate Release

The third Pan-African Congress will meet in London, England and Lisbon, Portugal next November. This announcement was made today by Dr. DuBois, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pan-African Association. The Pan African Association is the permanent body formed in Paris in 1921 for the purpose of promoting a Pan-African Congress every two years and for other objects. The President is M. Gratien Candace, the colored Deputy in the French Parliament representing the island of Martinique. M. Candace has been in print lately because of his successful determination in forcing the French government to take a stand on American Negro prejudice.

The Secretary of the Association is M. Isaac Beton, a young teacher in the French Public schools. M. Beton has been much discouraged at the apparent lack of response to his effort to rally the Negro race throughout the world to the support of the Pan-African Congress. The Congress was originally announced for Lisbon in mid September but it seemed impossible to arrange a meeting so early and Dr. DuBois and his Executive Committee have therefore called a November meeting. It is hoped that a number of American Negroes, especially representatives of large organizations will make the trip to London and Lisbon. They will get a chance to see the real Europe in winter and not simply at vacation time. There will be an opportunity to visit the beautiful winter resorts of southern France and Africa lies only an hours sail from Portugal. Persons interested are invited to correspond immediately with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

40-8F-8-04

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 10 Janvier 1923

Monsieur W.E.B.DU BOIS
Editor of "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK CITY

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je vous envoie ci-joint des attestations que Mr Benito Johnson Macfoy m'a prié de vous communiquer.

Vous voudrez bien les lui retourner directement après en avoir pris connaissance.

Avec mes remerciements et mes meilleurs voeux pour l'année nouvelle,

Agréez, cher Monsieur, mes sentiments les meilleurs.

B. Sétou

1923

January 27th, 1923.

M. Isaac Beton,
8, Avenue Du Maine, 8
Paris, France.

My dear M. Beton:-

I have the letters from Mr. McFoy which I shall return to him.

I thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 8 Mars *1923*

Béton

1923

Monsieur le Dr DU BOIS
Editor of "THE CRISIS"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Comme je vous l'ai annoncé, le prochain Congrès panafricain se tiendra à Lisbonne dans la seconde quinzaine du mois de Septembre prochain. Nous comptons absolument sur votre présence, dussiez-vous venir tout seul. En attendant, nous commençons à préparer ce meeting pour en assurer le succès. Nous comptons mettre à l'ordre du jour la question suivante: Situation économique des noirs ou la production noire dans le monde. Je prépare un questionnaire que je vous ferai tenir en temps utile. Vous voudrez bien me signaler les lacunes que vous pourriez y trouver ou me faire les objections qui vous seront suggérées. Ce sera comme vous dites le "master piece" du meeting. Il y aura quelques questions secondaires, comme la question de la propagande, de la création d'un foyer noir à Paris; je vous en parlerai plus tard. Pour aujourd'hui, je veux seulement vous annoncer la nouvelle, vous dire le sujet principal et vous prier de m'envoyer vos suggestions.

Tous mes remerciements, et croyez, cher Monsieur Du Bois, en mes sentiments très dévoués.

J. Béton

Translation

8 mars 1923

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As I announced to you the Second Pan African Congress will be held at Lisbon in the last two weeks of next September. We are counting absolutely on your presence even if you should come alone. Meanwhile we are beginning to prepare for this meeting in order to assure its success. We are counting on proposing the following question in our program: economic situation of Negroes, or Negro productivity throughout the world. I am preparing a questionnaire which I shall get into your hands in time to be of service to you. Will you be kind enough to point out the omissions which you may happen to find there and to make any suggestions which may occur to you? This will be , as you would call it, the "master piece" of the meeting. There will be several lesser questions such as the question of propaganda, the ~~ad[redacted]ent~~ establishing of a Negro ~~set~~ seat in Paris; I'll speak to you about this again. Today I wish only to announce my news to you, to give you the principal subject and to ask you to send me your suggestions. All my thanks and accept my kindest wishes.

I. Béton

41/3/3

Questionnaire from Béton for next Pan African Congress

See Béton's correspondence

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE BLACK RACE.

1923

1.- PROPERTY.

What is the property regime in your country?
Is property held individually?
Is it held in common by distinct groups?
Does it belong to the mass as a whole?
Are there any restrictions on the transfer of property?
Does the possession of property carry with it any obligations, corvées, etc..?
What are the rights and duties of property owners?
What regulations govern these transfers?
What are the formalities and the manner of acquiring possession?
What evidence (deed, etc...) assures possession?
Does ownership of land also denote ownership of products beneath the surface?
If the owner himself does not cultivate the land, under what conditions is the land turned over to farm workers?
What guarantees do these latter have of receiving all or a part of the fruits of their labor?
In case of the owner's death what are the regulations for inheritance?
Is the country as a whole divided among a small number of large property owners?
Is the division of land ownership on the other hand, carried ~~too~~ far enough?

2.- INDUSTRY.

What industries are carried on by the colored people of your country?
Are they engaged in several industries at the same time?
What is the intellectual and moral capacity of the industrial leaders? (their activity, their conception of order and economy)
What is the quality of the laborer?
Is labor individual or collective?
Is it free or hired (i.e. are there many working for themselves, or employed by others?)
What is the proportion of free artisans?
Do they attain a certain degree of well-being?
Are there any who have become rich?
Are hired workmen protected as far as their labor is concerned?
Do they keep their jobs very long?
Are the relations between the owners (bosses) and the laborers governed by contracts? (collective bargaining)
What is the nature of these contracts?
How many hours are devoted to work daily? How many workdays are there in a year?
How are wages paid (by the hour, the day, the piece, etc..)
Are strikes, lock-outs and unemployment prevalent?
What causes them?
Can you estimate the average total production and earnings of the colored workman for each large region?
What is the hygienic situation of the colored laborer? ~~sanitary~~?

3.- NOURISHMENT.-

What is the situation of the black laborer as far as nourishment

1923

4/15/4

is concerned?
Is his food uniform or varied?
Does he eat meat and vegetables?
Give approximately the weight and the quantity of the different elements consumed?
What is the national dish if any? i.e. the dish preferred by the colored inhabitants of each region.
Determine the average consumption per inhabitant of a series of food products that best portray the manner in which the natives (or colored people) live.
What is the price of the different products that are bought?

4.- TOOLS AND MACHINERY, MATERIAL, CREDIT.
What resources are possessed by the colored laborer with reference to tools and machinery, material and credit?
Are the tools and machinery modern or primitive?
Are the ways of communication and the means of transport an obstacle to production?
Are credits organized in your country?
Are there any financial institutions?
Are there many colored people disposing of considerable capital?
What is the importance of this capital?

5.- COMMERCE.
What is the degree of importance held by interior commerce?
What commercial regime is in vigor in your country?

6.- SOLUTIONS.-
What means do you propose to increase the productivity of black labor? laborers
Are they familiar with the idea of cooperation?
Is the opening of bank credits possible?
What are the desires of the natives?

March 19th, 1923.

Mr. T. Peton,
Association Pan-Africaine,
8, Avenue Du Maine, 8
Paris, France.

Dear Mr. Peton:-

Dr. Du Bois is in California. In his absence, I am writing to acknowledge your letter of the 8th of March; and to tell you I shall call it to his attention on his return.

I am not able to say whether he will attend the next Pan-African Congress or not. Meanwhile, I should be glad to have you send us your "masterpiece" so that he can be looking over it, as soon as possible on his return.

With many kind wishes, believe me

Yours sincerely,

JRF/W

4/157/20

[illegible] 1923

May 22, 1923.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8 Avenue du Maine,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:

I am enclosing some answers to your questionnaire.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF
Enc.

Du Bois article [1923?]

. , .

Memorandum to Mr. Isaac Beton, Secretary of the Pan-African Congress with regard to the economic situation of the black race in the United States of America:-

1. Property:

Property is held in the United States individually and in fee simple with no restrictions on the transfer and no obligations except the regular taxes. Transfer is by deed and usually ownership of the land includes ownership of products beneath the surface. Sometimes by special contract, this is not true. Farm lands are often leased to workers on shares, and in the southern part of the United States where the masses of the Negroes live, there is much cheating and peonage arising from the share-cropping system. Property is devised by will, and in the absence of a will, by regular laws of succession to wife and children. The land in the United States is pretty well divided up among owners, and the holdings of Negroes particularly, are small. There are, however, tendencies to land monopoly in the south and west.

30-9-5

2. Industry:

The employment of Negroes according to the last published figures, 1910, was as follows. This includes persons ten years of age and over who are gainfully employed. It does not include, for instance, housewives and students:

	Men	Women
Agriculture	1,842,537	1,051,137
Mining	62,671	84
Manufacturing and Hand Trades	575,845	81,285
Transportation	274,565	2,083
Business	123,635	8,384
Domestic and Personal Service	234,063	871,008
Public Service	25,838	457
Professional Service	39,400	30,071

Usually, American Negroes follow one vocation. Their industrial leaders are becoming better educated, with greater foresight and are accumulating capital. The mass of the laborers are still illiterate but are rapidly increasing in literacy and skill Labor is individual and is usually hired, although there are a good many working on their own farms and as independent artisans.

30-9-6

Negroes in the United States are accumulating property and a few have become well-to-do and even rich. Hired workman are protected as far as their labor is concerned except in the cotton districts of the south. There, they suffer much injustice and the withholding of wages.

There is great variation in the length of time with which they keep their jobs. The mass of the laborers have been widely blamed for working a short time at a job and quitting, but their habits are changing for the better in this respect. There is growing use of collective bargaining between owners and laborers. In the north, a laborer works from 8 to 10 hours a day; in the cities of the south, 10 hours - in the agricultural and country districts, 10 to 12 hours with a whole day off Saturday.

Wages are usually paid in the north by the day, week or piece, and also in the cities of the south. In the country districts, they are often paid by the year.

Strikes and lock-outs are not common among Negro laborers. There is much seasonal unemployment.

There are crowded housing conditions in many manufacturing centers of the north, and unsanitary cabins in the south. There is, however, improvement in this line.

3. Nourishment:

The black laborer eats well although his tendency by heritage is towards fats and starches, and he does not usually want much variation.

There is no national dish for the colored people although pork, chicken, ham and rice are largely consumed. The prices are the current prices of the land which are easily obtainable.

4. Tools, Machinery, Material, Credit:

The condition of these things among the northern colored laborers and those in southern cities correspond pretty well with the conditions of the white laborers. The laborer does not own machinery but usually has his individual tools, and they are modern. Communication and transport are ample. In the country districts and the agricultural districts of the rural south, the laborer often has no tools or machinery but rents them and they are apt to be poor although not primitive. The laborer has difficulty in getting credit, but he can save. American Negroes have about 50 small banks and they are accumulating considerable capital. They also use the white banks largely. They are buying homes on a vast scale and are, to a considerable degree, investing in business.

5. Commerce:

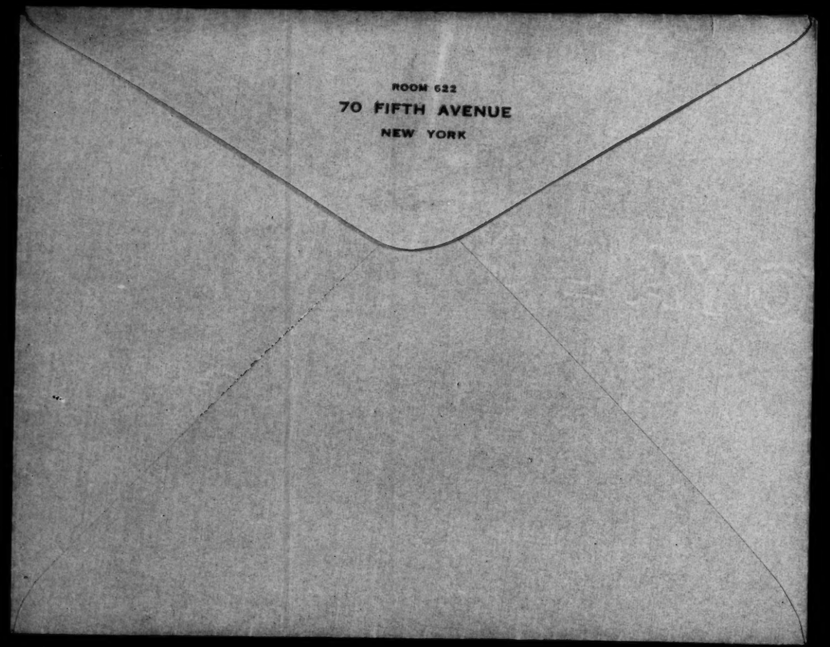
American Negroes are engaged in small retail business but have only just begun to enter the larger commercial transactions outside their own localities. They are making some small essays in inter-state and even international business.

6. Solution:

Black labor in the United States needs legal protection against exploitation, especially in the south, regular wages and encouragements to save. Cooperation will be a great assistance and there are some small beginnings. Bank credits are possible and increasing.

4/15/19

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8, Avenue Du Maine, 8,
Paris, France.



EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

4/15/17

June 2nd, 1923.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8, Avenue Du Maine, 8,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:-

I have received from Lisbon a letter copy of which I herewith enclose together with the answer. I suggest that you write the people there immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/W
(enc)

4/15/21

June 2nd, 1923.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8, Avenue Du Maine, 8,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:-

I have received from Lisbon a letter copy of which I herewith enclose together with the answer. I suggest that you write the people there immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/15/23

1923

June 8, 1923.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8 Avenue du Maine,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:

Enclosed please find a draft for fifty francs for which please enter as members of the Pan African Association Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York City, and Jessie Fauset, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

4/115/35

№ 704

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

1923

Reçu de Monsieur le Dr Du Bois

la somme de vingt-cinq francs.

montant de sa cotisation annuelle comme membre de l'Association Pan-Africaine.

Paris, le 19 Juin 1923.

Béton

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

4/15/26

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

PARIS, LE 26 Juin 1923

6 1923

Dr DU BOIS
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK CITY

Dear Sir,

To hand answers to questionnaire. Many thanks.

Also fifty francs for Miss Fauset and yourself (fee to P.A.A ~~A.P.A.~~) Much obliged.

Truly yours.

T. Béton

CABLEGRAM CABLEGRAM

CABLEGRAM CABLEGRAM

July 27, 1923.

Mr. Isaac Beton,

8 Avenue du Maine 8,

Paris, France.

Rush details Lisbon Congress. May be present.

W. E. B. DuBois

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 2 Août *1923*

Mrs ADDIE W.HUNTON
1452 Bedford Avenue
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Chère Madame,

Le 3ème Congrès Pan-Africain qui devait se réunir à Lisbonne est ajourné à une date indéterminée.

Si vous avez appris un peu tard la date de ce Congrès, ce n'est vraiment pas de ma faute. Depuis le 31 octobre 1922 j'ai annoncé au Dr Du Bois que le procha in Congrès devait avoir lieu à Lisbonne et dans toutes les lettres que j'ai écrites dans la suite soit au Dr Du Bois, soit à Miss Fauset, j'ai toujours maintenu que le Congrès devait avoir lieu à Lisbonne en septembre prochain. J'ai fait mieux. J'ai envoyé le 8 mars 1923 au Dr Du Bois l'ordre du jour de ce Congrès et un questionnaire devant faciliter la rédaction d'un rapport sur certaines questions à l'ordre du jour. Si le Dr Du Bois n'a pas donné à cette nouvelle une publicité immédiate dans le Crisis c'est qu'il n'était pas partisan de tenir le Congrès à Lisbonne. Il préférait aller aux Antilles. Espérant m'amener à ses vues, il différa la publication de ces nouvelles et c'est ainsi que c'est seulement dans le N° de juin qu'une petite note concernant notre prochain Congrès a paru dans le Crisis.

Il y a plus. Nos amis de Lisbonne apprirent par un professeur de Lyon que le Dr Du Bois faisait tout son possible pour que le prochain Congrès se tînt dans les Antilles. A cette nouvelle ils arrêtèrent toutes les démarches qu'ils avaient commencées en vue de recevoir convenablement le Congrès et ne répondirent pas à mes lettres. De cette façon ne pouvant pas aller moi-même (faute d'argent) arranger les choses à Lisbonne je me vois obligé d'ajourner le Congrès à une date indéterminée.

Je vous fais remarquer en passant que l'Association Pan-Africaine a été étranglée par ses trois parrains, je veux dire par M.Diagne, le Dr Du Bois et M.Candace. La revue américaine "Opportunity" m'offrant la possibilité de parler aux noirs américains, je raconterai en détail cet étranglement et fixerai la part de responsabilité de chacun d'eux.

.....

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

.....

En deux ans d'existence l'A.P.A. n'a vécu que de mes seules ressources. La première année 23 membres (22 Français et 1 Belge) versèrent 1.157 frs. La seconde année, 9 membres parmi lesquels 3 Américains versèrent 636 francs. Deux d'entre ces derniers même, au lieu de verser 4 dollars 1/2, ainsi qu'il avait été convenu à la rédaction des statuts, (ce qui transformé en monnaie française nous aurait valu environ 60 francs), ne versèrent que 25 francs en monnaie française, c'est à dire un dollar 1/2 environ.....

J'ai donc dépensé pour faire vivre l'A.P.A. une quinzaine de mille francs dans ces deux ans.

Dans ces conditions je crois qu'il vaut mieux remanier profondément cette Association. C'est ce que je fais et ce que j'expliquerai dans la revue américaine "Opportunity".

Croyez, Madame, à tous mes regrets et veuillez agréer mes sa lutations respectueuses.

J. Béton

4/15/4

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 3 Août 1923

Mr Dr DU BOIS
THE CRISIS
70, Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je vous accuse réception de votre télégramme ainsi conçu: RUSH DETAILS LISBON CONGRESS MAY BE PRESENT.

J'ai le regret d e vous faire savoir que la date du Congrès est ajournée à une date indéterminée. Nos amis de Lisbonne font les morts. Dans le "CORREIO DE AFRICA", N° du 15 Mars 1923, sur la foi d'un professeur de lycée de Lyon, ils vous ont dénoncé comme travaillant depuis sept mois pour que le Congrès se tienne aux A ntilles. Je leur ai écrit pour leur demander le nom de ce professeur. Je leur ai envoyé comme à vous des questionnaires. Le plus grand silence à répondu à toutes mes lettres. Dans ces conditions, comme les frais de ce Congrès de vaient retomber sur moi seul,(car en cette dernière année 1922-1923 l'Association n'a récolté que 636 frs de cotisations) dans ces conditions, dis-je, la sagesse me commande d'attendre des temps meilleurs et surtout de reprendre l'affaire sur de nouvelles bases.

La revue américaine "OPPORTUNITY" m'ouvrant ses colonnes, je raconterai bientôt aux Américains comment par la singulière et criminelle apathie des uns, l'ignoble hostilité des autres, l'A.P.A. fut étranglée à sa naissance.....

Very truly yours,

T. Béton

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 9 Août 1923

Miss Jessie FAUSET
70 fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK

Chère Amie,

Vous devez déjà avoir appris par M.Nelson et par M/Du Bois que la date du prochain Congrès est reculée sine die et vous devez en savoir aussi les raisons. Les voici résumées.

1° Les frais du prochain Congrès devaient être supportés par moi seul. Cette année nous n'avons recueilli que 7 adhérents. L'an dernier nous en avons eu 30. Vous savez que vous-même et le Dr Du Bois n'avez envoyé votre obole qu'à la toute dernière minute. C'est à dessein que j'emploie le mot "obole" et non pas "cotisation". Car il avait été décidé lors de la discussion des statuts à laquelle M.Du Bois a pris la part que vous savez, il avait été décidé que la cotisation de 25 frs serait payée non pas en monnaie française, mais en équivalent de cette somme au pair, dans le pays de l'adhérent. Ce qui veut dire qu'un Américain devait verser 4 dollars 1/2, ce qui nous ferait ici 60 à 65 frs, tandis qu'un Portugais verserait 4 milreis, ce qui nous ferait ici environ 10 frs.

Je ne vous en aurais pas parlé officiellement, mais puisque vous m'avez écrit une lettre sur le ton amical, je vous réponds de même, en toute franchise, amicalement.

Enfin en 20 mois nous n'avons recueilli que 1.793 fr 90. J'ai dépensé de ma poche 15.974 frs environ 800 frs par mois.....

2° Malgré la carence si absolue de nos congénères, j'aurais quand même tenu le Congrès à Lisbonne avec tout au moins le concours des Portugais de Lisbonne. Or, ces messieurs après avoir annoncé qu'ils avaient constitué une commission chargée de l'organisation matérielle du Congrès, ont publié dans le CORREIO DE AFRICA un article émettant des doutes sur la tenue prochaine du Congrès à Lisbonne. Voici ce qu'ils écrivaient dans le N° de Mars 1923:

"Possivel é que se realise em Lisboa o terceiro Congresso Pan-Africano.

"A Liga Africana, de Lisboa, associaçao federada na "Associaçao Pan-Africana" sera a organisadora desse Congresso. Por uma carta do Secretario geral dessa "Associaçao", sr. Isaac Béton, é desejo dos francêses, inglêses e belgas que o Congresso seja em Lisboa.

.....

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le *1922*

"Por outro lado, sabe a Liga Africana por aquele professor do liceu de Lyon, ha mais de 7 meses, o sr. B.Dubois, america no dos mais ilustres e chefe duma associaçao de mais de 4 milhoes de individuos, trabalha para que o citado Congresso se realise nas Antilhas"

.....

Je leur ai demandé plus d'une fois et par lettre recommandée de me citer le nom du professeur du lycée de Lyon de qui ils tenaient ce propos. Je n'ai reçu aucune réponse. En supposant qu'il ait dit vrai, 7 mois donc avant le mois de mars, c'est à dire dès le mois de septembre 1922, le Dr Du Bois travaillait pour que le Congrès se tînt aux Antilles. Je réserve jusqu'à nouvel ordre ma conviction sur ce point, mais s'il m'était démontré que la chose était vraie, je n'aurais plus qu'à souscrire aux affirmations du jeune Panda. Ce jeune olibrius qui s'intitule président de l'Association congolaise de Bruxelles, a refusé d'adhérer à l'A.P.A. afin de n'avoir aucun point de commun avec les Américains. Il m'a écrit en toutes lettres que "le Dr Du Bois n'était qu'un hypocrite". Naturellement j'ai été un très chaud défenseur en cette criconstance du Dr Du Bois; mais s'il m'était démontré que ce dernier a vraiment fait des démarches dès septembre 1922 pour tenir un Congrès aux Antilles je n'aurais plus qu'à donner raison au triste personnage qui s'appelle Panda.

3° Il ne me restait plus qu'à aller moi-même à Lisbonne m'occuper de la réception des Congressistes. Mais ni M. de Magalhaens, ni les directeurs du "Correio de Africa" ne répondirent à mes lettres. J'ai réfléchi que ce voyage en pays presque hostile serait encore de l'argent gâché. La sagesse me commanda donc de rester tranquille et d'ajourner le Congrès. C'est le triomphe des Candace, Diagne et Panda en Europe et du Dr Du Bois (??) en Amérique. Pour une fois ces messieurs se sont trouvés d'accord pour étrangler une manifestation susceptible de profiter à leur race.

Je raconterai un jour par le menu mes deux ans de secrétaire général de l'A.P.A. Je publierai certaines lettres tout à fait typiques qui m'ont été adressées par des gens que l'on croit généralement dévoués à notre cause. Vous serez alors édifiée.

J'arrive à cette conviction que nous ne sommes pas encore mûrs pour une entente internationale ni pour une action exclusivement entre nous. Mrs Rochon Boutté est tout à fait de mon avis. Elle m'assure que même en Amérique, à part le mouvement garvéiste, tous les autres mouvements de noirs sont dirigés par des blancs. J'ai donc créé l'Association France-Colonies et je constate qu'en moins de trois mois j'ai plus d'adhérents blancs qu'en deux ans j'ai eu à la Pan-Africaine d'adhérents noirs.

.....

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le *1922*

Mrs Rochon Boutté naturellement a vivement défendu le Dr Du Bois et m'a expliqué très clairement les raisons de son attitude. Je crois pour ma part qu'une association pan-africaine n'est pas possible avec les hommes de cette génération. Le destin leur a donné une lutte particulière à mener. C'est aux jeunes qu'il appartiendra de continuer leur oeuvre dans le sens d'une collaboration internationale.

Puisque je viens de citer le nom de Mrs Rochon-Boutté, il m'est agréable de vous dire qu'elle est tout à fait charmante et que sa conversation est pour moi une vraie source de plaisir. Je vous remercie vivement de me l'avoir envoyée et vous prie de croire que je ne négligerai rien pour lui être de quelque utilité. Elle m'a demandé d'écrire dans les journaux parisiens un article sur ce qui se passe en Amérique à propos du fameux hôpital de Tuskegee. Elle m'a remis un certain nombre de coupures de journaux américains et je suis en train de rédiger cet article pour lui faire plaisir. Elle a compris par cet exemple qu'il serait bon qu'il y eût à Paris un organe (revue ou journal) pouvant présenter le point de vue des noirs. Je lui ai raconté comment j'ai sacrifié la revue que j'avais créée à l'A.P.A. Je lui ai montré dans une pièce qui se trouve derrière mon bureau les milliers de lettres (restées sous enveloppe) que j'adressais en faveur de l'A.P.A. En voyant tout cet argent gâché, elle a eu une parole de tristesse qui m'a prouvé qu'elle avait compris. Ainsi donc j'ai mis à la disposition de l'A.P.A. non seulement mon temps et mes facultés intellectuelles, mais encore tout mon argent. Me voici gros Jean comme devant. C'est infiniment triste!- Ne croyez pas cependant que j'en sois désespéré! C'est une bataille perdue. Comme je n'ai que quarante-deux ans j'ai le temps d'en livrer une seconde. C'est ce que j'ai déjà entrepris...

Souhaitez moi bonne chance, chère Amie, et croyez en mà sincère amitié.

J. Béton

August 13th, 1923.

To the Members of the Permanent Committee
of the Pan-African Association.

Gentlemen and Madam:-

Mr. Beton writes me that he is disposed to postpone the Pan-African Congress because of lack of support. I have cabled him that this would be a most unfortunate decision.

The Constitution of the Pan-African declares, "The Pan-African Association holds a Congress every two years". No one, as it seems to me, has the right to postpone this meeting without a vote of the Permanent Committee and I should think also of the Executive Council.

I write to urge you that you persuade M. Beton to hold the Congress at Lisbon as already planned. I have cabled also to M. Megalhaes. Please do all in your power not to let the Congress fail at this late day.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Copy on Smith Bonbright Carlton

Messrs Beton & Magalhaes
Gentlemen

In order to save time I am following up my telegrams & letters of Aug 11. with this letter of further suggestions.

34-6-11

TIME

1. ~~I therefore think~~ I must ask you to set a date for the 3rd Pan African Congress at Lisbon. I propose the week beginning

Sept 23
Oct 24
or
Nov 4

I can be present at either of these dates ~~but~~ but I prefer the week Oct 24

NOTICE

2. You must immediately send out a circular letter signed by your two & by me also if you wish it. I send a suggested form for the letter No A. This letter is couched in alternative form because you cannot get persons to attend if you suggest by your terms that attendance is not worth while.

~~Dear~~ I suggest that ~~I send the letter~~ M. Beton despatch a circular letter to France ~~England~~ French Africa & the French W.I. that M. Magalhaes invite to Spain Portugal & all Spanish ~~Portuguese~~ speaking territory in Africa & America. That I send letter to England & America & the English territories ~~this~~ the

3. PLACE
The place of meeting should be given to the local Lisbon office for letters. I suggest that M. Magalhaes might act as chairman of local committee. Could we not meet in the hall of the Liga Africana & save expense.

4. ATTENDANCE
Let us make up our minds to have a meeting of a few important representatives: at least one or two ~~each~~ from England France ~~Spain~~ America, several from Spain, many from Portugal & as many as possible from Africa Make great effort to attract a half dozen from West Africa — not quantity but quality is our object. I shall make

34-6-12

desirable expend to bring 2 or 3 from America beside myself

5 PROGRAM M. Beton has sought to meet the criticisms of our lack of progress at the former Congresses. I commend his personal subject: the economic Condition of the Negro Race throughout the world. I will bring with me a map illustrating this according to published knowledge with the idea of having this corrected by personal testimony & collected data. The collection of this data by mail is very difficult & entails 2 3 or 4 letters & reminders.

6. Expenses. M. Beton rightly complains of the burden of expense on his shoulders & the small number of members paying. The expenses of the Boston meeting outside the travelling expenses to get there will be sent for meeting place, postage & printed programmes. I suggest that the Liga Americana kindly use a meeting place free of charge: that we three pay the postage of

34-6-13

August 13, 1923

Messrs. Beton & Megalhaes,

Gentlemen:-

In order to save time, I am following up my telegrams and letters of August 11th with this letter of further suggestions.

1. TIME - First of all we must set a date for the third Pan-African Congress at Lisbon, Portugal. I propose the week beginning September 23rd, October 24th or November 4th. I can be present at either of these dates but I prefer the week of October 24th.

2. NOTICE - We must immediately send out a circular letter signed by you two and by me also if you wish it. I send a suggested form for this letter, No. A. This letter is couched in optomistic tones because you cannot get persons to attend if you suggest by your tone that attendance is not worth while. I suggest that M. Beton despatch copies of this letter to France, French Africa and the French West Indies. That M. Megalhaes write to Spain, Portugal and all Spanish and Portuguese speaking territory in Africa and America. That I send the letter to England and America and the English territories.

3. PLACE - The place of meeting should be given and the local Lisbon office for letters. I suggest that M. Megalhaes might act as Chairman of local committee. Could we not meet in the hall of the Liga Africana and save expense?

4. ATTENDANCE - Let us make up our minds to have a meeting of a few important representatives: At least one or two from England, France, America, several from Spain, many from Portugal and as many as possible from Africa; make great effort to attract a half dozen from West Africa - not quanity but quality is our object. I shall make desperate effort to bring two or three from America beside myself.

5. PROGRAM - M. Beton has sought to meet the criticisms of our lack of progress at the former Congresses. I commend his proposed subject: "the Economic Condition of the Negro Race throughout the World." I will bring with me a map illustrating this according to published knowledge with the idea of having this corrected by personal testimony and collected data. The collection of such data by mail is very difficult and entails 2, 3 or 4 letters and reminders.

6. EXPENSE - M. Beton rightly complains of the burden of expense on his shoulders and the small number of members joining. The expense of the Lisbon meeting outside of the traveling expense to get there, will be rent for meeting place, postage and printed programmes.

I suggest that the Liga Afticana supply us a meeting place free of charge; that we three pay the postage of the preliminary correspondence. I will pay for the printed programmes.

Finally, let us each endeavor to bring to the Congress as many cash memberships as possible and replenish the treasury. Let us get right at work without further hesitation, excuse or recrimination. The one thing is: to hold the Congress.

Very Sincerely Yours

11/13/57

2 Letters
+ 1 carbon

Le 13 aout, 1923

Messieurs Beton & Magalhaes,

Afin de conserver le temps, j'envoie apres mes depeches et lettres du 11 aout, cette lettre qui porte d'autres suggestions.

La Date

1. ~~Le Temps~~- En premier lieu il nous faut determiner une date pour le ~~Congres~~ troisieme Congres Pan-Africain a Lisbonne, Portugal. Moi, je propose ou la semaine qui commence le 23 septembre, ou le 24 octobre ou le 4 novembre. Je peux y assister a l'une ou l'autre de ces dates, mais j'aime le mieux le 24 octobre.

2. L'Avis - Tout immediatement nous devons mettre en circulation une lettre generale signee par vous deux messieurs et par moi aussi si vous le voulez. Je vous envoie ~~ci-joint~~ ci-inclus un exemplaire(capable d'etre modifie, bien entendu) pour cette lettre. (Voyez Forme A). Cette lettre est couchee de la maniere la plus optimiste, parceque personne n'assistera si vous suggerez par votre ton que leur assistance ne vaut rien. Je propose que M. Beton envoie des exemplaires de cette lettre en France, aux colonies francaises en Afrique, at aux Antilles francaises. Que M. Magalhaes ecrive en Espagne, aux Portugais et a tous les territoires en Afrique et en Amerique ou l'on ~~parl~~ parle l'espagnol et le portugais. Que moi, j'envoie la lettre en Angleterre et en Amerique et ~~dans~~ dans les territoires anglais.

11/15/23

3. L'Endroit. Il faut determiner l'endroit d'assembler et le bureau local a Lisbonne ou les lettres peuvent etre recues. Je propose que M. Magalhaes soit president du comité local. Ne pouvions-nous pas faire notre reunion dans la salle de la Liga Africana et ainsi economiser?

4 L'Assistance- Decidons de faire se reunir quelques representants importants. Au moins un ou deux de l'Angleterre, de la France, de l'Amerique, plusieurs de l'Espagne, beaucoup du Portugal et autant que possible de l'Afrique: faites de votre mieux d'en attirer une demi-douzaine de l'Afrique de l'Ouest,- ce que nous voulons c'est la qualite plutot que la quantite. Je ferai du mieux qu'on peut d'amener deux ou trois representants de l'Amerique avec moi.

5. Le Programme. - M. Beton a essaye d'anticiper les censures du manque de programme aux Congres anciens. Je recommande le ~~sujet~~ sujet qu'il a propose: "Condition economique de la Race Noire d'un bout a l'autre du Monde". J'apporterai avec moi une ~~mappe~~ carte geographique demontrant ceci selon la science publiee avec l'intention de faire corriger cette carte par temoignages actuels et par donnees recueillies. Le recueil de telles donnees par courrier est tres difficile et demande 2,3,ou meme 4 lettres et des aide-mémoires.

Les Frais

Les frais 6. M. Beton se plaint avec raison du poids des frais qui reste sur ses epaules et ~~et~~ du petit nombre de gens qui se sont ~~unis~~ a l'Association. Les frais de la reunion lisbonnaise au dessus les frais de voyage pour

cotises

y arriver, seront: loyer pour la place de reunion; port de lettres et et l'imprimerie des programmes.

Je propose que la Liga Africana nous fournisse un siege de reunir gratuit; que nous trois payions le port de la correspondance preliminaire. Moi je payerai les programmes imprimes.

Enfin, que chacun de nous essaye d'apporter au Congres assez de cotisations payees que possible remplir le tresor. A travail sans hesitation, excuse ou recrimination de plus! La seule idee: Faisons que le Congres se tienne!

Rowe

Agreer, messieurs,

4/15/29

Le 13 aout, 1923.

Messieurs Beton & Magalhaes:-

Afin de conserver le temps, j'envoie apres mes depeches et lettres du 11 aout, cette lettre qui porte d'autres suggestions.

1. LA DATE - En premier lieu il nous faut determiner une date pour le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain a Lisbonne, Portuhal. Moi, je propose ou la semaine qui commence le 23 septembre, ou le 24 octobre ou le 4 novembre. Je peux y assister a l'une ou l'autre de ces dates, mais j'aime le mieux le 24 octobre.

   L'AVIS - Tout immediatement nous devons mettre en circulation une lettre generale signee par vous deux messieurs et par moi aussi si vous le voulez. Je vous envoie ci-inclus un exemplaire (capable d'etre modifie, bien entendu) pour cette lettre. (Voyez Forme A). Cette lettre est couchee de la maniere la plus optimiste, parceque personne n'assistera si vous suggerez par votre ton que leur assistance ne vaut rien. Je propose que M. Beton envoie des exemplaires de cette lettre en France, aux colonies francaises en Afrique, at aux Antilles francaises. Que M. Magalhaes ecrive en Espagne, aux Portugais et a

-2-

tous les territoires en Afrique et en Amerique ou l'on parle l'espagnol et le portigais. Que moi, j'envoie la lettre en Angleterre et an Amerique et dans les territoires anglais.

L'ENDROIT - Il faut determiner l'endroit d'assembler et le bureau local a Lisbonne ou les lettres peuvent etre recues. Je propose que M. Magalhaes soit president du comite local. Ne pouvions-nous pas faire notre reunion dans la salle de la Liga Africana et ainsi economiser?

L'ASSISTANCE - Decidons de faire se reunir quelques representants importants. Au moins un ou deux de l'Angleterre, de la France, de l'Amerique, plusieurs de l'Espagne, beaucoup du Portugal et autant que possible de l'Afrique; faites de votre mieux d'en attirer une demi-douzaine de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, - ce que nous voulons c'est la qualite pultot que la quantite. Je ferai du mieux qu'on peut d'amener deux ou trois representants de l'Amerique avec moi.

LE PROGRAMME - M. Beton a essaye d'anticiper les censures du manque de proframme aux Congres anciens. Je recommande le sujet qu'il a propose: "Condition economique de la Race Noire d'un bout a l'autre du Monde". J'apporterai avec moi une carte geographique demontrant ceci selon la science publiee avec l'intention de faire corriger cette carte par temoignages actuels et par donnees recueillies. Le recueil de telles donnees par courrier est tres difficile et demande 2, 3, ou meme 4 lettres et des aide-memoires.

-3-

LES FRAIS - M. Beton se plaint avec raison du poides des frais qui reste sur ses epaules et du petit nombre de gens qui se sont cotises a l'Association. Les frais de la reunion lisbonnaise au dessus les frais de voyage pour y arriver, seront: loyer pour la place de reunion; port de lettres et l'impremerie des programmes.

Je propose que la Liga Africana nous fournisse un siege de reunir gratuit; que nous trois payions le port de la correspondance preliminaire. Moi je payerai les programmes imprimes.

Enfin, que chacun de nous essaie d'apporter au Congres assez de cotisations payees que possible pour remplir le tresor. A travail sans dsitation, excuse ou recrimination de plus! La seule idee: Faisons que le Congres se tienne!

Veuillez agreer, Messieurs et chers confreres, l'assurance de ma consideration la plus distinguee

[Enclosure A]

Third Pan African Congress

under the auspices
of the Pan African
Association
at Lisbon, Portugal
Oct 4–11, 1923

To all Persons of
African descent
greeting:

It is hereby announced officially that the Third Pan African Congress will convene at the headquarters of the Liga Africana, —— — Lisbon, Portugal on ~~Sunday~~ Monday Oct 4 + sit in session for three days

The Congress was originally set for Sept 18 but in order to give more time for arrangements + for those travelling from afar the date has been changed

The Congress meets in the Colonial city of the foremost colonial power of Africa + one who today rules over more of Africa territory than millions of ~~black~~ inhabitants. Representatives

34-6-10

~~FISK UNIVERSITY~~
~~NASHVILLE, TENN.~~

2. 6

are excluded from England France
Spain Portugal America & Spain
Please on receipt of this
1. Notify M. Magalhaes ——
— of your intention to be present & date
of arrival.
2. Send immediately to M. Belin
—— your membership fee of
25 francs whether you intend to be
present or not. Give at least this much
support
to institute the cause.

The main subject discussed will be
"The Economic Situation of the Negro
race throughout the world."
Write & send all information
obtainable on this subject.

Yours
Rose Peter, Secty
Jose de Magalhaes, Portugal
Chairman
Executive Council
W. E. B. DuBois, U.S.A.
Member Board of Directors

A

THIRD PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

under the auspices

of the Pan-African Association

at Lisbon, Portugal, October 22 - 25 1923.

To all Persons of Negro descent

Greeting:-

It is hereby announced officially that the Third Pan-African Congress will convene at the headquarters of the Liga Africana, Lisbon, Portugal on Monday October 22 and sit in session for ~~three~~ days.

The Congress was originally set for September 16th but in order to give more time for arrangements and for those travelling from afar, the date has been changed.

The Congress meets in the Capital city of the pioneer colonial power of Africa and one who to-day rules square miles of African territory with millions of inhabitants. Representatives are expected from England, France, Spain, Portugal, America and Africa.

Please on receipt of this:

1. Notify interested persons and organizations
2. Notify M. Megalhaes of your intention to be present.
3. Send immediately to M. Beton your membership fee of 25 francs whether you intend to be present or not. Give at least this much to support the cause.

The main subject of discussion will be "The Economic situation of the Negro Race throught the world."

Bring or send all information obtainable on this subject.

Isaac Beton, France, Secretary

José de Magalhaes, Portugal, Chairman local committee

W. E. B. Du Bois, U. S. A., Member Board of Directors

[1923?]

A

TROISIEME CONGRES PAN-AFRICAIN

Sous Les Auspices

De L'Association Pan-Africaine

Lisbonne, Portugal, les 22, 23, 24 Octobre, 1923

A toutes personnes de l'origine noire et leurs amis

Salutation:-

On annonce officiellement par cette presente que le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain se tiendra aux quartiers Generaux de la Liga Africana (addresse) Lisbonne, Portugal lundi le 22 octobre, ou il sera en seance pour trois jours.

40-76-4

La date du Congres a ete determinee, d'abord, pour le 16 septembre mais afin donner plus de temps pour les ~~arrangements~~ preparatifs et pour ceux qui viendront de loin, la date a ete changee.

Le Congres se reunit dans la ville capitale de la puissance coloniale la plus ancienne de l'Afrique, la puissance qui aujourd'hui regle (chiffres) lieues de territoire africain avec (chiffres) million d'habitants. Des representants sont attendus de l'Angleterre, de la France, de l'Espagne, du Portugal, de l'Amerique et de l'Afrique.

Au recue de cet avis. veuillez:

1. Interesser les gens et les organisations

2. Faire avertir Monsieur Jose de Magalhaes (addresse) Lisbon, de votre intention d'assister.

3. Envoyez tout de suite a Monsieur Isaac Beton, 8 Avenue Du Maine, Paris, votre cotisation de 25 francs, soit que vous avez l'intention de venir ou non. Donnez, au moins, cette somme pour soutenir la cause.

Le sujet principal de debat sera: "Condition economique de la Race noire d'un bout a l'autre de Monde". Apportez ou envoyez tous les renseignements accessibles sur ce sujet.

Isaac Beton, France, Secretaire

Jose de Magalhaes, Portugal, President du comite local

W. E. B. Du Bois, U. S. A., Membre du Conseil d'Administration

(Faites les corrections necessaires - W. E. B. D.)

Le 17 aout, 1923

Aux Membres du Bureau Permanent
et du Conseil Directeur
De l'Association Pan-Africain.

en octobre ou novembre

Messieurs et Mesdames:

Le Secretaire, M. Beton, apres avoir ~~an~~annonce une session de l'Association Pan-Africain a Lisbonne en ~~S~~eptembre, s'est resolu ~~a~~ ajourner le Congres a une date indeterminee.

J'ecris pour prier chaque membre du comite de son consentement ecrit a faire tenir le Congres a Lisbonne pourvu que je puisse obtenir le concurrence de la "Liga Africana" de cette ville.

Abandonner le Congres maintenant c'est de perdre le travail penible de six annees.

Veuillez avoir la bonte de m'ecrire tout de suite.

Je vous prie d'agreer en attendant, l'expression de ma consideration tres distinguee.

la cooperation.

4/15/35

Le 17 aout, 1923.

Aux Membres du Bureau Permanent,
et du Conseil Directeur,
De l'Association Pan-Africain.

Messieurs et Mesdames:-

Le Secretaire, M. Beton, apres avoir announce une session de l'Association Pan-Africain a Lisbonne en Septembre, s'est resolu a'ajourner le Congres a une date indeterminee.

J'ecris pour prier chaque membre du comite de son consentement ecrit a faire tenir le Congres a Lisbonne pourvu que je puisse obtenir le concurrence de la "Liga Africana" de cette ville.

Abandonner le Congres maintenant c'est de perdre le travail penible de six annees.

Veuillez avoir la bont de m'ecrire tout de suite. Je vous prie d'agreer en attendant, l'expression de ma consideration tres distinguee.

4/15/24

Prière de signer et de rendre

Je consens, par cette presente, à faire tenir le troisième Congrès Pan-Africain à [redacted] pendant les mois d'octobre ou novembre, 1923.

à Paris

Membre du Conseil Directeur A.P.A.
~~Membre du Bureau Permanent, A.P.A.~~

11.33

(9)

11/15/72

I hereby consent to the holding of the 3rd Pan African Congress in Lisbon during the months of October or November 1923

Member of the Council Directors APA
" " " Bureau Permanent APA

(Priere de signer et de rendre)

Je consens, par cette presente, ~~de~~ a faire tenir le ~~d~~ troisieme Congres Pan-Africain a Lisbonne pendant les mois d' octobre ou novembre , 1923

Membre du Conseil Directeur A.P.A.
Membre du Bureau Permanent, A.P.A.

5-

Form 2 T. W

150 M—7-28

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES CÂBLES TÉLÉGRAPHIQUES

NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 25 BROAD STREET.
TELEPHONE BROAD 1856.

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467 BROADWAY, - - -	TELEPHONE, 9280 CANAL.
65 FIFTH AVENUE, - -	TELEPHONE, 1004 STUYVESANT.
281 FIFTH AVENUE, - -	TELEPHONE, 0307 MADISON SQ.
303 WEST 58TH ST. - -	TELEPHONE, 0604 COLUMBUS.

J. GEGOU,
MANAGER.

PARIS
MAIN OFFICE: 59 RUE VIVIENNE.

LONDON
24 ROYAL EXCHANGE, E. C. 3 — BALTIC MERCANTILE AND
5 NEW BRIDGE ST., E. C. 4 — SHIPPING EXCHANGE, E. C. 3
61 MARK LANE, E. C. 3.

LIVERPOOL: 3 AND 4 EXCHANGE.
HAVRE: 40 RUE DE CHILOU.
BREST: 30-32 RUE DU CHATEAU.
ANTWERP: AGENCY, 14 RUE VENUS.
ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON.

TIME _____ DATE _____ AUG 19 1928

The following MESSAGE is received via **FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE** *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.*

E

EC 55 MARSEILLE 15 1130

DUBOIS 69 FIFTH AV NY

TROP TARD CONGRES IMPOSSIBLE VOUS PROPOSE CONFERENCE ENRIVEE PARIS

BETON

☞ *To reduce the risk of errors or delays, please file any answer to this message at one of the Company's own offices. Messengers may be summoned by Telephone for Cablegrams FREE OF CHARGE.*

Le 20 aout, 1923

J'ai recu votre depeche. Tout de suite je vous ai telegraphie: " Si vous permettez Congres Lisbonne, octobre ou novembre."

J'eris pour dire que si vous voulez bien cooperer avec nous , nous tiendrons le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain a Lisbonne en octobre ou novembre. Ce ne sera, peut-etre, qu'une petite reunion, mais ca remplira notre promesse a la race, au monde et sauvera six annees de travail.

Si M. Beton coopere avec nous, tres bien; sinon nous continuerons sans lui. Il n'a pas d'autorite ~~d'abandonner~~ de rappeler le congres, lequel, selon nos statuts, "doit se tenir" tous les deux ans.

~~Encore~~ je nie categoriquement que j'ai jamais travaille contre Lisbonne; au contraire j'ai publie ~~les nouvelles~~ de la reunion et faisait ~~de~~ tout mon possible d'y assister.

Oublions les personalites et gardons le grand but. Voulez- vous bien cooperer? Si vous m'ecrivez , moi je ferai savoir la reunion proposee a tous mes amis. Il ne faut que menus ou presque nuls frais.

J'attends a votre reponse avec la plus grande impatience.

En passant; E

une fois de plus

Pan-African

11

Le 28 aout, 1923.

4/1796

Le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain se reunira pendant le mois de novembre 1923, a Londres, Angleterre et a Lisbonne, Portugal. On essaiera de presenter la collection, la plus complete jamais faite, de rapports sur la condition economique de la race noire. Un peu plus tard ou annoncera les dates et les places de rencontre exactes.

La reunion est appellei par Monsieur le Docteur W. E. B. Du Bois, president gerant du consul directeur.

6 Rue St. Georges.
Bruxelles Belgium.

Le 28 aout, 1923

Cher Monsieur Panda:

J'ai recu votre lettre ~~duc~~ du 6me juillet et je serai content de faire tout ce que je peux. Dans l'intervalle, pourtant j'ai recu une lettre du secretaire du Congres Pan-Africain, M. Beton de Paris ou il y a les mots suivants:

" Le President de l'Association congolaise de Bruxelles a refuse d'adherer a l'Association Pan-Africaine afin de n' avoir aucun point de commún avec les Americains. Il m'a ecrit en toutes lettres que " le Dr. Du Bois n'etait qu'un hypocrite'."

Naturellement j'etais tres etonne d'entendre ceci et j'avoue que je ne le crois qu'a peine, mais je serai interesse ~~de~~ d'avoir une declaration de votre part. J'espere que vous serez interesse d'apprendre que le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain se tiendra cet an a Londres et a Lisbonne pendant novembre. Je voudrais que vous puissiez venir a la reunion a Londres.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur, mes civilites empressees.

a l'expression de

c/o

Cher Monsieur Magalhaes:

Il est evident que M. Beton, president de l'Association Pan-Africain va refuser de faire assembler le Congres Pan-Africain a une date determinee. Le President M. Candace, a donne sa demission il y a ~~quelque~~ longtemps. Ces circonstances me laissent , comme le premier membre du ~~co~~ Conseil Directoire , charge, en effet, des affaires de l'Association. Par consequent et avec le consentement de la majorité du Conseil Directoire j'appelle le Congres Pan-Africain a une reunion a Londres la premiere semaine de novembre, c'est-a-dire pendant la semaine du 4 novembre, et a Lisbonne la ~~semaine~~ dernière , c'est-ad-dire la semaine du 25 novembre. La reunion a Londres sera la reunion principale. Au meme temps je crois que nous devons garder foi avec la publique et tenir une reunion, meme petite, a Lisbonne.

Si les amis a Lisbonne ne veulent pas de faire aucuns efforts alors la reunion ne sera que ceci: Moi et deux un ou deux compagnes nous viendrons a Lisbonne et a une reunion de la Liga Africana nous ~~deux~~ ~~nous du ~~reste~~ de la reunion a Londres~~ ferons un rapport sur la reunion a Londres et sur ~~le futur~~ l'avenir de l'Association Pan-Africaine. Ceci ne vous impose nuls frais et , en effet, nul~~s~~ ~~preparatifs~~ apprets. Si, pourtant, vous voulez bien faire plus que ceci, je serai bien content de tenir une ou deux reunions publiques ~~a Lisbonne~~ et une reunion pour regler nos affaires ~~e~~ a Lisbonne et d'y faire assembler des representants de l'Espagne, du Portugal, de l'Afrique et du ~~Brasil~~ Bresil.

Puisque on avait ~~invitey~~ le Congres Pan-Africain de tenir ses sessions a Lisbonne, j'espere que vous ne considerez ma decision presomptueuse, car je n'essaie que de faire realiser les decisions prises plutot. Je vous ferai au courant de tous mes pas.

Bien a vous.

21/15/103

CHAMBRE
DES DÉPUTÉS

COMMISSION DES FINANCES

Paris, le 14 Septembre 1923

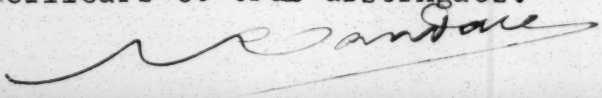
Monsieur E. DU BOIS
Directeur de The CRISIS
69, Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK

Cher Monsieur DU BOIS,

Comme vous me le demandez dans vos lettres des 14 et 20 août, j'ai vu notre camarade M. BETON, Secrétaire de l'Association Pan-Africaine, en vue de rechercher avec lui le moyen de réunir à Lisbonne notre troisième Congrès.

Nous ne disposons pas de fonds, c'est là pour nous la principale difficulté. Je donne personnellement mon adhésion de principe au Congrès de Lisbonne à condition qu'il soit réuni avant le mois de décembre. Je serai forcé de partir à la Guadeloupe fin décembre ou dans le courant de janvier, pour la campagne électorale, en vue des élections législatives. J'aurai plaisir à vous voir et je regrette vraiment que vous ayiez privé notre jeune Association de votre expérience.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur DU BOIS, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs et très distingués.



ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

PARIS, LE 18 Septembre 1923

Dr W.E.B. DU BOIS
Editor "The Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue
N.Y.

Sir,

In one of your cables you requested me to cable you at your expense. I sent you the following telegram:

TROP TARD CONGRES IMPOSSIBLE VOUS PROPOSE CONFERENCE PRIVEE PARIS FIXEZ DATE.

1° This telegram cost me 46 francs. Kindly pay this sum to your Business Manager, Mr Dill to cover my subscription to the "Crisis".

2° Mrs Hunt repeated yesterday at a meeting in the presence of every one what she had already said to me. She declared ~~SHE~~ that she had turned over to you 200 francs for her participation in the initial expenses of the foundation of the A.P.A. She thought that your Association, the N.A.A.C.P. was going to take over these initial expenses and she was pleased to make her contribution with the American group. You gave her a receipt signed by yourself on a scrap of paper and promised her a regular receipt from Miss Fauset. This receipt has never reached her. I am sure, for my part, that you will not deny these facts and having confidence in your probity, I am convinced that you will hasten to forward to their real destination, that is to say to our office, the two hundred francs that were entrusted to you.

Truly yours.

J. Béton

September24, 1923

My dear Mr. Beton,

Some time ago this office sent you a cablegram asking for an answer at our expense. We have received the answer will you send us at your earliest convenience the cost of the message?

I was considerably nonplused in my last letter from you at your reference to my subscription to the A.P.A. as a mere "dole". I have looked at the statutes very carefully and in no place did I see any reference to paying the 25 francs at par. But if this change had been agreed upon wouldn't it have been just as easy for you to have told me as for you first to have mentioned it to so many other persons, secondly to have taken it for granted that I was deliberately trying to shirk my dues? However as I still have no official assurance that the amount should have been calculated at par, I shall still refrain from sending the extra amount until I have more knowledge. Furthemore as you assure me that the A.P.A. no longer exists, I suppose that extra funds are no longer needed.

I understand also from acquaintances that you have complained because letters have been received from this office bearing insufficient postage. If that has happened, it has occurred through the sheerest inadvertence. Will you be

4/15/165

be kind enough to let us know how much we are indebted to you for this kind of thing?

May I request of you hereafter to find out from us about such accidents without imputing them always to unworthy motives

After we get through with this next Pan-African Congress I shall have more time and shall endeavor to answer your last letter.

By the way Mr. Beton you and I were once very pleasant acquaintances. I hope therefore that you will not misunderstand me when I take the liberty of warning you against your increasing tendency to insolence in your letters. It is a quality which will lose you many friends, even as it has quite definitely lost me. I am afraid France would soon lose her reputation for chivalry, if you were her only exponent.

Yours truly,

4/15-1/22

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8 Avenue du Maine
Paris, France

September 27th, 1923.

M. Beton,
8 Avenue du Maine, 8,
Paris, France.

My dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find draft for 46 francs to pay for the telegram which you kindly sent.

I understood from your letters and telegrams that not only was the Third Pan-African Congress impossible but that you had given up the work of the Congress and was interested in a new organization. Acting upon that information, and as the first named member of the Executive Committee, I sent out a call for a Third Pan-African Congress to take place in London the first week of November and in Lisbon the fourth week of November. I have no funds to pay the expenses of such a Congress except that as I wrote you before, a committee here offered to pay my expenses as delegate. I am therefore trying to put these two meetings on a purely voluntary basis.

I presume that some small contributions might be collected at the Congress. I am expecting that two or three, perhaps a half dozen American delegates will be present, but of this I am not sure. Any funds that may be contributed through me to the Association, will, of course, be sent you immediately but I am unable to as-

sume any responsibility for expenses outside of my personal expenses.

I am writing Mrs. Hunt concerning the 200 francs of which you speak in your letter of September 18th, and am sending her a copy of what you say. I had, of course, absolutely no authority to receive any funds for the Pan-African Association without turning them over immediately to you. The 200 francs which Mrs. Hunt contributed was, according to my understanding, her membership fee in the Second Pan-African Congress which had been placed at $10. These membership fees amounted in all to $320. - the total cost of the Congress was $3068. and the balance of $2748 was paid by the N.A.A.C.P. I have, however, told Mrs. Hunt that if this money was received by me under misapprehension and applied to the expenses of the Second Pan-African Congress, when in fact she meant it for the Pan-African Association, that I should be very glad to make the refund to her out of my own pocket.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Copie

Association Pan-Africaine

Proces verbal de la seance du 5 Oct. 1923 (Extrait)

Etaient presents : d'U.P.A.

MM. Gratien Candace, député, Président d'honneur.
Commandant Mortenol
C. Jackson trésorier
Dr Vitalien
Couldon, ancien directeur de l'Interieur.
Cenac, professeur, délégué d'Afrique au Congrès Mondial
Dr Sacramento Chef de Bureau des Secr. Généraux
R. Logan Secrétaire adjoint.
I Béton Secrétaire General

Le Bureau permanent et le comité directeur de l'A.P.A. désignés par le Congrès Pan. Africain de 1921, après avoir pris connaissance de la correspondance échangée entre leur Secrétaire General M. Isaac Béton et les représentants qualifiés des diverses associations, unions ou ligues Africaines ayant leur siège en Europe, en Amerique, en Afrique, et après avoir entendu le compte-rendu de la mission d'enquête à Lisbonne qu'ils avaient confiés le 16 Septembre 1923 à M. Logan, leur secrétaire adjoint, regrettant l'initiative personnelle prise par le Dr Du Bois de reunir en Novembre 1923 un Congrès à Londres et à Lisbonne sans en avoir reçu mandat décident en raison de la situation financière de l'association et du manque de préparation effective de ce Congrès,

4/15/7

de ne pas prendre part à ces assises tout en restant convaincus de la nécessité de maintenir une union fraternelle entre les divers membres des groupements Afro-Asiatiques dans l'intérêt supérieur de l'oeuvre entreprise en faveur de l'émancipation de la race noire.

NOV [1923]

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

SECOND BIENNIAL SESSION

&

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

SECONDE RÉUNION BIENNALE

BLAISE DIAGNE
Député français du Sénégal
Président

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
Secretary
70 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

THIRD BIENNIAL SESSION

Gratien Candace,
Deputé francais du Guadeloupe,
President

Isaac Beton
Professeur adjoint au lycee,
St. Louis, Paris,
Secretary

40-74-4

There will be two sessions of the Third Pan-African Congress. A Preliminary Conference will be held in London during the week of November fourth, 1923., and a Final Conference in Lisbon, the week of November 25. The exact dates and places are written below. You are cordially invited to be present.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
Member Executive Committee
69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

SECOND BIENNIAL SESSION

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

SECONDE RÉUNION BIENNALE

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W. E. B. Du Bois,
Member Executive Committee
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nw 1923

The Programme in London is as follows:

Wednesday, 10 a.m.

"History of the Pan-African Movement."

Dr. DuBois.

Discussion and Questions.

Rayford Logan

B. F. Seldon

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

"The Black World At Present."

Dr. DuBois.

"The Colored Races and the League of Nations."

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt.

Discussion and Questions.

40-74-2

Thursday, 10 a.m.

"The American Negro"

Dr. DuBois

Harold Laski

"Portuguese Angola."

Mr. Kamba Simango.

Discussion and Questions.

(Mr. H. G. Wells as Guest)

Thursday, 7 p.m.

"The Future of Pan-Africa."

Dr. DuBois.

Sir Sidney Olivier

"Uganda."

Dr. John Alcindor.

Discussion and Questions.

Bishop Vernon

Chief Amoah III, Gold Coast.

Official Statement of the Programme of the Congress.

During the Sessions, Remarks are expected by Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Harold Laski, Mr. J. H. Tawny, and others.

40-7H-3

The Pan-African Congress.

GRATIEN CANDACE, France.
President.
ISAAC BÉTON, France.
Secretary.

Mrs. IDA GIBBS HUNT, U.S.A.,
W. E. B. DU BOIS, U.S.A.,
Members, Executive Committee,
in charge of London Meeting.

THIRD BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The Pan-African Congress is an attempt to unite in periodical conference representatives of the main groups of peoples of African descent for purposes of information and co-operation. It aims to be an open forum of opinion, and it has no connection expressed or implied with other organizations beyond its general object.

The Pan-African Congress held its first meeting in Paris in 1919; its second meeting, in 1921, held sessions in London, Brussels and Paris. The present sessions will take place Wednesday and Thursday, November 7 and 8, at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., at Denison House, London, W. 1.

A second session will be held in Lisbon, Portugal, the week beginning November 25.

The Programme in London is as follows:

Wednesday, 10 a.m.

"HISTORY OF THE PAN-AFRICAN MOVEMENT."
DR. DU BOIS.
REMARKS BY SIR SIDNEY OLIVIER.
Discussion and Questions.

1-HL-9h

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

"The Black World at Present."

Dr. DU BOIS.

Remarks by Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.

"The Coloured Races and the League of Nations."

Mrs. IDA GIBBS HUNT.

Discussion and Questions.

Thursday, 10 a.m.

"The American Negro."

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"Portuguese Angola."

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1923

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES
(RACES DE COULEUR)
SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL - 30, RUE VERDAINE, GENÈVE

COMPTES DE CHÈQUES-POSTAUX I. 22.21
TÉLÉPHONE 62.82 STAND

GENÈVE, LE 29 Octobre 1923

Au CONGRES PANAFRICAIN

à l'Occasion de son Assemblée à Londres, le mercredi 7 et le jeudi 8 Novembre 1923.

Monsieur le Président et Messieurs,

C'est avec une grande satisfaction que nous voyons le Congrès Panafricain se réunir pour la troisième fois et donner ainsi la preuve de la vitalité des associations qui ont pris la charge de le convoquer.

Le " BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DEFENSE DES INDIGENES" a eu l'honneur d'être représenté officiellement au deuxième Congrès panafricain : à Londres, par M. John Harris,
à Bruxelles par M. Paul Collin,
et à Paris par M. Félicien Challayes, professeur de philosophie.

Il regrette de ne pas pouvoir se faire représenter cette année, mais il n'en reste pas moins extrèmement sympathique à cette réunion et c'est la raison qui le pousse à vous adresser, Monsieur le Président et Messieurs, les quelques mots qui suivent .

Le "Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes" , fondé en 1913 à Genève, a vu son travail augmenter chaque année en raison de l'acuité toujours plus grande que prend la question des races de couleur.

Dans le but de fortifier son action il est devenu dès le printemps 1923 l'organe exécutif de la LIGUE qui s'est constituée à cette époque et qui porte le titre de " LIGUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA DEFENSE DES INDIGENES (Races de couleur) " .

Les buts de cette Ligue sont les suivants :

1) développer chez les peuples civilisés le sentiment de leur responsabilité vis à vis des autres peuples.

2) Défendre les droits des indigènes de races de couleur contre l'exclavage sous toutes ses formes.

3) Coordonner les efforts des organisations nationales de défense des indigènes, établir des liens permanents entre elles et créer des ligues nationales nouvelles dans les pays où il n'en existe pas encore.

21/15/320

Le programme de la Ligue Internationale , ainsi que celui des Ligues nationales pour la Défense des Indigènes leur donne donc comme premier champ de travail les populations blanches au sein desquelles ces organisations se sont formées.

Le Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes se réjouit de voir que parmi les hommes de couleur des efforts sont tentés parallélement pour amener une amélioration aux conditions dans lesquelles vivent les Noirs.

Lorsqu'en 1921 M. Du Bois vint à Genève apporter à la Société des Nations les voeux du deuxième Congrès Panafricain, le Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes se fit un devoir de les appuyer et il prit les mesures nécessaires pour qu'ils soient transmis au secrétariat de la grande organisation internationale . Il ménagea aussi à M. Du Bois des entretiens avec des personnalités importantes de la Société des Nations telles que M. Alb. Thomas , M. le prof. Milhaud, etc..

Nous avons le regret de constater que la demande qui avait été exprimée qu'un représentant de la race noire fût admis au sein de la Commission des Mandats n'a pas été exaucée. Cependant les conclusions auxquelles s'est arrêté le Président de la Commission des Mandats, M. le Marquis Theodoli, concernant la question des Bondelwarts, montre qu'un fort courant de sympathie en faveur des indigènes s'est manifesté dans la Commission. Nous ne saurions toutefois mieux faire que de vous encourager à persister dans vos revendications. En outre nous pouvons vous affirmer qu'en ce qui concerne les travailleurs de couleur, le Bureau International du Travail a entrepris des enquêtes fort intéressantes et que les personnes qui en sont chargées, et avec lesquelles nous entretenons les meilleurs rapports , sont extrêmement qualifiées et consciencieuses.

4/1/5/321

Le Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes a présenté à l'assemblée de la Société des Nations, à l'occasion de sa 4ème assemblée en Septembre 1923, un rapport sur la question de l'esclavage (voir annexe) ; c'est grâce à ce rapport que les membres de l'Assemblée se sont rendu compte que la question de l'esclavage était beaucoup plus étendue qu'on ne le croit généralement et que l'Assemblée a décidé de surseoir encore aux décisions qui auraient pu être prises concernant cette question, en attendant que des rapports plus complets parvinssent à la Société des Nations. Cependant, elle a déjà chargé le Conseil de constituer une commission d'enquête dont les membres seront pris dans les sections de la S.d.N. des Mandats et de l'Hygiène, au Bureau International du Travail et éventuellement parmi les associations libres qui s'occupent de la question des indigènes.

Le Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes se félicite d'avoir trouvé dans un représentant de la race noire, M. Bonamy, délégué extraordinaire du Haïti à la Société des Nations, un ami dévoué et un porte-parole fidèle.

La Ligue Internationale pour la Défense des Indigènes a tenu, pour la première fois, en Septembre 1923 , une assemblée de son Conseil général. Dans cette assemblée , à laquelle assistaient des délégués de nations diverses et où la race noire était représentée par M. Bonamy, la Ligue a eu l'avantage de se mettre en rapport avec un indien de race rouge, en la personne du Chef Deskaheh, venu à Genève au nom des Six Nations iroquoises, présenter les revendications de son pays à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations .

Dans cette réunion du Conseil général de la Ligue Internationale pour la Défense des Indigènes, il a été question de la réunion d'un Congrès de Défense des indigènes; il a été décidé en principe que ce congrès se joindrait si possible au Congrès des Races qui doit se réunir à une date qui n'est pas encore fixée, soit à Paris, soit à Genève . Nous ne doutons pas que les représentants des diverses organisations noires se joignent à nous à cette occasion, pour donner soit au Congrès des Races, soit au Congrès de défense des Indigènes, toute l'importance qu'il convient.

Qu'il soit permis à notre organisation de vous exprimer sa profonde satisfaction de voir le Congrès Panafricain tenir ses assises à des intervalles rapprochés. L'opinion publique est généralement ignorante de toutes les questions relatives aux races de couleur; des congrès comme le vôtre ont l'immense avantage d'attirer l'attention sur ces questions , souvent douloureuses, et vous apportent ainsi

Les bienfaits de la sympathie des individus qui aiment et demandent la justice pour tous .

Le Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes exprime le souhait que, de plus en plus, le Congrès Panafricain devienne le "congrès des races qui souffrent" ou qui ont souffert de la part des Blancs, et que toutes les revendications puissent y être entendues librement. Il forme le voeu que des liens de solidarité de plus en plus solides s'établissent entre les races opprimées et il espère que les revendications de ces congrès ne resteront pas cantonnées à des préoccupations d'ordre national et plus ou moins individuel , , mais que cette manifestation de solidarité les poussera à tendre la main à ceux qui sont encore plus faibles qu'eux et moins organisés; que ces congrès s'occuperont non seulement de la question des Noirs d'origine africaine, mais aussi de celle des Noirs habitant l'Océanie; que ces congrès, enfin, seront amenés à élever la voix non seulement contre l'esclavage des individus de couleur soumis à des Blancs, mais aussi à l'esclavage pratiqué entre individus de la même race, tel qu'il se pratique encore couramment en Afrique.

Le Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes , de plus, forme les voeux les plus sincères pour la pleine réussite de la réunion du Congrès panafricain et il salue le jour heureux où les races actuellement considérées comme inférieures auront atteint un développement suffisant pour qu'on ne puisse plus établir de différence entre elles et les races dites supérieures.

Au nom de Bureau International pour
la Défense des Indigènes

Le secrétaire général

Ed. Junod

Ed. Junod

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

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LCO FAUSET

69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK

4/11/19

SUCCESSFUL CONGRESS Sir Sydney OLIVIER Harold LASKI H.G. WELLS Ida Gibbs HUNT SIMANGO, BISHOP VERNON, AFRICAN CHIEF PRESENT, THIRTEEN COUNTRIES, SIX AMERICAN STATES represented

DUBOIS

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

PARIS, LE 10 Décembre 1923

A Monsieur le Dr DU BOIS
LISBOA

Cher Monsieur,

Je me réjouis sincèrement,- vous n'en doutez pas,- du succès du Congrès à Lisbonne, et je suis très touché de la délicate attention que vous avez eue de m'annoncer cette bonne nouvelle.

Une seule chose trouble ma joie: je crains qu'au sortir du Congrès les délégués ne regagnent leur pays natal avec un bon souvenir sans doute mais sans le ferme propos, sans la volonté unique de ne poursuivre désormais qu'un but, pourvoir leurs associations nationales de moyens financiers puissants....

Or c'est à quoi nous devons tendre tous et je suis enchanté de vous voir enfin entrer dans cette voie. Votre article du dernier N° du CRISIS est ce que vous avez écrit de mieux depuis toujours. Je ne puis m'empêcher de vous envoyer mes plus chaleureuses félicitations.

Pour ce qui est de ce que vous avez dit touchant l'Association Pan-Africaine, j'aurais beaucoup de choses à objecter, mais je crois qu'il est inutile que nous perdions notre temps à polémiquer. Peut-être aussi votre article n'est inexact que parce que c'est un résumé très condensé et je sais que les miroirs même les plus purs qui agrandissent ou qui rapetissent le visage déforment toujours un peu la physionomie réelle.

Avez-vous acheté le livre de Franck L.Schoell? On en dit beaucoup de bien et je suis heureux de l'avoir découvert.

Croyez, cher Monsieur, à mes sentiments cordialement dévoués.

J. Béton

Dec 1923

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

~~SECOND BIENNIAL SESSION~~

&

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

~~SECONDE RÉUNION BIENNALE~~

BLAISE DIAGNE
Député français du Sénégal
~~Président~~

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
~~Secretary~~
70 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

Third Biennial Session

Sir:

May I inform you that the Pan African Congress held its Third Biennial Sessions as follows:

London, Nov 7 & 8 (See Program enclosed)

Lisbon Dec 1 & 2 at the hall of the Liga Africana

Dr Du Bois, The Colonial Minister, (Vicente Ferreira) and Dr Almado, among others spoke. José de Magalhães, Deputy from San Thomé presided.

In the above sessions the following Grants of Negro descent were represented

England
France
U.S. America
British West Indies
British West Africa
Nigeria
French West Africa
Portuguese Angola
" Mozambique

Portuguese San Thome
" Ajuda
Portugal

Portuguese Guinea
" Cape Verde
" India

The enclosed resolutions were adopted I trust you will be able to note these facts in your Quarterly Bulletin.

Representing the Congress I am now convening Negro leaders in Liberia British and French West Africa.

Very Respectfully,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Monrovia, Liberia
Dec 27, 1923

[Pan African Congress]

Résolutions .

Les Noirs du Monde réunis en un Congrès Pan-Africain demandent que dorénavant les Indigènes d'Afrique et les peuples d'origine Africaine soient gouvernés selon les principes suivants :

La Terre. - La Terre et ses ressources naturelles seront gardées en dépôt pour les Indigènes, et à tous moments il y auront libre accès autant qu'ils pourront en user profitablement.

Capital. - Tous les placements de capitaux seront faits par contrats avec compte ouvert . Les concessions pour les Services Publics seront faites pour des temps limités avec retour éventuel à l'Etat . Le développement industriel sera dirigé selon les plus grands besoins des Indigènes et fixé de temps en temps par une enquête scientifique. Tous les profits seront taxés par l'Etat, de manière à ce que les revenus soient fixés en proportion de ceux d'un Etat normal, en prenant pour base les revenus actuels.

Travail. - Il n'y aura pas d'esclavage ni de travail forcé, excepté en punition de crime, et les conditions générales de travail seront prescrites et réglées par l'Etat.

Education.- Chaque enfant indigène pourra apprendre à lire et à écrire, non-seulement sa propre langue, mais une langue moderne aux frais de l'Etat, ainsi qu'une éducation technique dans une branche quelconque de l'industrie. L'Etat entrepren-

34-6-2

prendra aussi l'éducation d'un aussi grand nombre d'indigènes que possible vers la haute culture intellectuelle et téchnique, et maintiendra également un corps enseignant d'Indigènes.

L'Etat. - Les Indigènes d'Afrique seront reconnus comme l'Etat pour lequel existe le Gouvernement. Ils auront toujours une voix au Gouvernement selon le degré que leur développement leur permettra , en commençant de suite, avec un Gouvernement local et par tribus, selon les anciens usages, et s'étendant graduellement, selon les progrès de l'expérience et de l'éducation, jusqu'aux plus hautes charges de l'Etat afin que, en un temps l'Afrique soit gouvernée par les Africains.

Culture & Religion.- Il ne devra entrer dans la politique d'aucune Puissances d'imposer à l'Afrique aucune forme particulière de "culture" intellectuelle, ni aucune forme de croyances religieuses, mais plutôt de permettre le plus grand développement au génie de la race, aux goûts héréditaires, et aux penchants individuels, autant que ces usages ne leur porteront aucun préjudice physique ou social.

Civilized Negroes.- Partout ou les personnes d'origine africaine sont civilisées et en état de s'assimiler justement la culture intellectuelle, et ils auront toutes les libertés et les droits des hommes civilisés, et soit dans leur propre pays, soit comme citoyens et sujets d'autres Etats, ils ne seront pas dédaignés à cause de leur race et couleur , ils auront également une voix dans leur propre Gouvernement, et justice devant les Cours, et l'égalité économique et sociale, qui doivent être accordées à la capacité et au mérite.

34-1-3

Independant States. - L' independance of Abyssinie, Libérie et Haïti sera reconnue, et l'intégrité du territoire en sera garantie.

The Society of Nations. - Afin que l'Administration de l'Afrique et des peuples d'origine Africaine soit maintenue selon les principes ci-dessus énoncés, la Société des Nations ne devra pas refuser aux Noirs de porter les armes pour leur propre défense, ni les livrer sans défense à leurs ennemis. De plus, la susdite Ligue des Nations se chargera du devoir de s'enquérir du traitement des Noirs à travers le Monde, et et s'il advient des preuves que les Indigènes d'Afrique, ou les originaires d'Afrique ne reçoivent pas un juste traitement de tel ou tel Etat, ou que cet Etat exclut délibérément ses citoyens d'origine Africaine civilisés, de son corps politique et intellectuel, il sera du devoir de la Ligue des Nations de porter l'affaire à l'attention du Monde civilisé.

34-6-4

[1923?]

For the future organization of Pan-African Congresses and co-operative effort between groups of African descent, the executives of the Third Pan-African Congress propose:

34-6-37

1. That the Pan-African Association of Paris continue its existence as a Pan-African Committee for France and French Colonies. That a Committee be appointed by the Pan-African Association of Paris to audit carefully the accounts and authorised expenses of the Paris office and to communicate the amount of the deficit to the Pan-African Committees hereinafter provided for.

2. That Pan-African Committees be established at the earliest opportunity in London, Portugal, British West Africa, the British West Indies, the United States of America, in the Union of South Africa, Brazil, Haiti and Liberia.

3. That these Committees through correspondence -

   (a) Arrange for holding and financing the Fourth Pan-African Congress in 1925;

   (b) For contributing towards paying the past indebtedness of the Pan-African Association in Paris up to November 1923;

   (c) For disseminating information concerning the Black World.

ENGLAND

Dr. John Alcindor,
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Mr. Charles T. Hallinan,
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London, N.W. 3

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Mr. T. Fisher Unwin,
3 Adelphi Terrace, No. 11 bus
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c/o Thomas Cook and Son,
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Mr. William McGregor Ross,
c/o Mr. Norman Leys,
Brailsford (Near Derby)

Mr. Norman Leys,
Brailford (Near Derby)

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FRANCE

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt,
American Consulate,
St Etienne (Loire)

Madam Louise Chapoteau,
9 Rue Jasmin (XVI)
Paris

Mr. Rayford Logan,
41 Rue de Clichy,
Paris

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8 Avenue du Maine
Paris

Dr. Bulkley,
Villa Fauvette,
Avenue Notre Dame,
Juan les Pins

H. de Lamothe,
Gouverneur des Colonies en retraite,
20 rue de l'Odeon, Paris

William H. Pappard,
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au Secretariat general de la Societe
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Rene Claparede,
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Miss Martha Gruening
c/o American Express
Berlin, Germany.

4/15/14

Dr. Bulkley
Villa Fauvette
Avenue Notre Dame
Juan les Pins
France

(1723)

The Pan-African Congress held its third biennial sessions in the council chamber of Denison House, London, England, Wednesday and Thursday, November 7th and 8th. The program was as follows:

Wednesday, 10 a.m.

"History of the Pan-African Movement"

Dr. Du Bois

Discussion and Questions

Rayford Logan

B. F. Seldon

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

"The Black World At Present"

Dr. Du Bois

"The Colored Races and the League of Nations"

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Harold Laski

"Portuguese Angola"

Mr. Kamba Simango

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(Mr. H. G. Wells as Guest)

Thursday, 7 p.m.

"The Future of Pan-Africa"

34-6-31

Dr. Du Bois

Sir Sidney Olivier

"Uganda"

Dr. John Alcindor

Discussion and Questions

Bishop Vernon

Chief Amoah 111, Gold Coast

Official Statement of the Programme of the Congress

34-4-32

During the Sessions, remarks are expected by Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Harold Laski, Mr. J. H. Tawny, and others.

Dr. Du Bois writes: "The papers and speeches were on the whole better than in 1921. In particular the speeches of Laski, Vernon and Olivier were masterpiefes."

The Manchester Guardian comments:

Dr. Du Bois appealed for the sympathetic co-operation of the white race as a whole with the Negro race in their new-found race consciousness. "Such a movement as that which involved the emphasising of a race distinction is a step which is to be regretted to-day, and a step will eventually have to be taken back. But what are we to do?" asked Dr. Du Bois. He thought there was little danger, however, of it assuming violent methods.

The lack of success of Negro movements such as those of Liberia and Haiti he put down to the difficulty of obtaining capital which would not at the same time involve white control. "For Liberia to have accepted America's $5,000,000 loan on the conditions offered would have made her an appendage of the United States. Thisquestion of control

arises just the same if England lends money to New Zealand, for instance, but in such a case New Zealanders can also become capitalists. Except to a very minor extent this is impossible in black countries, or even in countries like Jamaica."

He also instanced the manner in which the American phonographic record companies are now trying to oust a Negro concern in providing records for the Negro population. It may be found, he said, that the only way their competition can be met is by appealing for the support of the smaller concern as an "All-Black" one.

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The French delegates, about whose attendance at the congress there was some doubt, have come to London, but Dr. Du Bois pointed out that the difficulty in getting the support of the French Negro group is that they look upon themselves as Frenchmen first, and Negroes second. "We say, true, but you must remember the dangers of the future. There are French citizenship communes in Africa, but they are not being extended. You must realize the need of organization.

The Pan-African Congress is an attempt to unite in periodical conference representatives of the main groups of peoples of African descent for purposes of information and co-operation. It aims to ne an open forum of opinion, and it has no connection expressed or implied with other organizations beyond its general object.

The Pan-African Congress held its first meeting in Paris in 1919; its second meeting, in 1921, held sessions in London, Brussels and Paris. The present sessions have been held as indicated above in London; a second session will be held in Lisbon, Portugal during the week of November 25th under the auspices of the Liga Africana, an organization of Portuguese Negroes.

The resolutions and plans of future work of the Pan-African Congress will be announced shortly.

MEMORANDUM TO MESSRS. DIAGNE, CANDACE AND THEIR FRIENDS

ON THE FUTURE OF THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

The future of the Darker races and particularly of the Negro race and its descendants in various parts of the world depends on deeds and ideals in the next 20 years.

It is therefore necessary that the intelligent leaders of all the Negro groups should come to a complete understanding and should work in harmony.

This does not mean that they should in any respect give up their national allegiances as Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, etc., but it does mean that they will recognize a common danger to all the children of Africa and that while this danger differs greatly in various countries it calls for common action and clear vision in all.

34-6-1

There is no doubt but that France of all modern nations has come nearest to the complete recognition of humanity, despite all racial difference than any other country, and especially does she put into practice the principle of race equality and she treats cultured black men as cultured.

On the other hand France is and must be part of the great white world. This world is both consciously and unanimously arrayed against all colored races and particularly against the black race. Countries like England and America are from time to time going to bring strong pressure on France to go no further in recognizing race equality and granting political power to natives.

We must counteract this tendency and we must in each land which has black citizens and subjects put every pressure to bear to emancipate them and raise them to full equality.

Already these groups are growing in power and wealth and beginning dimly to recognize the work before them. The Pan-African movement at present is the thought of a few leaders working from the top down and seeking roots in the consciousness of the cultured mass of perhaps ten million persons with a possible

Miss Fraser - Copy 1st thing Thursday morning please.
J.F.

The Executive Committee of the Third Pan-African Congress, meeting in London and Lisbon in November 1923, regards the following matters as those which seem to them to embody the legitimate and immediate needs of the peoples of African descent.

1. A voice in their own government.
2. The right of access to the land and its resources.
3. Trial by juries of their peers under established forms of law.
4. Free elementary education for all; broad training in modern industrial technique; and higher training of selected talent.
5. The development of Africa for the benefit of Africans, and not merely for the profit of Europeans.
6. The abolition of the slave trade and of the liquor traffic.
7. World disarmament and the abolition of war; but failing this, and as long as white folk bear arms against black folk, the right of blacks to bear arms in their own defence.
8. The organization of commerce and industry so as to make the main objects of capital and labour the welfare of the many, rather than the enriching of the few.

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These seem to us the sight general and irreducible needs of our people.

Specifically, and in particular we ask for the civilized British subjects in WEST AFRICA and in the WEST INDIES the institution of home rule and responsible government, without discrimination as to race and colour.

We ask for such areas as NORTHERN NIGERIA, UGANDA and BASUTOLAND, a development of native law, industry and education with the specific object of training them in home rule and economic independence, and for eventual participation in the general government of the land.

We ask for FRENCH AFRICA the extension of the citizenship rights of voting and of representation in Parliament from Senegal and the West Indies to other parts of the colonies as rapidly as the present comprehensive plans of education can be realized.

We demand for KENYA, RHODESIA and the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA the restoration of rights to the land to the natives, a recognition of their right to a voice in their own government and the abolition of the pretension of a white minority to dominate a black majority, and even to prevent their appeal to the civilized world.

In the BELGIAN CONGO we fail yet to see any decisive change from a regime of profit making and exploitation, to an attempt to build modern civilization among human beings for their own good and the good of the world. We demand a system of state education, the recognition of native law, a voice in government and the curbing of commercial exploitation in that great land.

For the independent nations of ANYSSINIA, HAITI and LIBERIA we ask not merely political integrity, but their emancipation from the grip of economic monopoly and usury at the hands of the money-masters of the world.

For the Negroes of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA we ask the suppression of lynching and mob-law, the end of caste and the recognition of full citizenship despite race and colour.

We demand the restoration of the EGYPTIAN SUDAN to an independent Egypt.

We demand for PORTUGESE AFRICA release from the slave-trading industrial monopolies financed in England France, which to-day nullify the liberal Portugese Code in Mozambique.

We urge in BRAZIL and CENTRAL AMERICA that peoples of African descent be no longer satisfied with a solution of the Negro problem which involves their absorption into another race, without allowing Negroes as such, full recognition of their mandhood and right to be.

We ask the LEAGUE OF NATIONS to appoint direct diplomatic representatives in the Mandated territories with duties to investigate and report conditions.

We ask the appointment of representatives of the NEGRO race on the Mandates commission and in the International Labour Bureau.

In fine, we ask in all the world, that black folk be treated as men. We can see no other road to Peace and Progress. What more paradoxical figure to-day fronts the world than the official head of a great South African State striving blindly to build Peace and Good Will in Europe by standing on the necks and hearts of millions of black Africans.

For the Third Pan-African Congress,

(Mrs.) Ida Gibbs Hunt.

Rayford Logan.

W.E.B. Du Bois.

Committee.

34-6-36

LA REVUE DES COLONIAUX

DIRECTEUR-FONDATEUR
Isaac BÉTON

(8, Avenue du Maine, 14e)

Paris, le 192

4018/21

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

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- STATUTS -

ARTICLE 1er : Siège social.

Il est formé entre toutes les collectivités et personnes qui adhèrent aux présents statuts une Association qui prend pour titre: ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE.

Son siège est à Paris.

ARTICLE 2 : Objet.

L'Association Pan-Africaine a pour objet d'étudier et de mettre en œuvre tout ce qui peut contribuer à l'amélioration du sort de la race Noire sur tous les points du globe.

En vue d'atteindre ce résultats, elle se propose le développement des capacités tant économiques, que politiques, intellectuelles et morales des Noirs.

Au point de vue politique, elle s'attache à attirer l'attention des Pouvoirs publics des différents Etats chargés des destinées de la race, sur la nécessité d'entretenir avec elle des relations amicales, de lui reconnaître et accorder les mêmes droits qu,à leurs autres ressortissants.

Au point de vue économique elle a pour but l'augmentation des facultés productives de la race par une organisation solide de ses forces économiques. Elle vise à apprendre aux individus de la race la vertu de la coopération, de l'association. Elle tend à les amener à faire masse dans la lutte économique comme dans la lutte politique.

Au point de vue intellectuel et moral, presuadée que les forces spirituelles d'un pays conditionnent ses forces économiques et constituent ses forces les plus certaines, l'Association favorise la diffusion des lumières, la création d'une élite nombreuse et le développement des beaux caractères.

ARTICLE 3 : Mode d'action.

L'Association Pan-Africaine est un organe d'enquête et d'action qui groupe sans qu'il soit porté atteinte à leur autonomie les associations et les personnes appartenant de près ou de loin à la Race

Noire (ou s'y intéressant), en vue d'unir leurs efforts et de coordonner leurs travaux dans le cadre des présents statuts.

Elle recueille leurs avis et leurs propositions, les étudie au même titre que ceux émanant de sa propre initiative et en poursuit la réalisation par les moyens les plus appropriés et les plus opportuns.

Elle assure l'action commune dans le sens de l'intérêt général, en évitant de s'immiscer dans les affaires particulières des Etats.

A cet effet, d'une part, elle procède par enquêtes partout où besoin est; d'autre part elle favorise la création de filiales, provoque la constitution d'organisations nouvelles tendant à faciliter les progrès de la Race, réalise les ententes favorables à la cause.

Elle s'adresse à l'opinion publique. Dans ce but elle fait appel au concours de la presse et de toutes les sociétés poursuivant une action parallèle.

Enfin elle s'appuie sur le sentiment de solidarité internationale qui doit exister chez tous les Noirs.

ARTICLE 4 : Rapports avec les Pouvoirs Publics et la Société des Nations.

L'Association Pan-Africaine est seule chargée de communiquer avec les P.P. au nom de ses membres et de présenter leurs doléances à la Société des Nations.

Il est institué à cet effet un Comité composé du Président de l'Association et de deux autres membres.

ARTICLE 5 : Membres et Cotisations.

Peuvent faire partie de l'Association Pan-Africaine:

1° Toute personne d'origine africaine.
2° Toutes les associations, unions, sociétés de noirs.
3° Toute personne ou société s'intéressant au progrès des Noirs.

Les personnes admises dans l'Association Pan-Africaine doivent jouir de leurs droits civils.

Les admissions sont prononcées par le Conseil permanent auquel incombe spécialement le devoir d'apprécier si les Associations, sociétés et personnes dont la candidature est présentée, peuvent collaborer utilement au but poursuivi.

Les admissions prononcées par le Conseil sont ratifiées par le prochain Congrès. Les sociétés adhérentes à l'Association Pan-Africaine paie une taxe basée sur le nombre de leurs membres.

L'admission d'un membre dans le courant d'un exercice, lequel part du 1er Janvier oblige au paiement de la cotisation pour l'année entière.

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FORMULE D'ADHÉSION

(A envoyer au Secrétaire Général de l'ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE, 8, Avenue du Maine, Paris)

Je, soussigné :

Nom et prénoms : .....

Profession : .....

Adresse : .....

Nationalité : .....

Cotisation { annuelle (25 francs) / rachetée (300 frs ou 500 frs) (1) } .....

ci-jointe,

déclare avoir pris connaissance des Statuts de l'ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE, 8, Avenue du Maine, à Paris, et demander mon inscription à cette Association.

Signature :

(1) La cotisation peut être rachetée en une fois. Dans ce cas, l'adhérent doit verser la somme de trois cents francs.

La cotisation peut être rachetée en quatre ans, pour la somme de cinq cents francs, soit par versement annuel de 125 francs.

40/8u/16a

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, Avenue du Maine, PARIS (15e)

MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DIRECTEUR :

MM. Du Bois (U.-S.), Commandant Mortenol (F.).
Spingarn (U.-S.), Mrs. Curtis (A.).
de Magalhaens (P.), Mme Chapotaut (Haïti).
Dr Vitallien (F.), Archer.
Pinto (P.), Boisneuf (F.).
Panda (B.), Alcide Delmont (F.).
Tanner (U.-S.), Hunt (A.).
Général Sorella (E.).

MEMBRES DU BUREAU PERMANENT :

MM. Candace, Député, Président.
Mrs. Hunts, Vice-Présidente.
MM. Jackson, Trésorier.
Béton, Secrétaire Général.
Logan, Secrétaire Adjoint.

...ing Crusaders, the great advertisement known as "The Shame of America", and the Anti-Lynching Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are monuments to this hard-working woman, more enduring than bronze. She had her enemies, as every honest, determined, forward-pushing human being must have in this evil world. But she triumphed over them; she triumphed in the saving of the Frederick Douglass Home; in the building up of the National Association of Colored Women; in political activity in Buffalo and elsewhere and in the Anti-Lynching Crusade. Hers was a triumphant life and for such a friend and leader the Negro race has no cause to mourn but rather eternally to rejoice.

PAN-AFRICA

AT last it may be told. How far can a local and personal problem be settled without reference to other folk and the rest of the world? Practically all of us are convinced that personal problems are never wholly personal. Few of us, however, have gone beyond that and come to the place where we remember that the social problem of a group, be it a country village or a race of twelve millions, is not a closed, definite, self-containing thing. That the problems, for instance, of the American Negro must be thought of and settled only with continual reference to the problems of the West Indian Negroes, the problems of the French Negroes and the English Negroes and above all the problems of the African Negroes. This is the thought back of the Pan-African movement in all of its various manifestations.

in Paris. Mr. DuBois has been in continual correspondence with the Secretary M. Béton during the last two years seeking to give him as much as he could of his experience and advice. When late in 1922 M. Béton announced that the Pan-African Congress was to take place in Lisbon, Mr. Du Bois suggested that the West Indies would be a better place unless that matter was already finally settled. M. Béton said it was settled. When unexpectedly Mr. Du Bois was enabled to be a delegate to the conference, he telegraphed the Secretary as to details of time and place. After some delay he was informed that the Congress was indefinitely postponed. He was filled with consternation. Six years' tentative work to establish some common meeting ground and unity of thought among the Negro people was about to be lost!

Fifty dollars was spent in cablegrams and much time in correspondence to urge the holding of the Congress but the Secretary was adamant. "It was too late," he answered. He had not received "proper support either from his French colleagues or from Mr. Du Bois or from other Americans". He had spent "15,000 francs and received only 1000 francs in memberships". It was in vain that we pointed out that movements like this go slowly; that America was not yet interested but that she could be interested if we worked long and patiently. Then having pleaded and urged, it seemed time to act. The consent of the majority of the Executive Committee was obtained and the third Pan-African Congress was again called to meet at a later date in London and Lisbon.

— Il y aura une reunion du Comite pour considerer les resolutions Jeudi matin a 10 Heures.

3e Année — N° 1 — 25 Janvier 1923

IMPERIUM

REVUE COLONIALE FRANÇAISE

DIRECTEUR-FONDATEUR
ISAAC BETON

RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF
LEON BÉGUE

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BUREAUX : 8, Avenue du Maine, 8 - PARIS

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3e ANNÉE N° 1 25 JANVIER 1923

IMPERIUM

REVUE COLONIALE FRANÇAISE

AUX LECTEURS

Sous ce nouveau titre et dans cette forme nouvelle, nous présentons au public l'ancienne Revue des Coloniaux, *refondue selon des directives plus larges, avec une rédaction accrue en quantité sans être diminuée en qualité.*

A l'expérience, il nous a paru que l'ancien titre impliquait une limitation regrettable du public que nous voudrions intéresser à notre effort. Par définition, en effet, la Revue des Coloniaux *semblait ne s'adresser qu'à un public de coloniaux. Or il importe aujourd'hui plus que jamais d'appeler à la connaissance des grands problèmes coloniaux qui sont essentiellement des problèmes nationaux non seulement ceux qu'ils intéressent directement, mais encore l'innombrable public des profanes qui, demain, par le jeu du suffrage universel, peuvent influer sur la politique française et qui cependant sont incapables de faire à l'action coloniale de la France sa part exacte dans l'ensemble de la politique nationale.*

D'autre part, notre ancienne dénomination paraissait limiter notre action au domaine strictement colonial de la France et en exclure les pays de protectorat, les territoires à mandat, tout cet immense domaine, Maroc, Tunisie, Syrie, où se posent des problèmes non plus seulement ethniques et économiques, mais des problèmes religieux dont la conférence de Lausanne vient de révéler la tragique importance.

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Le mot Imperium *éveillera peut-être chez quelques-uns tout un monde d'idées impérialistes. Qu'on se rassure cependant! Il n'entre point dans nos vues de nous laisser diriger par des considérations de cet ordre. Nous avons enregistré avec trop de satisfaction cette déclaration solennelle du ministre des colonies, M. Sarraut : « La période d'accroissement territorial est aujourd'hui close pour notre domaine d'outre-mer. » Ce domaine, selon nous, est assez vaste pour satisfaire le besoin d'action de plus d'une génération de Français. Et pour nous expliquer, d'un mot, sur toute méthode d'administration qui aurait pour base l'idée de domination, nous estimons que partout où la France a des protégés, elle est chez eux autant pour eux que pour elle-même et que son principal souci doit consister dans la recherche d'un juste et harmonieux compromis entre leurs intérêts et ceux de la Métropole. Donc ni conquête, ni domination!*

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Il nous reste enfin à préciser l'objet et le but de notre publication. Ici rien de changé! Aujourd'hui comme hier nous demandons des réalisations pratiques. Les colonies veulent des œuvres. Elles ne se paient ni de belles paroles, ni de grandes promesses, ni de volontés platoniques. Or, depuis que la guerre a révélé l'importance des ressources qu'elles offrent, nous avons eu beaucoup de discours, beaucoup de conférences, de doctes prolégomènes à toute politique coloniale future, de mirifiques programmes de mise en valeur des colonies. Et jusqu'à présent, après quatre années de paix, le stade des inventaires méthodiques *n'est pas encore dépassé; si bien que toutes les richesses signalées en termes si magnifiques, attendent encore qu'on veuille bien les réaliser. Cependant nous avions cru avec M. Carl Siger que le célèbre projet de loi sur la mise en valeur des colonies présenté à la Chambre par M. Sarraut était une* sommation d'agir ! *Elle fut donc ineffective? Alors il y a lieu de la répéter! Ce sera la mission particulière de cette Revue.*

Par ailleurs Imperium *ne cessera de demander que ceux qui ont la charge des intérêts de la France aient sur les grands problèmes coloniaux des idées nettes, qu'ils aient à l'égard de ces possessions lointaines une politique bien déterminée, saine et suivie. Il jugera avec eux les faits que les événements amèneront au jour de l'actualité. Il essaiera de débrouiller le chaos des intérêts contradictoires, des sympathies irraisonnées, des erreurs, des bluffs, des mensonges et des hypocrisies.*

En toute occasion il présentera ses analyses et proposera les disciplines qu'il croit les meilleures. S'il faut préciser notre attitude nous ajouterons ceci. Nous avons toujours pensé que l'action coloniale sous son aspect matériel et économique serait vaine et conduirait même à des désastres si elle ne se servait, comme d'un support essentiel d'une politique sage et raisonnée touchant la question de l'indigénat. Imperium *reste fidèle aux principes qui ont guidé son aînée. Ce n'est pas par un sentiment de vaine mystique qu'elle persévère dans son apostolat pour le relèvement des races attardées, c'est dans un but qu'elle croit directement utilitaire. Pas de mise en valeur des colonies qui puisse compter mener à des résultats stables sans une solution saine, humaine des problèmes complexes que soulève la question de l'indigénat.*

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Si cette Revue arrive à faire mieux comprendre et aimer les colonies en France, si elle arrive à convaincre certains capitaines d'industrie de l'intérêt sans pareil qu'offrent les entreprises coloniales, si elle leur communique le goût du risque, la patience et le doigté qu'exigent les affaires d'outre-mer, en un mot si elle atteint le but d'utilité immédiate qu'elle se propose, elle le devra surtout à ces nouveaux collaborateurs dont la foi en la destinée coloniale de la France mérite vraiment de faire des miracles.

Isaac BÉTON.

LES QUESTIONS ORIENTALES

AU DINER " PROBUS "

On connaît l'institution déjà ancienne des dîners *Probus* donnés chaque mois sous le patronage de l'association « France » et la présidence de M. Corréard.

Par le soin que prennent ses organisateurs de faire entendre régulièrement, entre la poire et le fromage, une des personnalités les plus marquantes de la politique nationale, les dîners *Probus* constituent une sorte de cours supérieur d'instruction civique, à l'usage de notre bourgeoisie moyenne et petite, et particulièrement de notre bourgeoisie commerçante et administrative. Le dîner *Probus* aurait lieu chaque soir, ce serait bientôt une nouvelle Université des Annales, université plus politique et culinaire que littéraire, où l'on jouit de l'avantage de rencontrer en liberté des hommes considérables, ceux que nous avons peut-être la faiblesse de regarder comme les authentiques constructeurs de notre avenir. A un public facile, il offre pour 8 francs, avec la nourriture, la douce satisfaction de pouvoir dire le lendemain, en passant des manches de lustrine : « J'ai dîné hier soir avec Loucheur. C'est un homme fort simple. Et quelle intelligence ! voilà le chef qu'il faut à la France. » Car c'est un fait qu'on se convertit rapidement à la religion d'un homme près duquel on a dîné et qui a bien voulu se donner des airs de dire des choses qu'on n'écrit pas dans les journaux. Songez donc : un homme qui « cause avec Stinnes »... Ah ! comme il est beau le dessous des cartes !

L'orateur du dernier dîner, M. le député Lenail, n'a pas « causé avec Stinnes », mais il revient d'Orient, il a vu la Syrie, il connaît l'Asie Mineure, il a jeté un coup d'œil sur Smyrne. Il n'est pas tout à fait aussi célèbre que M. Franklin-Bouillon à son retour de Moudania, mais si l'éclipse du négociateur radical-socialiste devait se prolonger, il pourrait combler une place vide

dans l'équipe de nos « spécialistes des questions orientales ». C'est un bel avenir.

Avouons que M. Lenail n'apparaît pas inférieur à un tel destin. Il parle fort bien; il porte noblement une barbe de capucin qui ne peut que rendre plus faciles ses pérégrinations aux alentours de la Terre Sainte; il affirme de fortes convictions islamistes. Ses discours sont brefs, commodes à suivre, convenablement sentimentaux. Etre sentimental, caractéristique excellente pour qui veut réussir à ce dîner *Probus* où l'on vient en famille, avec Madame qui sort si rarement, avec le grand fils qui sera électeur dans deux ans, et avec la grande fille qui sera peut-être électrice avant d'avoir trouvé un mari. M. le député Lenail a su trouver le chemin de ces cœurs ingénus et il a obtenu un très gros succès au dernier dîner *Probus*.

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A vrai dire, M. Lenail a dit ce soir-là peu de choses, mais il a dit d'excellentes choses. Des choses qui ne sont peut-être plus bien neuves, mais qui ne sont tout de même pas assez vieilles pour avoir perdu tout contact avec la vérité. Il a dit que la France de 1923, sans oublier que les Turcs lui ont fait la guerre et tué beaucoup d'enfants, se doit d'être pratique et de comprendre que son intérêt le plus certain l'oblige à poursuivre, à l'égard de la Turquie nouvelle, une politique autonome, à la fois ferme et libérale. Il a montré de façon réellement heureuse que l'œuvre accomplie par le général Gouraud en Syrie contribue à rehausser l'antique prestige de notre pays parmi les populations d'Asie Mineure, et salué le jour prochain où la Métropole, rompant avec les mercantis du pétrole et du rail, reprendra sa liberté d'action pour redevenir la mère spirituelle des Micrasiatiques de toutes races, apaisés par ses bons offices.

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A ces idées qu'il a exposées rapidement, mais avec feu, M. Lenail a prêté le prestige de l'homme qui a vu les pays et les populations dont il parle. On ne peut rien lui objecter. Mais on peut regretter qu'ayant traité si vite des problèmes aussi importants, il n'ait donné qu'une attention insuffisante au problème plus général de l'Islam. M. Lenail a traité son sujet en Syrien

convaincu; il aurait pu le traiter de plus loin et de plus haut, car les succès eux-mêmes du général Gouraud ne font pas que la Syrie ne soit un pays de mandat, où la France n'a point de souveraineté, alors qu'elle possède, dans d'autres parties de la Méditerranée, des territoires rattachés directement à l'organisme national, comme l'Algérie, ou placés sous son protectorat, comme la Tunisie et le Maroc, où son intérêt est plus direct et plus pressant encore de faire valoir la solidité de ses amitiés islamiques. Ayant à traiter ce problème « la France et l'Orient », M. Lenail nous semble l'avoir trop étroitement borné aux rapports de la France et de la Turquie envisagés du point de vue syrien.

Or, le point de vue syrien est, par nature, un peu spécial. La Syrie n'est pas spécifiquement musulmane; elle est tout autant chrétienne, et chrétienne de plusieurs sectes. Le général Gouraud y a réussi cet admirable tour de force d'accorder des populations très diverses qu'une longue histoire était loin de préparer à des contacts pacifiques et harmonieux. Son succès est certes tout à la gloire du génie français, mais on peut affirmer qu'il est trop spécial pour entraîner des conséquences décisives quant au succès, autrement nécessaire et important, de la politique islamique de la France, aussi bien en Turquie que dans les autres régions du monde où nous nous trouvons en contact avec des peuplements musulmans. Le monde de l'Islam, qui songe surtout à ses propres intérêts matériels et moraux, ne nous aura pas une reconnaissance particulière de notre habileté à polir la marqueterie syrienne; il nous en aura beaucoup plus par contre si, dans nos rapports de grande puissance libre avec la Turquie libre, et dans nos rapports de protecteurs avec la Tunisie et le Maroc protégés, nous mettons en pratique des conceptions capables de sauvegarder à la fois l'amour-propre de l'Islam et son intégrité morale, et, dans chacun des pays musulmans, les intérêts matériels essentiels des peuples islamiques.

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On aurait voulu entendre M. Lenail traiter de ce point de vue élargi les rapports de la France et de l'Orient. Sans doute ne l'a-t-il point fait pour le peu de temps dont on dispose d'habitude à la fin d'un dîner. On le regrettera, si le moment est venu réelle-

ment de dire enfin des choses raisonnables sur des questions auxquelles l'opinion française n'accorde pas toujours une importance suffisante, parce qu'elle est trop mal renseignée.

En ce qui concerne la nouvelle Turquie, il est évident par exemple que le problème actuellement le plus urgent et le plus général, celui dont la solution influera le plus sur l'évolution de l'Etat turc, tel qu'il est sorti de la récente révolution, est le problème de sa souveraineté.

Comment espérer que la Turquie, sur laquelle il n'est question de faire peser aucun protectorat, s'adapte rapidement aux formes d'un Etat moderne si on commence par limiter pour elle les prérogatives essentielles sans lesquelles aucun Etat ne peut s'ordonner, vivre et prospérer?

Voici cette question des Capitulations autour de laquelle on a tant lutté à la conférence de Lausanne et à propos de laquelle on a tenté, dans la presse, d'émouvoir l'opinion européenne, sous le prétexte qu'aucun établissement d'Européens n'est possible en Turquie si les gouvernements consentent à la suppression des vieux privilèges issus du régime capitulaire. Il n'y a certes pas un Français sur mille qui soit capable de dire en quoi consistent les Capitulations, mais il y en a neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf sur mille qui s'imaginent que la France sera diminuée si les Capitulations sont supprimées.

Or nous sommes bien placés pourtant pour savoir de quel poids insupportable les Capitulations pèsent sur un pays qui veut s'organiser et introduire dans la vie publique de ses habitants ce minimum indispensable de moralité qui découle de l'égalité de tous devant la loi et devant l'impôt. Quand le traité franco-marocain de mars 1912 nous a permis d'assumer, pour le plus grand bénéfice des indigènes du Maroc et de tous les Européens, un Protectorat effectif sur ce riche pays désorganisé par une longue période d'anarchie, n'avons-nous pas rencontré les plus vives résistances et les plus tenaces chez les Européens, pour lesquels nous exposions, sans nous faire prier, notre or et le sang de nos soldats, alors qu'il pouvait sembler normal que nous les rencontrions chez les indigènes dont nous venions déranger les habitudes et occuper le territoire?

N'avons-nous pas été contraints de supporter pendant de longues années le spectacle de sujets anglais, allemands et espagnols qui se refusaient catégoriquement à payer l'impôt, à reconnaître les juridictions françaises, à tenir compte de notre présence et de notre action dans le pays, sous le prétexte que des Capitulations, justifiées dans les périodes d'anarchie qui avaient précédé notre arrivée, les dispensaient de toutes charges fiscales et les soustrayaient, dans tous les cas et même dans celui de crimes contre les personnes, à toute autre juridiction que leurs juridictions nationales?

On n'imagine pas les difficultés considérables qu'un tel régime opposa à l'action organisatrice du Protectorat français; le désordre moral introduit dans la société indigène par le spectacle d'un Protectorat français incapable de rappeler les étrangers au sentiment élémentaire de la justice et de l'égalité; l'encouragement que l'attitude anglaise, allemande et espagnole en ce qui concerne les Capitulations apporta aux éléments perturbateurs indigènes attachés à l'ancien régime de rapines et qui tentaient de rallier contre nous des partisans; et enfin le scandale quotidien provoqué par l'impunité assurée trop souvent aux étrangers par des consuls dont chacun constituait, pour ses ressortissants et leurs innombrables protégés indigènes, un véritable Résident Général national, aussi puissant et souvent moins scrupuleux que le Résident Général de France.

Un tel régime a retardé sans aucun doute la pacification du Maroc et nous l'a fait payer, en argent et en hommes, plus cher qu'elle n'aurait dû coûter; il a rendu plus difficile et plus longue son organisation administrative; il a entravé son assainissement fiscal; il a lourdement pesé sur son essor économique. Comme, par ailleurs, il se doublait pour nous d'étroites contraintes instituées à Algésiras, aux termes desquelles les éléments étrangers étaient admis à une égalité absolue en matière d'adjudications et qui soumettaient tous les travaux, même de médiocre importance, à l'obligation de l'adjudication publique; il en résultait qu'en supportant toute la charge des frais de pacification, toute celle des emprunts nécessaires à la mise en valeur du pays, toute celle des dépenses nécessitées par la construction des ports, des routes, des chemins de fer, des hôpitaux, des écoles, nous ne retirions

de ces sacrifices auxquels les étrangers refusaient de participer aucun bénéfice que les étrangers ne soient admis à partager avec nous. Et ceux qui connaissent le Maroc savent avec quelle rigueur les légations de Tanger et les consuls de Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi et Mogador réclamaient la part de leurs ressortissants quand nous avions cru pouvoir, dans quelques cas particuliers, nous libérer des astreintes d'Algésiras.

Est-ce ce régime que l'on prétend imposer à la nouvelle Turquie? Si oui, il est inutile d'espérer que les Turcs d'Angora puissent accepter de pareilles mutilations à leur droit de souveraineté. Les accepteraient-ils qu'il serait inutile de demander à une Turquie ainsi... organisée le moindre effort vers une régénération politique, sociale et financière. Acceptant de semblables conditions le couteau sur la gorge, et elle n'en est pas là, on peut être assuré qu'elle n'aurait plus en tête qu'une volonté, celle de recommencer le plus tôt possible une nouvelle guerre de libération.

Il importe donc, quand nous parlons des Capitulations en Turquie, de nous représenter ce qu'elles ont été pour nous au Maroc, ce qu'elles y sont encore, car à l'heure actuelle, seuls de tous les peuples, les Anglais n'ont pas encore renoncé à leur bénéfice, et c'est à Gibraltar qu'on juge les sujets et ressortissants britanniques qui ont tué ou volé au Maroc; il importe de nous pénétrer de cette idée qu'il est impossible d'exiger à la fois de la Turquie qu'elle devienne une nation moderne et qu'elle subisse encore le joug des Capitulations. Le droit moderne offre d'autres moyens, plus réguliers et plus honnêtes, de protéger les intérêts matériels et moraux de la France en Orient.

Par ailleurs, il conviendrait de se représenter aussi ce qu'il y a d'injuste et de paradoxal dans cette prétention émise par les Anglais et les Américains à Lausanne de libérer du service militaire en Turquie tous les éléments chrétiens, ou plutôt tous les éléments non-musulmans, car il suffit en Turquie de n'être point musulman ou juif pour passer pour chrétien. Que des diplomates puissent émettre des prétentions de cette taille, c'est un des plus beaux exemples de l'incompréhension ou du cynisme qui sévit chez les Anglo-Saxons.

Ici encore, il s'agit de savoir si l'on veut permettre à la Turquie de devenir une nation moderne, ou si l'on veut réduire les Turcs à jouer le rôle d'une bande, installée provisoirement sur les rives de la Méditerranée et du Bosphore.

Si la Turquie doit devenir une nation moderne, et c'est évidemment sa plus réelle ambition à l'heure actuelle, il faut qu'il soit une fois pour toutes entendu qu'on ne sera plus désormais Turc parce qu'on sera musulman, mais parce qu'on sera né sur le territoire turc ou parce qu'on aura accepté la naturalisation turque. Est-il d'autre moyen d'assurer la protection des minorités chrétiennes que de les persuader d'abord qu'elles appartiendront désormais à une Patrie turque dont elles partageront la bonne et la mauvaise fortune? nous ne le croyons pas. Que serait une Patrie qui libérerait une partie de ses enfants de l'impôt du sang à prix d'argent, et que serait la Patrie turque, autre chose qu'un foyer toujours ardent d'agitation musulmane et panislamique, si elle n'avait pour la défendre qu'une armée de Musulmans?

Loin donc d'apaiser en Orient les querelles de race, l'exemption du service militaire réclamée pour les chrétiens ne peut qu'aviver ces querelles, creuser plus profondément encore le fossé qui sépare les divers éléments ethniques et religieux, obliger l'élément musulman à retourner violemment à ces ambitions panislamiques dont la récente séparation du pouvoir spirituel et du pouvoir temporel semblait avoir marqué la fin. Ce n'est pas d'aujourd'hui que la nouvelle Turquie manifeste sa volonté de n'être plus un Etat confessionnel ; parmi les Jeunes-Turcs qui renversèrent le Sultan Rouge, parmi les membres du fameux comité « Union et Progrès », il faut se souvenir qu'on comptait des chrétiens et des israélites pour comprendre le sens dans lequel la Turquie actuelle veut évoluer. Instituer un régime spécial pour les minorités chrétiennes, ce serait entraver pour longtemps cette évolution et s'installer de parti-pris dans un système de contradictions auquel ni les Turcs chrétiens, ni les Turcs musulmans, ni les ressortissants des puissances occidentales n'ont à gagner.

On voit donc bien que le problème le plus important qui se pose actuellement à Lausanne est le problème de la souveraineté turque. De la solution de ce problème dépend l'avenir d'un peuple puissant, animé des meilleures intentions de réformes,

disposé à collaborer avec l'Europe, et qui a conscience que sa collaboration n'aura de réelle valeur que si elle est volontaire, si elle est celle d'un peuple libre et souverain.

Des solutions que nous adopterons, nous Français, et que nous essaierons de faire prévaloir à la Conférence, dépend étroitement la nature des rapports que nous aurons demain avec la Turquie. Puissions-nous ne pas l'oublier, ne pas renier au profit de ceux que le député Lenail appelait l'autre soir « les requins du pétrole et du rail », le libéralisme qui, à défaut de cuirassés, est encore en Orient notre plus sûr moyen de pénétration.

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Telles sont les idées que nous aurions voulu entendre développer au dernier dîner *Probus*. Malheureusement, de deux orateurs, l'un, M. Lenail, n'a pas eu le temps d'aborder dans ses aspects généraux cette question des rapports de la France et de l'Orient qui était inscrite à l'ordre du jour. Et l'autre, M. Corréard, Probus lui-même, a cru bon de déclarer que, sur la question turque, son association ne s'est pas encore fait de doctrine.

L'association *Probus* attendrait-elle, comme un si grand nombre de nos politiciens et de nos hommes d'Etat, que les grands problèmes internationaux fussent résolus par nos concurrents et contre nous, pour prendre position? Ce serait pousser la... probité à un excès dont les intérêts de la France n'auraient pas à se féliciter.

Léon BÈGUE.

PÉNÉTRATIONS PACIFIQUES

Une aimable communication de l'auteur nous a permis de lire un ouvrage, qui va bientôt paraître sur la Philosophie de la Colonisation. *Cette œuvre d'analyse impitoyable, de logique serrée, obstinée, en même temps que loyale est appelée au plus grand retentissement. Nous remercions M. Bernaert d'avoir bien voulu réserver à nos lecteurs la primeur de ce premier chapitre, et nous nous promettons, dès notre prochain numéro, de prendre position dans le débat qu'il institue.* *N. D. L. R.*

Les terres d'Italie, disait Dante, sont toutes pleines de tyrans (1). On ne compte plus les témoins qui, dans toutes les langues humaines, en disent autant de ces immenses régions où chaque race, où chaque peuple revendique comme un honneur et comme un droit d'aller porter son « expansion », et de se tailler un « empire ». Qui ne trouve cela tout simple? « La colonisation, lit-on dans la *Grande Encyclopédie*, a eu dans l'histoire des sociétés humaines, un rôle immense. C'est principalement par elle que les races les mieux douées ont prévalu, soit en éliminant les autres, soit en se les subordonnant (2) ». La franchise de cet aveu étonne tout d'abord autant qu'elle rafraîchit. C'est, en effet, qu'il place la question, d'emblée, sur son vrai terrain, et la présente sous son vrai jour. Les tyrans dont les terres d'Italie étaient pleines étaient de simples hommes mortels, comme vous et moi, des individus. Les tyrans qui sévissent aux colonies ne sont pas des individus : ce sont des collectivités, ce sont « les races les mieux douées ». Que l'on y réfléchisse un peu : on se rendra compte d'avance de la difficulté qu'il y aura à discuter. Les collectivités, a-t-on dit, ont été inventées pour faire des choses que l'individu n'a pas le courage de faire. On entrevoit ici la part de vérité profonde qu'il y a dans cet aphorisme. Dès l'entrée en matière, on a

(1) *Purgatorio*, VI, 124.
(2) Art. *Colonisation*.

l'impression que, réellement, comme veut Nietzsche, l'étude de la société est particulièrement précieuse parce que l'homme en tant que société est beaucoup plus naïf que l'homme en tant qu'individu, et l'on voit en effet que la Société ne considère pas autrement la vertu que comme moyen pour arriver à la puissance, à l'ordre (1).

Prenez les spécialistes de la matière, économistes et juristes et interrogez-les sur les principes de la colonisation. Si honnêtes gens qu'ils soient sans doute en tant qu'individus, ils n'ont guère à vous proposer que des théories de brigandage qu'ils soutiendront sans en rougir avec la détermination qu'y mettrait un pirate philosophe, le plus cynique. « La question, vous dit sans ambages M. Arthur Girault (2), est de savoir si les Européens doivent se résigner à tous les maux qu'entraîne l'*over population* pour permettre à quelques milliers de sauvages de se manger entre eux. Or, n'est-ce pas là précisément ce qui serait monstrueux? » Et M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu (3) : « Il n'est ni naturel ni juste que les civilisés occidentaux s'entassent indéfiniment et étouffent dans les espaces restreints qui furent leurs premières demeures, qu'ils accumulent les merveilles des sciences, des arts et de la civilisation, et qu'ils laissent la moitié peut-être du monde à de petits groupes d'hommes ignorants, impuissants, vrais enfants débiles, clairsemés sur des superficies incommensurables ou bien à des populations décrépites, sans énergie, sans direction, vrais vieillards incapables de tout effort. » Notez que le problème ainsi posé supprime d'abord toute distinction entre ce que J.-B. Say

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(1) *La Volonté de Puissance*, Paris. *Mercure de France* 1909. T. II, p. 113. — Mais la Société elle-même est un moyen aux mains d'individualités puissantes qui s'en servent à leurs fins propres.

(2) *Principes de Colonisation et de Législation coloniale*. Paris, Larose 1904 ; T. 1, p. 24.

(3) *De la colonisation chez les Peuples modernes*. Il semblera rafraîchissant de lire, en regard de ces assertions orgueilleuses le jugement suivant d'un soldat, et d'un Colonial, le Ct. Charles Lemaire, dans son rapport de la *Mission scientifique Congo-Nil* : « Il n'y aura que heurts et malheurs, tant que des races se prétendant supérieures affirmeront, sans plus, que les autres sont incapables du même développement qu'elles-mêmes. Dix ans passés au contact de la race noire, tant méprisée jusqu'ici par la race blanche, m'ont appris que le blanc se trompe, et que nombre de ses affirmations ne sont que le produit d'un subjectivisme prétentieux. »

nommait le système colonial des anciens et celui des modernes (1), et vous donne à considérer *à priori* toute colonie comme colonie de peuplement. Et d'autre part, n'est-ce pas bien piper les faits que d'opposer aux masses des civilisés entassées dans les espaces restreints d'Europe quelques petits groupes d'hommes, quelques milliers de sauvages n'ayant d'autre occupation que de se pourchasser les uns les autres à de simples fins culinaires? Ils le sentent bien comme vous. Aussi s'efforcent-ils d'amplifier leur théorie, de se donner du champ, de se donner de l'air, sans pouvoir cependant réussir à faire autre chose qu'à affirmer des collectivités ce qu'ils nient des individus. Les collectivités ont le droit de « vivre leur vie »; et les produits de la nature, où qu'ils se trouvent, sans discrimination de latitude, abstraction faite de toute frontière, deviendront leur proie légitime, dès lors qu'elles en auront besoin. Le premier occupant du sol n'y saurait avoir aucun droit, à moins qu'il le sache défendre par des moyens plus efficaces que ceux qui seront mis en œuvre pour l'agression.

« C'est un droit naturel et supérieur pour tous les hommes que celui de se procurer par le travail et par l'échange (2) les produits de toute nature qui se rencontrent à la surface du globe. Or, il y a des biens qui ne se trouvent que sous une certaine latitude. Il pourrait donc dépendre des peuplades qui habitent ces régions d'en priver à jamais l'humanité civilisée. Souvent, en effet, ces peuplades ne savent pas, et, laissées à elles-mêmes, elles ne sauraient jamais sans doute tirer parti des richesses que leur sol contient ou est susceptible de produire et pour lesquelles il a fréquem-

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(1) « Une nation fonde ordinairement des colonies quand sa nombreuse population se trouve à l'étroit dans son ancien territoire, et quand la persécution en chasse certaines classes d'habitants. Ces motifs paraissent avoir été les seuls qui aient porté les peuples anciens à fonder des colonies : les peuples modernes en ont eu d'autres encore. L'art de la navigation, perfectionné dans leurs mains, leur a ouvert de nouvelles routes, leur a découvert des pays inconnus ; ils sont allés jusque dans une autre hémisphère et sous des climats inhospitaliers, non pour s'y fixer eux et leur postérité, mais *pour y recueillir les denrées précieuses et rapporter dans leur patrie les fruits d'une production précipitée et considérable*. Il convient de remarquer ces motifs divers, car ils entraînent deux systèmes coloniaux très différents dans leurs effets. Je serai tenté d'appeler le premier *système colonial des anciens*, et l'autre *système colonial des modernes...* » (*Traité d'Economie Politique*).

(2) « Par le travail et par l'échange », assurément. Mais est-ce ainsi que, dans la pratique, on entend user de ce « droit » ?

ment un monopole naturel. L'hypothèse n'est pas purement théorique. Il suffit de songer, par exemple, au nickel ou au caoutchouc. Un peuple qui prive ainsi d'une certaine nature de biens le reste de l'humanité ressemble à une personne qui posséderait un objet rare ou unique, qui ne s'en servirait pas et qui voudrait empêcher les autres de s'en servir. C'est une situation qui, d'ordinaire, n'appelle pas les sympathies (1) ».

Il est vrai. Mais alors, que décident donc nos juristes? Livrent-ils à la multitude qu'on empêche de s'en servir les objets précieux et rares détenus sous toute latitude par un petit nombre? De la décrépitude de quelques vieux collectionneurs d'objets d'art, qui privent de la vue même de si nombreux chefs-d'œuvre le reste de l'humanité, tirent-ils argument pour les en faire déposséder au bénéfice de qui, s'y connaissant mieux, sera capable d'en jouir davantage? Ceci nous conduirait fort loin — dans une direction où ni M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, ni M. Arthur Girault n'ont jamais eu l'intention d'aller eux-mêmes ni de conduire leurs disciples... Mais il ne s'agit pas, diront-ils, des individus. Il s'agit seulement de collectivités. Comme si, en réalité, ce n'était pas à des individus, bien moins nombreux encore que les « quelques milliers de sauvages », que reviendront le caoutchouc et le nickel aussitôt que nous en aurons dépossédé ceux-ci. Et comme si la situation de ces nouveaux accapareurs était faite pour appeler davantage la « sympathie » !

Mais laissons ces messieurs nous élever un peu plus haut.

A l'appui de la « sévérité philosophique » sur laquelle s'échafaudent leurs thèses et qui postule la communauté des peuples, ils font appel au droit romain, et c'est, assez naturellement d'ailleurs, en Allemagne qu'ils vont chercher les interprètes les plus autorisés du droit romain. Ainsi, M. Girault en appelle à von Ihering.

« Tout peuple, dit von Ihering (2), n'existe pas seulement pour lui-même. Tout peuple existe aussi pour les autres. Et tous les autres peuples ont le droit d'être en relation avec lui. La loi

(1) GIRAULT, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

(2) *Esprit du droit romain, Introduction*, T. I, pp. 6 à 8 de la traduction O. de Meulenaere, Paris 1880. La traduction que donne Girault (*op. cit.*) p. 24 comporte quelques légères variantes.

de la division du travail règle aussi la vie des nations. Tout sol ne produit pas tout; tout peuple ne peut pas tout. C'est par une aide et une expansion réciproques que se trouve balancée chez les peuples l'imperfection de chacun d'eux en particulier. La perfection n'éclate que dans l'ensemble, dans la communauté. »

— Tant que l'on restera dans cette note exacte et qu'on n'enfreindra pas la loi de *réciprocité*, il n'y aura rien à reprendre. Mais poursuivons :

« Les inégalités géographiques, naturelles et intellectuelles de l'avoir des peuples s'aplanissent par l'échange des productions matérielles et intellectuelles : grâce à cet échange, la parcimonie de la nature est vaincue, et l'idée de la justice absolue se réalise dans l'histoire universelle. Le soleil des Indes ne luit pas pour les Indes seules, mais l'habitant des pays du Nord a un droit à l'excédent de chaleur et de lumière que la nature y a versé d'une main prodigue. En revanche, l'habitant des tropiques a, lui aussi, un droit sur les productions de la zone froide. Il a droit au fer qu'on y trouve, qu'on y fabrique, aux travaux de l'industrie, de l'art, de la science, à toutes les bénédictions de la religion et de la civilisation. »

— Il n'est pas superflu de demander ici un supplément de précision. L'habitant des pays du Nord n'a bien droit, n'est-ce pas, qu'à l'*excédent* de chaleur et de lumière versé dans les pays tropicaux par la main prodigue de la nature? Et l'on aimerait à se bien persuader que ce n'est pas sous forme de balles et d'éclats d'obus que l'habitant des tropiques a *droit au fer* de la zone froide.

— « Dire que tout peuple a pour lui seul ce qu'il possède et ce qu'il produit, est aussi vrai et aussi faux que lorsqu'on l'affirme pour l'individu. L'histoire a eu soin d'inculquer aux peuples cette vérité, qu'il n'y a point de propriété absolue, c'est-à-dire indépendante de la communauté. »

— Soit : mais cette communauté, comment vous plaît-il de l'entendre?

— « Lorsqu'un peuple se montre incapable d'utiliser le sol que la nature lui a départi, il doit céder la place à un autre. La terre est au bras qui sait la cultiver. L'injustice apparente que la race anglo-saxonne commet en Amérique contre les Indiens indi-

gènes est, au point de vue de l'histoire universelle, l'usage d'un droit, et les peuples européens ne sont pas moins dans leur droit lorsqu'ils ouvrent par la force les fleuves et les ports du Céleste-Empire et du Japon, et qu'ils contraignent ces peuples à faire le commerce. »

— *Voici qu'a disparu la réciprocité.* Il sera curieux de voir si nos docteurs continueront à professer cette doctrine quand, nous l'appliquant à leur tour, les Japonais — ou les Américains — viendront ouvrir par la force nos fleuves et nos ports et nous contraindre à faire le commerce...

— « Le commerce, ou, dans un ordre d'idées plus général, l'échange de biens matériels et intellectuels, n'est pas seulement une question d'intérêt dépendant de la libre volonté des peuples, c'est un droit et un devoir. Refuser d'accomplir ce devoir, c'est s'insurger contre l'ordre de la nature, c'est désobéir aux commandements de l'histoire. Une nation qui s'isole, non seulement commet un crime contre elle-même, puisqu'elle s'enlève les moyens de perfectionner son éducation, mais elle se rend coupable d'une injustice envers les autres peuples. L'isolement est le crime capital des peuples, car la loi suprême de l'histoire est la communauté. Un peuple qui repousse l'idée du contact avec une civilisation étrangère, c'est-à-dire de l'éducation par l'histoire a, par le fait même, perdu le droit d'exister. Le monde a droit à sa chute. » (1)

— Nous sommes désormais tout à fait édifiés. Nous savons ce que signifient sous la plume d'un légiste ces mots de *contact avec une civiliation étrangère,* et d'*éducation par l'histoire*. Les leçons de l'histoire enseignent le vrai sens des mots *communauté* et *monde* interprétés en droit romain. C'est en vertu de théories intégralement contenues en germe dans la page qu'on vient de lire que l'Empire allemand nous a fait la « guerre du Droit (2) ».

Constatons simplement qu'on s'appuyait, chez nous, sans hésiter, avant la guerre, en matière de droit colonial, sur ces théo-

(1) Ici finit la citation de von Ihering par M. Girault. Le dernier mot arrache à celui-ci un cri d'admiration.

(2) *C'est du côté de l'Allemagne, selon l'esprit du droit romain, que la guerre impérialiste de* 1914 *pouvait être qualifiée de « guerre du Droit ».* Dans le même sens, en confondant le droit avec la force, nous pouvons donner le même nom à nos campagnes coloniales.

ries césariennes contre lesquelles, une fois les hostilités commencées, on a trouvé tant d'objections.

L'Allemagne impériale, en 1914, n'a pas fait autre chose que de tendre à nous appliquer la loi brutale que tout Etat à colonies applique aux populations des territoires extra-européens qu'il lui a plu de s'adjuger. Or, l'*Allemagne au-dessus de tout* n'est pas une prétention plus inacceptable que l'*Europe au-dessus de* tout. Si la prétention de l'Espagnol, de l'Anglais, du Hollandais et du Français à des droits privilégiés sous prétexte qu'ils sont d'une race supérieure au Peau-Rouge, à l'Indou, à l'Australien, au Malais ou à l'Africain de toute nuance est admissible, au nom de quels principes refusera-t-on, condamnera-t-on la prétention de l'Allemand à régir, en vertu d'un droit particulier, les nations — mêmes européennes — qu'il a déclarées inférieures? On peut toujours prétendre à être le surhomme de quelqu'un : c'est là une estimation qui n'a rien que de subjectif, mais que la puissance des armes peut imposer péremptoirement, en fait, à tout vaincu. On ne voit pas comment, odieuse de la part du Prussien parce qu'elle tendrait à s'exercer sur nous, elle deviendrait avouable du seul fait que nous nous arrogerions le droit de nous en prévaloir aux dépens d'autrui.

Une des considérations sur lesquelles von Bernhardi (1) se fondait pour légitimer la guerre allemande éventuelle était que l'Allemagne, en vertu de sa supériorité essentielle qui se traduit

(1) En 1844, dans une brochure sans nom d'auteur, tirée à un petit nombre d'exemplaires et qui ne fut pas mise dans le commerce, un directeur général des Affaires civiles en Algérie, nommé Blondel, écrivait, sous le titre de *Aperçu de l'état actuel de l'Algérie* : « Supposons qu'un peuple, sorti de je ne sais où, veuille nous apporter le meilleur des gouvernements, avec tous les perfectionnements sociaux, artistiques et industriels que l'homme pourra découvrir un jour, en un mot, une civilisation auprès de laquelle la nôtre serait une barbarie, assurément, ce que nous pourrions faire de plus sage serait de l'accepter. Mais si l'on venait nous l'imposer à coups de canon, s'il fallait recevoir à la fois les lois, le drapeau et jusqu'au nom des réformateurs, assurément aussi, nous n'en voudrions pas. A la seule idée de cette contrainte le vieux sang de la France lui monterait au front ; elle résisterait avec toute l'énergie qu'elle peut avoir. Vaincue au Midi, elle se retirerait au Nord ; vaincue au Nord, elle se réfugierait dans les montagnes ; elle ferait comme elle a déjà fait sous les Valois ; comme a fait l'Espagne au temps des Maures, et de nos jours, comme ont fait la Grèce et la Pologne. Elle n'obéirait enfin que lorsque garrottée et le genou du vainqueur sur la gorge, elle succomberait épuisée mais non résignée, et sauf à se réveiller un jour. — *Ce que ces réformateurs supposés seraient pour nous, nous l'avons été pour les Arabes; ce que nous ferions, pourquoi ne le feraient-ils pas ?* » — La question est toujours ouverte.

en prospérité croissante et en surabondance de population, étouffe dans ses frontières et que, pour vivre, la nécessité l'oblige d'en sortir (1). Ecoutez nos commentateurs : « La place que les autres peuples occupent au soleil, les richesses naturelles qu'ils détiennent, c'est à son détriment. Ils en sont coupables comme d'une injustice commise. Et il importe d'autant plus de faire cesser ce désordre que, outre le besoin primordial que l'Allemagne a de tout cela pour être pleinement elle-même et *vivre sa vie*, les autres peuples ne savent pas en tirer parti. Quelques théologiens se rencontrent, paraît-il qui, entrant dans cette manière de voir, assimilent l'Allemagne à un homme dans la détresse, et lui reconnaissent ainsi le droit de prendre ce qui est indispensable (2) ».

Tous ces arguments sont les mêmes que ceux dont usent les zélateurs de l' « expansion européenne », pour tenter de légitimer leur politique coloniale. Pour eux comme pour l'Empire allemand, il n'est question que de conquérir *les conditions d'existence indispensables*, et que d'accomplir un « devoir », qui est d'*organiser le monde*. Et tout se passe comme s'ils estimaient, à l'instar de von Bernhardi que sans eux ne peut se produire qu' « une évolution morbide, contraire au progrès de l'espèce et à toute véritable culture ». Ne se posent-ils pas, au nom de l'Européanisme, vis-à-vis des peuples conquis ou à conquérir, comme la *race élue*, dont l'apanage est l'acte par excellence de la vie dominatrice : la *guerre en vue de l'ordre par la sélection ?*

A tout bien prendre, c'est ce que prétendait au XVIe siècle les théologiens espagnols de Charles-Quint, bien que ceux-ci s'appuyassent en apparence sur d'autres principes que ceux du droit romain. Ainsi, dans sa controverse fameuse avec le P. de Las-Casas, Sépulveda, qu'on peut citer comme le modèle du genre, enseignait-il que la guerre faite aux Indiens par les Espagnols était juste, ceux-là étant obligés de se soumettre à ceux-ci parce que « pouvoir appartient toujours à qui sait le plus » (3).

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(1) C f r. *L'Allemagne et la prochaine guerre* et *Notre Avenir*, ch. I, *Sens et importance du Germanisme*.

(2) Chapon, évêque de Nice ; *La France et l'Allemagne devant la doctrine chrétienne, Publications du Comité catholique de Propagande française à l'étranger*, Bloud et Gay, 1916, p. 22.

(3) SEPULVEDA (Genesius). Dialogues de justis belli causis, praesertim in Indos Novi Orbis.

La publication du traité où cette thèse était soutenue fut bien interdite, il est vrai, par le Conseil royal des Indes, mais seulement pour des raisons d'opportunité locale et momentanée, parce que le Conseil prévoyait les conséquences pratiques du scandale que ne manquerait pas de faire cette publication. L'ouvrage fut d'ailleurs imprimé à Rome et l'auteur en composa même un résumé, « afin, dit un historien, que les pauvres et les vulgaires pussent profiter de cette précieuse sagesse ».

La thèse de Sépulveda n'a d'ailleurs pas cessé d'avoir cours jusque de nos jours chez les catholiques, permettant même à ceux qui résistent encore à la restauration intégrale du droit romain de s'entendre en pratique avec leurs adversaires laïques, chaque fois qu'il peut leur paraître expédient. Rohrbacher qui fut, à titre d'historien, au XIXe siècle, avec Louis Veuillot, Dom Guéranger, l'abbé Gaume, Mgr Parisis et quelques autres, de la grande équipe de lutteurs qu'on nomma les *ultramontains,* a laissé sur ce point, dans une page écrite de la plume la plus ingénue, un témoignage sans réplique. Aux yeux de Rohrbacher (1), l'humanité étant une grande famille provenue d'un seul père et d'une seule mère il demeure, entre tous ses membres, des devoirs réciproques semblables à ceux qui obligent les membres de la même famille. « Les adultes doivent avoir soin des enfants, les sages des insensés, les bien portants des malades. » Et ceci règle une fois pour toutes les droits des races supérieures, — droits qui sont présentés, il est vrai, comme des devoirs, ce qui les rend plus redoutables, car, à ceux qui discuteraient, on ne manquera pas d'opposer, au moment propice, qu'on peut renoncer à un droit, mais non à un devoir... La communauté humaine évoquée par le droit romain nous est représentée par l'historien ultramontain sous la forme à la fois d'une *nursery,* d'un asile de fous et d'un hôpital. « Il est permis d'emmailloter un enfant, de le mettre en lisière, de le conduire par la main, puis de le laisser aller tout seul, mais en le surveillant de près : on peut même employer la verge pour corriger de vicieux penchants, tels que le mensonge, le vol, la malfaisance, la cruauté. Quant aux insensés, surtout les frénétiques, on peut les enfermer, les empêcher par la force de nuire, soit à

(1) *Histoire universelle de l'Eglise Catholique,* T. X., l. 83, p. 404.

eux-mêmes soit aux autres, et les ramener ainsi au bon sens par des voies de contrainte graduellement adoucies. Autant en est-il à peu près des malades qui ont la fièvre, le délire, ou qui ne sont point asez raisonnables pour suivre par eux-mêmes le régime du médecin. » Ainsi, dans la grande famille qu'est le genre humain, il y a des enfants, des insensés et des malades : ce sont les peuples sauvages, idolâtres, hérétiques et autres. « La partie adulte, saine et sensée de la famille, c'est l'Eglise catholique. C'est donc à elle avec son chef à soigner ce qui est enfant, ce qui est insensé ou malade, et à varier les moyens suivant les temps, les lieux, les personnes et les circonstances. » Rohrbacher veut bien convenir que, plus d'une fois, l'enfant, l'insensé, le malade se sont plaints, voire avec assez d'amertume, du régime qu'on leur imposait; mais, augure-t-il, « avec le temps, ou du moins avec l'éternité, tous lui rendront grâces, ou du moins justice... »

Cette conception vaut ce qu'elle vaut. Il ne semble pas qu'on soit près de la voir se réaliser à nouveau dans l'histoire du monde. Mais les peuples enfants, insensés ou malades — les races les moins bien douées — n'auront que peu gagné à sa mise en désuétude si c'est l'esprit du droit romain qui doit la remplacer dans l'application pratique.

Edouard BERNAERT.

La Vie Économique

LE COCOTIER
ET LE COMMERCE DU COPRAH

Démontrer aux colons et aux indigènes l'importance des cultures industrielles, les encourager dans cette voie, étudier les meilleurs modes d'exploitation, sont autant de problèmes qui intéressent ceux qui veulent le bien-être de nos colonies et c'est pour la Métropole un devoir à remplir envers ses populations indigènes. Aussi nous avons voulu étudier la culture, l'exploitation et le rendement d'un arbre bien connu de tous les coloniaux : le cocotier.

Tous les voyageurs, les experts, les industriels, plus peut-être que les indigènes, ont pu, sur place, apprécier cet *arbre providentiel*, si l'on peut dire, qui donne à la fois beurre, farine, huile, corde et l'eau délectable et nourrissante de ses fruits. C'est, au dire de M. Paul Hubert, dans son livre intitulé *le Cocotier* (Edition Dunod, Paris), une plante de garde, une plante à rendement à peu près constant et pour ceux qui la cultivent, un placement de tout repos. Voilà qui est déjà de bon augure, à notre époque où les fluc tuations des cours de la Bourse nous obligent à ne pas tenter des opérations qui peuvent être, d'un moment à l'autre, infructueuses. « Ce roi des végétaux », suivant l'expression de M. Paul Hubert, et dénommé par Linné Cocos Nucifera se développe sous tous les climats tropicaux.

NOTIONS GÉNÉRALES

L'historique de sa découverte serait intéressante à étudier en détail. Mais signalons ici seulement que vers le XIIIe siècle Marco Polo le remarqua en Asie. On suppose qu'il est originaire de l'archipel Malais; de là, il s'est répandu sur toutes les terres basses de la zone tropicale.

Son port est élevé (25 mètres de hauteur), son tronc mesure 25 à 40 centimètres de diamètre et n'a pas de ramifications. Ses feuilles, pressées au sommet, tombent chaque année, en laissant des cicatrices sur la tige. Ses fleurs sont en grappes, sur un même rameau; les fleurs mâles, jaunes, en haut, les fleurs femelles, vertes, en bas. L'ovaire a primitivement trois loges; un seul subsiste ensuite. Le fruit, ovoïde, charnu et à noyau, met un an pour mûrir. Sa couleur varie (rouge, grise, verte, jaune, blanche ou noire). La partie externe, charnue ou mésocarpe s'appelle le coïr d'où l'on tire les fibres utilisées pour les cordages et les filets.

Le noyau du fruit est formé d'une partie externe dure (d'où l'on extrait le coprah) et de l'albumen liquide (ou lait de coco) qui remplit l'intérieur de la cavité, à maturité.

Différentes espèces comestibles et leur répartition géographique

Ce sont : le cocos butyracea et le cocos oleracea, au Brésil.

Le lodicea sychellarum, aux Seychelles.

Le corypha thebaïca (Afrique orientale), bien particulier à cette région.

Le cocos chileusis (Chili, Pérou, Bolivie).

Il reçoit des dénominations diverses, suivant les régions où il croît. Signalons celles-ci, afin de montrer l'importance de ce palmier. On le rencontre aux îles Marquises, Sandwich, Tahiti, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nouvelle-Guinée, Philippines, où se trouvent plus de quarante variétés de cocotiers (Niog), à Java (trente variétés), Sumatra, Moluques, presqu'île de Malacca; en Cochinchine (Duà) : le Duà Lua, le plus comestible, le Duà Ta, cultivé pour l'huile, le Duà xiêm (sucre); au Cambodge, au Laos, en Birmanie, où il est cultivé sur plus de 60.000 hectares; dans l'Inde, à Ceylan, sur la côte de Malabar, où on le fête; au Bengale, aux Mascareignes, à La Réunion, où l'on distingue plusieurs variétés : coco bleu, rouge, coco nain, et celle dite aux sept verres, renommée pour sa richesse en eau; à Maurice, à Madagascar, à Sainte-Marie de Madagascar, aux Seychelles, aux Comores, à Zanzibar, sur la côte orientale et occidentale de l'Afrique.

On pense qu'une dispersion aussi généralisée a été due à l'influence des courants marins qui, sillonnant en tous sens les océans, ont pu entraîner au loin les noix tombées des palmiers poussant sur le bord de la mer. M. Prudhomme, directeur de l'Ecole nationale supérieure d'agriculture coloniale de Nogent, dans son étude sur *les Plantes utiles des Pays chauds* (E. Larose, éditeur, Paris), ajoute, sans méconnaître la possibilité de cette hypothèse : « On peut se demander si la dispersion du cocotier n'est pas due plutôt aux remarquables usages de ce palmier qui, dès la plus haute antiquité

ont dû retenir l'attention des hommes et les engager à transporter avec eux les noix de coco partout où ils sont allés. » Ceci nous induit à croire à sa plus haute utilité et à l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à entreprendre, dans tous ces pays, des plantations rationnelles de pepineraies de rapport, partout où le climat est chaud et humide, à température moyenne de 26°, dans des terres alluviales, sablo-argileuses et plus sablonneuses qu'argileuses, afin que l'eau d'infiltration et l'air puissent pénétrer facilement aux racines. Aussi en bordure des côtes maritimes réussit-il fort bien, à Madagascar, par exemple. L'altitude, suivant M. Paul Hubert, est à considérer : 200 mètres est une altitude limite, au delà de laquelle l'arbre souffre; les régions chaudes de l'Australie et l'Egypte en sont dépourvues.

NOTIONS DE CULTURE

Sans exposer à fond toute la technique et la pratique de la culture du cocotier, disons que l'état de maturité du fruit a une grande importance pour la plantation. La noix ne doit être ni trop verte (et par suite l'albumen ne doit pas être plein d'eau), ni trop sèche. D'où la nécessité de faire sécher les noix à l'abri du soleil pour éviter la réduction du coprah. L'écorce doit être mince, les sillons longitudinaux peu accentués et la région extrême, ou hile, ne doit pas présenter d'étranglement. Ainsi choisie, la noix est placée dans des conditions telles qu'elle doit germer dans un sol sablonneux constamment humidifié, à une profondeur de 30 centimètres sous couvert pour éviter les rayons violents de soleil, sans toutefois être à l'ombre complètement. On transplante la pousse qui possède trois feuilles, c'est-à-dire au bout de dix mois à un an, dans des endroits débroussaillés et au début des premières pluies, en espaçant les pieds de 10 mètres les uns des autres et à des profondeurs de 50 à 70 centimètres, suivant le terrain, moins profondément si les terrains sont imperméables et plus s'ils sont sablonneux, toujours pour les raisons indiquées plus haut.

Engrais. — Le sol étant toujours débarrassé des herbes et des pousses étrangères, on le fume, car il pourrait s'épuiser en éléments fertilisants. D'où l'emploi de scories de déphosphoration, de tous engrais riches en phosphates et en chaux, et de la kaynite riche en chlorure de magnésium; des tourteaux, des engrais de ferme et des superphosphates; des pourritures de végétaux verts enfouis comme le Vigna et le Crotalazia, mélangés avec des débris des plages (animaux marins et algues).

Préservation. — A combattre : le ver palmiste, le scarabée batoceras rubus, les coléoptères oryctes, les champignons pestalozzia palmarum, les fourmis blanches et d'autres animaux supérieurs etc. A cet effet, consulter le livre de M. Hubert : *Le Cocotier*.

Rendement. — L'arbre met de sept à dix ans avant de produire; suivant les terrains et le climat, il donne des fruits jusqu'à quatre-vingts ans. Pendant la période de non-production, la pépineraie pourra servir à des cultures choisies spécialement afin d'éviter des pertes de terrains préjudiciables. Le nombre de fruits, pour un arbre en plein rapport, est par an, de soixante-dix environ donnant 12 kilogs de coprah.

En appelant le cocotier « l'arbre providentiel », nous pensions aux immenses services qu'il rend aux indigènes. Enumérons les principaux suivant les régions de l'arbre.

Le tronc. — La partie externe fournit un bois d'ébénisterie renommé, appelé : bois de porc épic. Le tronc lui-même est utilisé pour les charpentes.

Sa moelle, à l'état jeune, contient une sève sucrée d'où l'on extrait le pia-pia des Taïtiens.

Les feuilles. — Les feuilles tressées servent pour la confection de paniers, nattes, couvertures et leur duvet, à l'état jeune, sert à la garniture des matelas. Les nervures des folioles font des balais résistants. Avec la coque ligneuse on façonne des grains de chapelet. Le bourgeon terminal est un légume excellent comparable au choux palmiste.

L'enveloppe des frondes sert à faire des sacs et des vêtements.

La *sève* à l'inflorescence sert à préparer le vin de palme (toddy) qui, par distillation, donne l'arrack (alcool). Le vin peut se transformer encore en vinaigre ou servir à la fabrication du sucre (1). La sève sert encore de levain et ajoutée à la chaux, donne du stuc employé dans la construction.

La noix. — Avant maturité l'albumen est liquide (lait de coco), boisson exquise. Cet albumen s'épaissit, devient crémeux (maca).

A la maturité, l'albumen se concrète, donne l'amande ou coprah avec lequel on obtient de la farine de coco, de l'huile, du beurre végétal.

De *l'enveloppe de la noix* on tire une fibre, coïr, avec laquelle on fabrique des sacs à charbon, des tapis. L'exportation de ces tapis peut être une ressource considérable, car la métropole les utilise de préférence à tous autres. Avec cette fibre, on corde des filets, des câbles très imperméables. De l'enveloppe de la noix on extrait encore de la cellulose cofferdham qui sert à remplir les cloisons étanches des navires.

Racines. — Elles sont employées en droguerie et en pharmacie

(1) Jagre.

Mais parmi les utilisations les plus importantes de la noix de coco, au point de vue commercial, deux sont à retenir :

1° La vente des fruits frais qui sont expédiés, débarrassés de leur enveloppe fibreuse et calibrés. Cette consommation se fait en grande partie aux Etats-Unis. Les noix plus petites sont utilisées pour le coprah et sont dans la proportion de 20 %. L'autre partie est chargée dans des sacs et livrée au commerce par voiliers. Il serait désirable de voir, sur nos marchés alimentaires métropolitains, la noix de coco fraîche, autrement que comme un objet de curiosité, car le lait de coco est très nourrissant et très agréable à déguster.

2° La vente des noix pour le coprah.

La noix est surtout utilisée pour le coprah.

Elle pèse environ 1 kgr. 500, dont :

635 grammes pour l'enveloppe externe fibreuse.
161 — pour la coque interne ligneuse.
444 — pour l'amande non desséchée (coprah).
260 — d'eau.

Il faut donc un peu moins de 3 noix pour 1 kilogramme de coprah.

Extraction du coprah

Les noix sont cassées au moyen de couteaux ou de haches. Un ouvrier, par jour, peut en préparer ainsi de 2 à 3.000. Les morceaux sont ensuite livrés à d'autres ouvriers qui en enlèvent le noyau avec des bâtons pointus ou des lames. Le coprah ainsi extrait de la coque est trié suivant la qualité et mis en tas, puis placé sur des treillis pour le séchage au four. Le séchage doit se faire rapidement (afin que, vert, il ne perde pas de sa richesse en huile), en un jour, suivant le réglage calorique du four. Il ne faut pas procéder en vase clos, mais par ventilation d'air chaud. Le procédé de séchage en vase clos, primitivement employé, n'a donné que de mauvais résultats et fut abandonné ; celui exclusivement en plein air, qui subit forcément des à-coups par suite de l'abaissement de température, la nuit, est aussi à rejeter, car le coprah s'altérerait à la longue. Il est donc nécessaire de contrôler, au point de vue commercial, la façon dont le séchage s'est opéré. Le coprah vert perdra la moitié de son poids dans un temps limité de 24 à 36 heures.

Le coprah sec est pilé et expédié par sacs de 50 kilogrammes.

En résumé, en tenant compte de l'intervalle moyen de 8 mètres entre chaque arbre, ce qui donne 150 pieds par hectare, 1 arbre produisant en moyenne 70 noix chaque année.

Comme il faut 3 noix pour 1 kilogramme de coprah vert et 6 noix pour 1 kilgramme de coprah sec :

1 arbre produit donc 12 kilogrammes de coprah par an environ.

D'où 2 tonnes de coprah approximativement par hectare.

Ajoutons une perte de 5 à 6 % pendant le transport, et nous aurons ainsi le rendement annuel par hectare en coprah.

Rendement en huile

100 noix donnent 17 litres d'huile.

Si on récolte normalement 10.500 noix par hectare, on a 17 h. 85 d'huile.

L'hectolitre d'huile pesant 93 kilogrammes.

L'hectare donne 1.660 kilogrammes d'huile.

Composition du coprah commercial

Il peut être intéressant de connaître la composition de quelques coprahs commerciaux. « L'Institut National d'agronomie coloniale » a eu, récemment, l'occasion d'analyser des coprahs d'origine différente. Voici, à ce sujet, quels ont été les chiffres obtenus :

Enregistrement à l'Institut National d'Agronomie coloniale	Provenance	Humidité 0/0	Cendres 0/0	Matières grasses 0/0	Matières azotées 0/0	Matières saccharifiables 0/0	Cellulose 0/0	Non dosé 0/0
N[os]								
15954	Coprah Seychelles.	3,825	1,425	66,700	6,912	10,84	1,88	8,418
15948	— avarié Seychelles .	3,800	1,275	68,540	5,162	10,34	1,36	9,523
15950	— Singapoore	3,575	1,800	62,820	7,525	13,63	2,02	8,630
15949	— Togo . . .	5,150	1,875	66,080	5,537	12,49	2,44	7,628
15952	— Mozambique	4,025	2,075	65,960	5,862	11,68	1,86	8,538
15947	— Ceylan . .	3,750	1,600	65,040	6,912	12,16	1,70	9,838
15953	— Zanzibar .	3,075	1,550	71,060	7,262	7,69	1,74	7,623
15955	— Manille. .	4,800	1,750	64,980	5,862	9,57	1,80	11,238
15951	— Cébu . . .	4,475	1,625	68,940	6,475	8,65	1,74	8,095
15946	— Macassar .	3,725	1,750	63,980	5,687	13,94	2,24	9,578

La teneur en matières grasses n'est jamais inférieure à 60 %. Elle varie cependant dans d'assez grandes limites. Dans les échantillons ci-dessus, elle va de 62 à 71 %.

L'humidité varie de 3,075 à 4,800 %, c'est-à-dire de près de 2 %. Toutefois, ce sont là des coprahs qui ont été suffisamment desséchés, car le maximum d'humidité ne devrait pas être supérieur à 6 %.

Quant aux matières azotées, leur taux varie dans les limites suivantes : il est de 5,162 % dans l'échantillon le plus pauvre : coprah avarié Seychelles; et de 7,525 dans l'échantillon le plus riche, Coprah Singapoore.

Les résultats trouvés dans l'analyse de ces dix échantillons permettent, de plus en plus, de donner la composition moyenne suivante d'un coprah commercial :

Humidité	3,920
Cendres	1,672
Matières grasses	66,410
— azotées	6,300
— saccharifiables	11,000
Cellulose	1,878
Non dosé	8,820
	100,000

Consommation de coprah en France

Avant la guerre, la France consommait en moyenne 140.000 tonnes de coprah par an, alors que nos colonies ne nous en fournissaient que 20.000 tonnes. Ces chiffres sont assez éloquents par eux-mêmes pour nous justifier de l'appel que nous adressons aux coloniaux en faveur d'une culture si intéressante à tous les points de vue.

Consommation du coprah en France :

1913	112.327	tonnes.
1919	51.367	—
1920	76.223	—
1921	58.961	—

Cette baisse de consommation provient certainement de ce que, ne pouvant nous en procurer dans nos colonies, nous limitons notre consommation vu les changes étrangers.

Au début de juin 1922, les cours du coprah étaient les suivants, sur la place de Marseille :

Manille	110 fr.	les 100	kilogrammes.
Saïgon	112 —	—	—
Singapoore	115 —	—	—
Zanzibar	115 —	—	—
Ceylan	118 —	—	—

L'hectare de terrain donnant environ 2.000 kilogrammes de coprah, le rendement en argent pour 1 hectare est donc de :

2.200 fr. à Manille.
2.240 — à Saïgon.
2.300 — à Singapoore.
2.300 — à Zanzibar.
2.360 — à Ceylan.

Extraction de l'huile

Elle se fait sur place ou en pays d'importation.

(A) *Sur place*, aux Seychelles, Sainte-Marie-de-Madagascar, Taïti, Cuba, Comores, Trinidad, etc..., par des procédés rudimentaires, les usines à outillage moderne n'ont pas été construites dans les centres producteurs du coprah.

A Malabar, les indigènes font bouillir le coprah sec pendant 10 minutes avec de l'eau, puis décantent et râpent le résidu, le pressent et recueillent encore le liquide expulsé. Puis ils chauffent le liquide total doucement et écument l'huile à la surface.

Le tourteau résiduel sert à l'alimentation du bétail.

Ce procédé comme d'autres dont le principe est le même, employés par les indigènes de diverses régions, ne donne pas toute l'huile. 100 noix ainsi traitées ne donnent environ que 10 litres d'huile. Celle-ci, par ce procédé rudimentaire, est préférée des indigènes à celle obtenue par des procédés industriels qui ont un rendement en huile beaucoup plus considérable.

Extraction commerciale

(A) *Sur place*, avec un matériel moins grossier que le précédent. Les noix sont décortiquées mécaniquement (500 à 1.000 noix par heure et par appareil). Pour le cassage : 500 noix à l'heure et par casse-noix. Des fraiseuses séparent le coprah de l'enveloppe ligneuse. Ce coprah est placé dans des pulvérisateurs. On le chauffe à 60° environ, puis la pâte est mise sous presse. Ainsi, 50 % de l'huile passe dans cette première opération. Cette huile est décantée dans des cuves, puis filtrée dans des appareils. Le tourteau résiduel est à nouveau séché et subit le même cycle que précédemment, qui donne de 10 à 12 % d'huile seconde. Ainsi, 100 kilogrammes de coprah donnent par pressions successives, à des températures variant de 15 à 45°, 60 kilogrammes d'huile. Il reste donc 38 kilogrammes de tourteau et 2 kilogrammes de perte.

Remarque. — La première pression donne évidemment la meilleure huile. L'extraction limite, par pressions successives, est celle qui donne une huile à teinte brune. Au delà, le produit obtenu risquerait de se corrompre rapidement.

(B) *Fabrication de l'huile en dehors des colonies*. — Le principe du procédé industriel est toujours le même, mais les appareils sont, certes, plus perfectionnés. Les filtres-presses donnent des huiles clarifiées d'une façon parfaite.

Le *tourteau* sert pour l'alimentation des bestiaux et comme engrais, et sa valeur est telle que, dans les régions d'élevage, on estime qu'elle couvre les frais de fabrication.

1° *Alimentation du bétail.* — Le tourteau de coprah est communément employé dans l'alimentation et l'engraissement du bétail (porcs, moutons), l'entretien des bêtes de traits (chevaux, mulets, bœufs). Sa composition est, d'après les analyses empruntées au mémoire si clairement rédigé de M. Hubert :

Eau	10,3
Cendres	5,9
Protéine	19,7
Cellulose	14,4
Matières grasses	11 ,
Substances diverses non azotées	38,7

Substances digestibles pour 100.

Protéine	15,6
Hydrate de carbone	38,3
Matières grasses	10,5

Les tourteaux sont généralement mélangés à l'avoine pour l'alimentation des chevaux.

Mais c'est surtout pour l'entretien des vaches laitières que le tourteau de coprah est utilement employé; grâce à lui, le lait est beaucoup plus riche en matières grasses. D'après une étude de MM. Johns C. D., Finks A. J. et Mabel S. P., dans *The journal of Biological Chemistry*, V. XXXVII, n° 4, p. 497-502, 4 diagr. Baltimore, avril 1919, sur la valeur nutritive de la globuline de la noix de coco et du tourteau de coprah, la consommation du tourteau, pour l'élevage du bétail aux Etats-Unis a quadruplé de 1916 à 1918. De l'huile de coprah employée dans la fabrication de l'oléomargarine, il reste un tourteau qui contient 10 % de matières grasses, 17 à 18 % de protéine (globuline) qui contient elle-même 17,5 % d'azote et des amino-acides (cystine, 1,44; arginine, 15,92; histidine, 2,42; lysine, 5,80) et du tryptophane, c'est-à-dire tous les amino-acides nécessaires au développement. Ces auteurs ajoutent que le tourteau de coprah marchand fournit la quantité de protéine nécessaire pour un développement presque normal de l'animal. Les expériences ont été faites sur des rats et, de plus, comparativement avec les protéines de la noix de coco qui, ingérées dans un régime complet à tout autre égard, produisent un développement normal des rats.

2° *Le tourteau comme fumure.* — C'est un engrais riche en azote, acide phosphorique et potasse.

Le pourcentage, d'après Ch. Girard et Muntz, est de :

3,90	Azote.
2,54	Potasse.
1,12	Acide phosphorique.
4,70	Huile.

Huile de coco

Avant la découverte des procédés scientifiques d'épurage, du reste fort coûteux et difficiles à pratiquer aux colonies, les huiles de coco mal épurées rancissaient très vite et on ne pouvait les employer que dans la fabrication des savons. Mais on est parvenu à éliminer les acides gras qui rendaient cette huile impropre à la consommation. C'est à Marseille que fut étudiée et réalisée la purification, en 1897.

Les procédés nouveaux d'épuration par acide chlorhydrique dilué à 50° en présence de la chaux en poudre, ont donné de meilleurs résultats. Les acides gras mis en liberté se saponifient et sont séparés par centrifugation. Afin d'enlever l'odeur et le goût désagréables de l'huile ainsi purifiée, on la traite à chaud à 100° par le carbonate de soude, puis lavée à grande eau, elle donne un beurre qui est blanchi par la terre à foulon. Ainsi préparé, le produit est livré à l'alimentation sous des noms divers : *beurre végétal* ou *végétaline*, ou *cocose*, *beurréose*, *cocoaline*, etc. Il contient 90 % de graisse, alors que le beurre de vache n'en a que 85 %. La consommation française de ce beurre a monté de 2.000 à 10.000 tonnes dans ces dernières années.

L'huile entre dans la fabrication des meilleurs savons de toilette et des savons durs à base de soude. Ici, la saturation des alcalis par l'huile doit être complète, car le savon serait caustique.

Ses propriétés. — L'huile de coco a des propriétés thérapeutiques diverses, c'est un reconstituant, un fortifiant du bulbe pileux; autrefois, on l'employait contre l'eczéma, les brûlures, les vers intestinaux, etc...

Farine de coprah

La farine de coprah est très employée en pâtisserie, en Europe. En Amérique et en Angleterre, cette fabrication se fait sur place pour éviter les pertes. Les noix sont cassées, l'amande extraite est débarrassée de la pellicule noire qui la recouvre, puis le coprah est concassé et râpé par des machines spéciales actionnées par la vapeur (Shredding machine). Puis les copeaux ou « shred » sont portés à la dessication qui est suivie du tamisage. Ainsi, on obtient le produit connu sous le nom de *dessicated coconut*. Il faut 3 noix pour obtenir 50 grammes de farine. Une usine de moyenne importance peut utiliser 20.000 noix par jour, ce qui correspond à l'exploitation d'une propriété de 750 hectares, en tenant compte des données préliminaires ci-dessus indiquées.

Fibres

L'enveloppe fibreuse du fruit se nomme le *coïr* qui est composé de trois parties :

1° D'un épiderme lisse et dur;

2° De fibres;
3° De cofferdam ou cellulose.

Les deux premières parties sont travaillées, et c'est à l'huilerie que l'arrachage des fibres se fait en fendant la masse fibreuse cinq ou six fois, suivant des sillons parallèles au sens des fibres.

La deuxième opération est le *rouissage* par macération (aux Comores, les indigènes font rouir dans des alluvions), dont la durée varie suivant que l'on a ou non précédemment procédé à un battage préliminaire du coï.

La troisième opération est le battage pour expulser l'eau de macération.

La quatrième est le séchage : on sèche les fibres au soleil.

La cinquième est le peignage, afin d'enlever la cellulose restante.

La sixième est le triage. Les fibres externes les plus grossières servent à confectionner les cordages grossiers; les fibres du centre étant plus fines s'emploient pour fabriquer des tapis et des brosses excellentes.

Le procédé grossier n'est pas employé en industrie. Des machines ont été créées pour obtenir des fibres de meilleure qualité dans un temps moindre : (broyeuses, defibreuses, tarares, presses hydrauliques, métiers à filer, démêleuses et bobineuses).

Outre les tapis et les cordes, les brosses et les balais, la bourre de coïr assouplie est fort employée pour fabriquer des matelas et des cuirasses de protection contre les projectiles.

Rendement des fibres, d'après M. Hubert. — Une noix pesant 1 k. 500 donne 635 grammes de matière fibreuse à l'état brut.

Après travail : 400 à 500 grammes de fibres à filer.
Et 70 à 120 — — à corde.

M. Rideau a obtenu pour 1.000 noix :

Coïr	836	kilogrammes.
Cordes 1re qualité	210	—
— 2e —	15	—
Cofferdam	340	—
Et déchets	271	—

La Réunion fabrique d'excellents cordages et cette industrie y prospère.

Alcools (vinaigre et sucre)

Le vin de palme ou « toddy » est la sève printanière de l'arbre. Elle en est soutirée au moyen d'une incision à l'extrémité d'un spadice (pédoncule floral) et ceci avant l'épanouissement de l'inflo-raison. Avant d'inciser on lie le spadice et par incisions quotidiennes successives *au-dessous* de la ligature, on recueille la sève. Des précautions sont à prendre : on l'empêche de s'aigrir. Un arbre peut donner 300 litres de toddy par an.

L'alcool, qui n'est pas un produit à recommander ni aux indigènes, ni aux colons, se nomme « arrack ». Il est le produit de la fermentation du vin de palme distillé.

Le vinaigre peut très bien être employé.

Le sucre ou jagre sert à l'alimentation des indigènes aux Indes. Il suffit pour l'obtenir d'évaporer lentement le vin de palme. Afin d'éviter la fermentation qui le transforme en alcool ou en vinaigre, on ajoute au vin du charbon ou de la chaux. Un cocotier peut donner 40 kilogrammes de sucre (R. M. Hubert).

Disons encore qu'au Chili on retire de la sève le miel de palme en chauffant la sève au bain-marie.

Commerce

Le tableau suivant établi par les soins de M. Prudhomme, directeur de l'Ecole nationale supérieure d'agronomie coloniale de Nogent-sur-Marne, nous renseigne sur l'exportation des produits tirés du cocotier cultivé dans les colonies françaises pendant les années 1913, 1919 et 1920.

EXPORTATION DE PRODUITS DU COCOTIER

Désignation des produits	Colonies expéditrices	1913		1919		1920	
		Exportation par Colonie	Totaux	Exportation par Colonie	Totaux	Exportation par Colonie	Totaux
		TONNES					
NOIX de COCO	Établ. Français de l'Océanie	1112		853		870	
	Guadeloupe	10 ½		47		82	
	Martinique	»		7		»	
	Congo	9		»		»	
	Indochine	»		557		270	
	Togo	»	1131 ½	»	1464	57	1279
COPRAH	Indochine	5645		1283		3027	
	Nouvelle Calédonie	2960		3283		3312	
	Établ. Français de l'Océanie	8841		9699		8284	
	Guadeloupe	4		5		»	
	Côte d'Ivoire	2 ½		47		1	
	Dahomey	2 6		52		102	
	Afrique équatoriale française	1		»		9	
	Togo	»		»		166	
	Madagascar	»	17689 ½	1235	15604	651	15552
HUILE de COCO	Indochine	»		2245		937	
	Océanie	»		773		789	
	Madagascar	»	»	12	3030	»	1726

CONCLUSION

Cette étude, quoique succincte, peut toutefois nous permettre de présumer du rôle que doit tenir le cocotier parmi les cultures indigènes à encourager. A cet effet, citons encore l'exemple des Comores. Ces îles étaient, il y a 60 ans, couvertes de palmiers. Aujourd'hui, c'est à peine si l'on pourrait y compter quelques cocotiers de rapport. Les habitants subissant l'engouement de l'heure pour les cultures en cours (vanillier, canne à sucre), ont cru bien faire de transformer leurs forêts de cocotiers en champs de cannes à sucre Ils ont coupé, ils ont rasé les cocotiers. Ils ont, du même coup, tué la poule aux œufs d'or ! Car, ne pouvant supporter avantageusement la concurrence des colonies mieux favorisées que les Comores sous le rapport cultural, ils ont dû abandonner leurs espérances et replanter des cocoteraies.

C'est contre ces tâtonnements préjudiciables sous tous les rapports (agriculture, commerce, industrie, sources du bien-être) que nous devons lutter. Mais sans crainte, cette fois, de nous tromper, nous pouvons affirmer ici que le cocotier est essentiellement nécessaire à nos colonies. Cet arbre est là ce que le blé est ici pour les paysans de nos vastes et fertiles plaines, c'est-à-dire une plante de base, indispensable à l'alimentation et à la vie même des laborieuses populations. De plus, ajoutons que, pour les indigènes, la noix du cocotier, par son huile, est une ressource industrielle de tout premier ordre, dont l'importance ne peut que s'accroître de jour en jour.

S. RICARDO.

LA QUESTION MONÉTAIRE
AU DAHOMEY

L'état de choses créé par la guerre, le malaise résultant du déséquilibre des changes qui n'a cessé de paralyser sérieusement le négoce entre producteurs et acheteurs, menacent de s'éterniser, pour le plus grand dam des uns et des autres, de l'intérêt général et de l'essor économique du pays si l'on ne s'attache pas, sans plus tarder, à envisager la solution qui s'impose

Cette question monétaire, qui intéresse nos Colonies côtières de l'ouest africain, se pose plus particulièrement pour le Dahomey. A ce point de vue, sa situation est spéciale, à raison de sa proximité, d'une part, de la Nigeria anglaise, et, d'autre part, du Togo. La Nigeria, en effet, a mis en circulation, voici plus de deux ans passés, une quantité importante de monnaie d'alliage lui ayant permis d'effectuer le retrait total de sa monnaie-papier ou « currency-notes ». Quant au Togo, cette colonie na pas connu la crise monétaire parce que dotée, dans la partie anglaise comme dans la partie française, exclusivement de devises anglaises très recherchées. Le jeu du change n'a cessé, là comme en France, de les maintenir dans une situation privilégiée au regard de notre monnaie nationale.

La situation s'est même empirée à tel point que l'agiotage, d'abord réprimé publiquement par quelques condamnations judiciaires, continue à se pratiquer et semble être même passé en une nouvelle forme de spéculation licite.

Aujourd'hui, au Dahomey, la pièce française de 5 francs n'est cotée que pour 2 fr. 50 en « currency note »; quant au billet de 5 francs, il n'est pas accepté en échange de monnaie anglaise et il ne vaut, chose extraordinaire, que 2 fr. 50 en propre monnaie française.

Il est, en effet, inadmissible, par exemple, qu'un fonctionnaire touchant de l'Administration 100 francs en billets ne puisse avoir, sur le marché du pays que 50 francs de marchandises ou de monnaie. Pour pallier à cette étrangeté, l'Administration est obligée de comprendre une certaine proportion de pièces métalliques dans ses paiements des soldes et salaires. Mais cela ne résoud pas la question.

Par ailleurs, on connaît la répugnance, assez naturelle, de ces populations pour les valeurs-papier dont elles n'ont pas la conservation facile. Comment peuvent-elles, en effet, se familiariser avec

des billets et coupures que la majorité d'entre eux peuvent à peine lire, qui se détériorent à force de manipulation par des mains encore humides d'huile de palme et qui sont souvent attaqués par des termites ?

La Chambre de Commerce de Porto-Novo s'est émue de cette situation. Son intervention a eu pour effet l'adoption de certaines mesures telles que la libre exportation en Nigeria et au Togo de la monnaie anglaise, exportation précédemment interdite dans le but de remédier à l'absence de monnaie française. En outre, elle a pris récemment l'heureuse résolution d'imiter celle du Sénégal en déversant sur les marchés locaux des jetons-monnaie. Où en est-on de ce projet ?

C'est là, en tout cas, une initiative dont il y a lieu de la féliciter. Néanmoins, il semble qu'il importerait de seconder les efforts de cette assemblée en se hâtant de provoquer le retrait définitif des coupures dont l'émission avait été autorisée seulement pour une période fort limitée, mais qui, arrivée depuis à expiration, est renouvelée sans cesse, d'année en année. Les valeurs-papier sont et resteront impopulaires au Dahomey.

Leur remplacement par de la monnaie d'alliage, des jetons en nickel ou métal, comme on en trouve aujourd'hui un peu partout, est une chose nécessaire et urgente.

Il y a urgence, car il y va de la prospérité commerciale d'un pays intéressant, de par ses facultés économiques actuelles et ses promesses d'avenir.

L. D. S.

Le Commerce des tissus de coton

dans les Colonies Françaises d'Afrique

L'Office National du Commerce Extérieur a pris l'initiative de faire recueillir des échantillons (1) des tissus de vente courante à la Côte d'Afrique, ainsi que des renseignements sur le commerce de ces articles. On trouvera, ci-après, les indications qui lui ont été fournies, à ce sujet, par ses correspondants dans les colonies.

SÉNÉGAL

Le Sénégal offre un débouché important pour les tissus de coton qui sont l'objet de grosses transactions.

Il a été importé, au Sénégal, en 1919 :

8.129.548 kgr.	de guinées et similaires, représentant une valeur de.....	13.535.603 fr.
1.770.403 kgr.	de tissus de coton ou autres, représentant une valeur de.....	38.246.363 fr.
152.849 kgr.	de vêtements confectionnés, représentant une valeur de.....	2.628.999 fr.

En 1920, les importations étaient de :

10.809.134 yards	de guinées et similaires, d'une valeur de.....	39.176.192 fr.
1.986.841 kgr.	de tissus cotons ou autres, d'une valeur de.....	78.609.588 fr.
341.430 kgr.	de vêtements confectionnés, d'une valeur de.....	8.127.560 fr.

Il y a lieu d'ajouter que par terme : « similaire », de guinée, le tarif douanier n'entend pas tenir compte des tissus ressemblant à la « guinée », mais surtout de tous les tissus à deux lames teints en bleu, dont le poids ne dépasse pas 15 kilogrammes aux 100 mètres de longueur. Dans cette dernière catégorie rentrent les roumes, les sucretons, les tiéwalys.

(1) Les collections d'échantillons ont été confiées au *Syndicat de l'Industrie Cotonnière*, 41, rue de Valois, à Paris, où les fabricants et les particuliers français désireux de les examiner pourront en prendre connaissance.

Sauf pour les tissus dits de « fantaisie », la concurrence est très grande pour la vente, au détail et au demi-gros, des tissus de coton. Les prix pratiqués varient très souvent et suivent les fluctuations des marchés d'Europe.

Il y a d'ailleurs lieu de remarquer que, par suite de l'effet de la concurrence, lorsqu'une baisse se produit sur les marchés d'Europe, la répercussion est presque immédiate sur les stocks constitués à prix élevés; en cas de hausse, au contraire, le relèvement des prix est très lent à s'établir dans la colonie et ne s'effectue que lorsque les stocks constitués à bas prix sont écoulés.

La présentation des tissus varie suivant les genres et les fournisseurs. Le commerce local demande un pliage pratique, celui au mètre est le plus courant, le mètre lui-même plié en trois. Le métrage doit figurer sur chaque pièce, les fabricants français utilisent surtout des étiquettes, ce qui est moins pratique que le métrage imprimé sur la pièce elle-même.

La plupart des tissus à fonds unis sont présentés avec un chef de *pièce* qui comprend le numéro du tissu, le métrage, un dessin et parfois le nom de la maison importatrice.

Les tissus fabriqués avec des fils teints ont, en général, sur chaque pièce une étiquette donnant le métrage.

COTE D'IVOIRE

On peut dire qu'il y a deux tissus de vente courante à la Côte d'Ivoire :

1° Le tissu imprimé, pour la basse Côte;

2° Le tissu blanc uni, pour le nord de la colonie, auxquels viennent s'ajouter les tissus de coton brochés et les couvertures.

Les chiffres des importations, en 1920, ont été :

Tissus unis de France : 36.054 kgr.; d'Angleterre : 216.353 kgr.
Tissus façonnés de France : 3.180 kgr.; d'Angleterre : 24.872 kgr.

La concurrence est très vive, ces articles étant la base du commerce de la colonie.

Le tissu imprimé se vend : la pièce de 12 yards de longueur, 36 inches de largeur, poids 1 kilog, de 75 à 80 francs; suivant « beauté » du dessin, expression du goût de l'indigène, que le commerçant doit suivre s'il veut faire des ventes.

La pièce de tissu de coton blanc uni, de 15 mètres de longueur, sur 28 inches de largeur, se vend environ 35 francs.

Le pliage se fait au mètre. La pièce que l'on désire vendre à plein doit être « fraîche ». Le métrage doit figurer sur les pièces.

L'emballage se fait en balles pressées et cerclées.

Le paiement s'effectue soit au comptant, soit à trois mois, mais pour la généralité des maisons coloniales, le règlement se fait entre le siège social en Europe et le fabricant.

Il est perçu un droit net de douane variant de moins de 1 à 2 fr. 40 le kilogramme pour les tissus façonnés.

CAMEROUN

Les cotonnades (white shirting, drille blanc et kaki, tissus de coton imprimés) sont celles qui se vendent le mieux à l'indigène, en raison de leur bon marché relatif.

Les lainages sont de vente faible.

Dans le genre soieries, on ne peut guère considérer que les mouchoirs de tête, d'écoulement d'ailleurs assez restreint à cause du prix élevé.

D'une manière générale, il faut des tissus *bon marché*. Ils seront donc presque exclusivement de qualité inférieure.

Les prix pratiqués sont de 3 à 6 francs le yard.

L'origine des tissus de coton importés est presque exclusivement anglaise, à part quelques importations belges et françaises.

La concurrence est active, le marché est actuellement tenu par les maisons anglaises dont les prix d'achat sont les plus réduits.

Pour faire des offres, en ce qui concerne les maisons établies au Cameroun, il faut s'adresser, en France, aux sièges sociaux desdites maisons.

Les tissus sont expédiés en ballots ainsi constitués : tissus, papier d'emballage, toile goudronnée, toile d'emballage, le tout maintenu par des cercles de fer.

TOGO

La fabrication française n'a aucune chance de réussite, si elle n'adopte les modes de fabrication anglaise ainsi que les dessins et coloris. Jusqu'à présent, tous les tissus vendus au Togo sont pour les 9/10e d'origine anglaise. Les importations, en 1920, ont été d'environ 20 millions (au taux moyen de 50 francs la livre sterling) dont 18 millions pour la Grande-Bretagne et les deux autres millions répartis entre la France (500.000 francs), l'Amérique (20.000), la Hollande (100.000), autres pays et diverses autres colonies africaines (480.000).

Les prix actuellement pratiqués dans la colonie ne peuvent servir de base, étant donné que la plupart des maisons de commerce ont liquidé de gros stocks à des prix absolument dérisoires et que ces liquidations sont à peine terminées.

Toutes les maisons établies au Togo ont leur siège social en France et c'est là qu'il faut traiter.

Les modes de paiement habituels sont des traites à 60 ou 90 jours.

Les balles sont de 200 à 250 pièces.

Longueur des pièces, 12 yards; largeur, 36 inches. Tringlage au yard, pliage en trois.

La clientèle indigène n'attache pas une grande importance aux marques et étiquettes qui accompagnent chaque pièce et n'a pas de dessin préféré.

En général, le nom du comptoir vendeur figure sur chaque pièce, mais cela peut se faire indifféremment sur la pièce ou sur une étiquette collée sur la pièce. Par contre, il est absolument nécessaire que le métrage soit imprimé sur chaque pièce.

AFRIQUE ÉQUATORIALE FRANÇAISE

On ne saurait trop recommander aux fabricants français de tissus de se conformer aux goûts de la clientèle locale, et non pas de chercher à imposer des coloris et des dessins nouveaux; pour ce qui concerne la qualité, la préférence de l'indigène va toujours vers les articles à bon marché, même de qualité très inférieure. Avant la guerre, l'Angleterre possédait pour ainsi dire le monopole pour la fourniture de tissus dans nos colonies de l'Afrique équatoriale et de l'Afrique occidentale française.

Cependant, à l'heure actuelle, l'industrie française, qui jouit du privilège du change, vis-à-vis des concurrents anglais, semble bien placée pour prendre position sur le marché. On signalait en effet tout dernièrement que les comptoirs anglais, établis dans la colonie, étaient presque entièrement dépourvus de marchandises et que, d'autre part, par suite du taux élevé de la livre anglaise, ils ne renouvellent leur stock que par très petites quantités.

Parmi les tissus de meilleure vente on signale :

La toile nationale bleue avec dessins blancs; ces tissus peuvent également s'imprimer sur fond bleu avec dessins en couleurs. Elle se fabrique en 0 m. 70 de large ou 0 m. 75 au plus. Le pliage est fait au yard anglais, par pièces de 20 yards ou pièces d'un nombre de yards multiple de 20. L'indigène achetant presque toujours par 4 yards à la fois les tissus qui lui sont nécessaires à la confection de son pagne, vêtement d'usage courant, il est indispensable, en vue d'éviter des coupes défectueuses, d'obtenir dans le pliage des multiplications de 4 yards. Ces tissus se vendent à l'indigène 2 fr. 50 à 3 francs le yard; toutefois ces prix ne sont fournis qu'à titre de simple indication et ne sauraient avoir aucun caractère absolu.

Les indiennes se font en couleurs foncées ou en couleurs claires. Mêmes observations que ci-dessus pour ce qui concerne la largeur et le

pliage. Les indiennes sont vendues à la colonie de 1 fr. 25 à 1 fr. 50 le yard.

Les indiennes genre « liménéas » se font indifféremment en dessins en couleurs, sur fond bleu, ou dessins variés sur fonds clairs; ces tissus sont vendus de 2 fr. 50 à 3 francs le yard.

Les tissus genre « Vichy » à carreaux et à rayures bleues sur fond blanc peuvent également se faire avec rayures en couleurs violentes. Se vendent de 3 francs à 3 fr. 50 le yard.

Les tissus genre « liménéas » légers. Ces tissus se font également en qualité supérieure. Liménéas forts et liménéas double face se font en dessins et fonds en couleurs variées. Les prix sont 2 fr. 50 à 3 francs le yard pour les liménéas de qualité inférieure, de 3 francs à 3 fr. 75 le yard pour les liménéas forts et double face.

Les cheikhs et stripes se font en qualités ordinaires ou supérieures. Les dessins sont variés : carreaux ou rayures. Ils se font en 0 m. 50 ou 0 m. 55 de large et par pièces de 20 yards pour les qualités ordinaires; en 0 m. 70 ou 0 m. 75 de large, de pièces de 40 yards pour les qualités supérieures; les prix, d'ailleurs variables, sont 1 fr. 25 environ le yard pour les premiers, 2 fr. 50 à 3 fr. 75 en qualités fortes.

Le tissu genre indienne, fond rouge, dessin blanc , qui se fait en 1 m. 20 de large, se vend également en fond bleu marin, bleu hussard, jaune, vert; les dessins sont aussi très variés. La qualité ordinaire atteint de 3 francs à 3 fr. 50 le yard; la qualité supérieure est vendue de 3 fr. 50 à 5francs, le pliage est fait par pièces de 40 yards.

La satinette fantaisie, de dessins et coloris variés, se fait en largeur 0 m. 80, pliage par pièces de 40 et 20 yards; elle se vend de 3 fr. 50 à 5 francs le yard.

Le madapolam blanc et coton écru, largeur de 0 m. 70 à 0 m. 75, pliage par 40 yards par pièce; le madapolam se vend environ 2 francs le yard, les cotons écrus de 3 fr. 50 à 4 fr. 50 le yard.

Le drill bleu, le drill kaki, le drill blanc, la satinette blanche, genre drill, se font en 0 m. 70 de large et en qualités différentes; les prix varient suivant les qualités, de 3 à 5 francs le yard. Le pliage se fait en pièces de 50 à 60 yards.

Conditionnement et emballage. — Les tissus doivent être assemblés en ballots recouverts de toile imperméable et cerclés de fer, les cercles étant eux-mêmes rivés à la machine, en vue d'assurer le cerclage. Sur ces ballots sont écrits, d'une manière très lisible, les marques et les numéros, les poids brut et net, le lieu de destination.

Usages commerciaux. — Les paiements se font généralement à trois, six et neuf mois avec escompte de 2 à 5 % suivant les dates de paiement.

Droits. — Les tissus ont, à leur entrée en Afrique équatoriale française, à acquitter les droits suivants :

1° Un droit de statistique de 0 fr. 20 par caisse ou par colis;

2° Une taxe de consommation fixée à 30 francs pour 100 kilos;

3° Une taxe de transbordement fixée à 10 francs le mètre cube.

Maisons auxquelles des offres pourraient être faites. — D'une manière générale, les maisons établies dans les colonies envisagées, ont en Europe une maison mère ou un commissionnaire qui est leur représentant et centralise leurs affaires; c'est donc avec le siège d'Europe qu'il convient de traiter. Il existe cependant à Dakar des maisons ne possédant pas d'attaches à la métropole (1).

FINANCES ET COMMERCE INTERNATIONAUX

Sous ce titre, notre correspondant, le distingué directeur de l'Institut Deschanel, vient de publier dans El Nuevo Diario *un important article, dont nous publions ci-dessous les passages les plus saillants, en regrettant de ne pouvoir le reproduire en entier.*

Il est évident qu'une nation ne peut blesser une autre nation sans se blesser elle-même. C'est ce que NORMAN ANGELL avait prévu dans son ouvrage, *la Grande Illusion* et c'est ce qu'a démontré récemment la guerre mondiale. La situation désastreuse des grandes puissances — parmi lesquelles il serait difficile de savoir quelles sont les plus abattues, des victorieuses ou des vaincues — en est une preuve éclatante.

L'instabilité de la puissance d'achat du franc a naturellement produit le déséquilibre de la vie économique française. Les causes de cette instabilité sont universellement connues et nous nous dispenserons de les répéter.

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(1) L'Office national du Commerce extérieur se tient à la disposition des fabricants et commerçants français pour leur désigner des maisons possédant des établissements au Sénégal, à la Côte d'Ivoire, au Togo, au Cameroun et en Afrique Equatoriale française auxquelles ils pourraient faire des offres de service pour les tissus. (Rappeler le n° 6303).

Conséquences de l'instabilité du franc au point de vue du commerce international

L'usinier ou le producteur français qui achète des matières premières et paye la main-d'œuvre à un moment où le franc n'est accepté que pour la moitié (50 %) de sa valeur par rapport à l'étalon d'or (quoique, en réalité, l'encaisse-or de la Banque de France ne représente que 15,50 % de la circulation fiduciaire) doit ensuite vendre les produits fabriqués avec ces matières premières à un prix calculé sur le prix d'achat. Mais, si, lors de la vente, la valeur d'achat du franc baisse, c'est-à-dire si la devise du pays où ont été achetées les matières premières subit une hausse, le fabricant français devra acheter cette devise — le dollar, par exemple — à un prix plus élevé que celui dont il s'est servi pour fixer le prix de ses objets manufacturés. D'où il s'ensuit une perte et un déséquilibre.

Ces assertions se sont vérifiées en 1920. Cette année-là, l'Europe importa 8.228.000.000 de dollars, dont la France reçut plus de 33 %. L'instabilité du change, c'est-à-dire les variations de la puissance d'achat du franc, obligèrent le commerçant français, importateur de produits des Etats-Unis, à se retirer du marché. Les conséquences du déséquilibre des industries françaises atteignirent aussi les Etats-Unis dont les exportations en Europe tombèrent à 4.485.000.000 de dollars en 1921. La France représente environ 24 % de cette somme; en revanche, l'Angleterre, dont le change a été plus stable, a augmenté le pourcentage de ses achats.

D'autre part, au lieu d'évaluer en dollars les emprunts qu'il contracta aux Etats-Unis (dollars qu'il aurait convertis en francs, ce qui eût été le meilleur parti à prendre dans la triste situation où se trouvait la finance française depuis la guerre, qui a frappé la France le plus durement) le gouvernement français, par malheur, évalua ses emprunts en francs. Outre le préjudice immédiat que cette manière de faire a causé à la France — puisque les emprunts contractés jusqu'à ce jour ont eu pour conséquence une dépréciation immédiate des devises françaises, — elle constitue encore une sérieuse menace pour l'avenir, puisque la puissance d'achat du franc est inférieure aujourd'hui à ce qu'elle sera dans dix ans, — autrement dit, puisque le franc vaudra davantage dans dix ans qu'à l'heure actuelle, étant donnée la vitalité exceptionnelle du peuple français et des industries françaises.

Si, au lieu de lancer son emprunt en francs, le gouvernement l'avait lancé en dollars, — prenons par exemple l'emprunt qui suivit la conférence de Spa — la conversion de 1 milliard de dollars en francs, au cours de cette époque, eût donné à la France 17.500.000.000 de francs environ tandis que 8 ou 10 milliards eussent probablement suffi à rembourser le milliard de dollars au

moment de l'échéance de l'emprunt. Nous avons évalué le dollar à 17 fr. 50 lors de l'emprunt en question et nous lui avons supposé le cours de 8 à 10 francs dans une dizaine d'années. Il y a quelques jours, le dollar avait coté 10 fr. 92 à New-York.

En 1921, la France a négocié un emprunt en dollars, Elle n'a fait ainsi qu'une spéculation toute naturelle, car il faut que l'on sache bien que la France a souffert plus qu'aucune autre nation belligérante, plus que les nations vaincues elles-mêmes.

L'état du change, les conversions de papier-monnaie, émis trop abondamment, la dépression économique et la dépréciation de l'argent ne constituent pas des problèmes nouveaux. Dans des situations de ce genre, les nations ont résolu la crise en recourant à la dépréciation de la dette et du papier-monnaie. Ainsi firent les Etats-Unis en 1780 lorsqu'ils rachetèrent leur papier-monnaie à raison de un dollar pour 40 dollars-papier, et la France, qui fit disparaître les assignats en reprenant pour chaque louis d'or 18.000 livres (?) environ de papier et en ôtant de la circulation tous les assignats qui ne seraient pas présentés dans un laps de temps déterminé. Lors de la crise de 1810, le gouvernement anglais dut interdire à la Banque d'Angleterre de faire de nouvelles émissions de papier-monnaie et on échangea les billets contre l'or en leur faisant subir une légère dépréciation, 12 1/2 % environ. Pendant la crise qui dura aux Etats-Unis de 1860 à 1875, on comprit le peu d'efficacité de toute législation tendant à fixer la valeur de l'argent, puisque, lors du décret interdisant la spéculation sur la vente et l'exportation de l'or, la prime monta à 285 et 100 dollars-papier ne valurent plus que 39 dollars-or !

JURADO-BLANCO.

LE MONDE NOIR

M. DANTES-BELLEGARDE

M. Dantès-Bellegarde, ministre de la République d'Haïti à Paris, vient d'être promu à la dignité de Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur.

Le gouvernement français ne pouvait faire mieux que de reconnaître ainsi les services désintéressés rendus à la France, pendant la guerre, par M. Dantès-Bellegarde. Cet Haïtien est une de ces nobles natures que, pour l'honneur de l'humanité, l'on rencontre sous toutes les latitudes et dans toutes les races, qui s'exaltent et se dépensent sans compter pour une cause dont ils ont reconnu la justice. Son œuvre au Comité haïtien de l'Alliance française, sa généreuse campagne en faveur de la France pendant les années où l'opinion d'outremer, hésitante, était travaillée par une propagande acharnée et sans scrupule, ont largement témoigné de sa hauteur de caractère, de son indépendance d'esprit. Il sut se montrer de la lignée de ceux pour qui la Liberté et le Droit ne sont pas de vains mots. Il fut et il reste pour la France, au nom des mêmes idées qui, naguère, dressèrent contre l'Empereur, son aïeul, Toussaint-Louverture.

Et c'est pourquoi nous aimons à reconnaître que la haute distinction qui lui est justement accordée dépasse quelque peu sa propre personnalité et honore ce petit peuple haïtien, si vaillant et si décrié, au sein duquel de tels hommes ont pu naître, s'inspirer d'idées et de traditions saines, se nourrir d'une culture qui les porte naturellement au premier rang de l'élite européenne.

Car c'est là ce qu'il y a de merveilleux et de parfaitement édifiant dans le cas de M. Dantès-Bellegarde. Il n'est pas de ceux, en effet, qui, citoyens honoraires de leur pays natal, délaissé dès l'enfance, peuvent être accusés de porter dans la métropole un costume d'emprunt. Ceux-là, on prétend qu'ils ne prouvent rien, qu'ils ne font honneur qu'à eux-mêmes. Et si on loue volontiers leur faculté d'adaptation c'est pour la dénoncer bien vite comme une heureuse exception. On assure ensuite avec tranquillité que leurs facultés n'ont pas poussé leurs racines au delà de la couche superficielle d'apport étranger. Or, voilà que M. Dantès-Bellegarde, né Haïtien, passe à Haïti son enfance, sa jeunesse, son âge mûr, arrive en France toute formation

terminée et, bien loin de détonner au milieu de l'aristocratie intellectuelle où il se trouve jeté, se fait remarquer parmi les meilleurs.

Une telle valeur sociale montre ainsi à l'Europe à quel niveau a pu s'élever, seul, par ses propres forces, le peuple noir d'Haïti, en s'inspirant sans doute des civilisations européennes, mais sans s'y noyer, sans y faire abandon de son originalité propre. C'est en effet à Port-au-Prince qu'il naquit, grandit et conquit ses titres universitaires. Il enseigna au Lycée et à l'Ecole de Droit où il avait lui-

Cliché de la *Revue Hebdomadaire.*

même étudié. Appelé à diriger un service du ministère de l'Instruction publique et, plus tard, ayant reçu de M. Dartiguenave, président de la République, le portefeuille de ce ministère, il s'appliqua, avec une activité et une compétence singulières, à réaliser une série de réformes tendant à entretenir et à répandre le goût latin de la culture générale, sans négliger d'adapter les programmes, à tous les degrés de l'enseignement, « aux besoins propres de la Société haïtienne et aux nécessités de la vie contemporaine ». Il sut donner ainsi une sorte d'unité à l'enseignement public, de la base au sommet, et ce n'est pas là chose toute simple, si l'on en juge par l'ampleur des discussions qui se poursuivent ici à ce sujet. La constitution de l'Université haïtienne rend vivante cette synthèse voulue de la pensée pure et de l'action positive grâce à l'institution d'un Conseil national de l'Université où le ministre appela à siéger, à côté des membres de l'enseignement et des représentants les plus qualifiés des lettres, des sciences et des arts, les délégués autorisés de l'industrie et du commerce. Il entendit souligner par là cette haute vérité selon laquelle, si toute civilisation dégénère qui s'enferme dans un mandarinat intellectuel où elle est

condamnée à s'évanouir dans une sorte de contemplation mystique, par contre le souci exclusif d'une science sans conscience conduirait les peuples à un égoisme brutal aux limites duquel la violence déchaînée disloquerait les rouages des machines sociales les mieux ajustées

M. Dantès-Bellegarde est donc de la meilleure espèce des hommes politiques. Son programme avait certaine ampleur de vues et ce qui mérite l'attention, il l'a réalisé.

Il reçut de ses compatriotes le mandat de représenter la République d'Haïti à la Société des Nations. Nous qui l'avions rencontré au dernier Congrès Pan-Africain, nous étions sûr qu'il s'acquitterait dignement d'une si haute mission. Nous savions aussi qu'il y conquerrait vite l'autorité nécessaire pour parler, suivant sa propre expression, « au nom de toutes les races de couleur et particulièrement de la race noire à laquelle il appartient ». C'est expressément au nom de toutes les populations qui trébuchent encore dans les ténèbres de l'ignorance et de la misère morale, qu'il sut faire appel aux devoirs de solidarité humaine des peuples, plus avancés en civilisation. Le 23 septembre 1921, alors que l'Assemblée plénière de la Société des Nations définissait aux termes de l'article 22 du Pacte, le système des mandats coloniaux, il se présenta avec netteté comme le représentant qualifié de la foule immense de ceux qu'il s'agit d'amener à la notion véritable de la dignité humaine Et vraiment, il fut alors l'image vivante de la dignité à laquelle ces populations pourraient prétendre; il opposa alors la seule réponse à faire à ceux qui ne tendraient à voir dans le problème de l'indigénat que le problème du meilleur rendement d'un capital humain.

Nous sommes heureux de le féliciter à l'occasion de la haute distinction dont il vient d'être l'objet. Et nous faisons des vœux pour que sa patrie et sa race, qu'il a si bien représentées, se souviennent de ses services.

THE AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION

The annual meeting of the African Progress Union was held on December 20th at Denison House. Dr John Alcindor, the president, occupied the chair, and in a speech outlining the aims and objects of the Union, said that it had no political ambitions, and that it existed to promote the general advancement of the African race. He added :

" I don't know to what extent the African may be regarded as a politician, but if I may judge by his mentality, temperament, philosophy and outlook on life as a whole I should be inclined to look upon him as a co-optimist.

Be that as it may, we, as a Union, do not propose dabbling in politics. The status of a country depends in large measure on its economic opportunity and the ability of its inhabitants to take full advantage of it. It is admitted on all hands that Africa is par excellence the land of opportunity, a veritable El Dorado, whose Native

inhabitants, bountifully endowed by nature with the physical and mental attributes suitable to the soil and climate, are nevertheless greatly handicapped in respect of modern knowledge, technique and skill, and the capital necessary for the exploitation of its vast resources. Added to this are the artificial restrictions imposed upon them on every side. These restrictions constitute not only a great injustice and serious obstacle to the development and just aspirations of millions of human beings, but also a grave menace to social order. Unrestricted scope for expansion, friendly rivalry and competition among the workers, accommodation between employer and employed, between capital and labour, would mean peace and prosperity for all in Africa which would have its repercussion throughout the world.

" Some years ago it was almost impossible for a coloured person to walk through the streets of London or other large cities without having offensive epithets hurled at him; but now a wonderful and welcome change has taken place, due to better education of the

people, a wider knowledge of and closer contact with other races when dealing with racial riots, the Scout movement, and, last but not least, the British sense of playing the game.

" The most sinister and formidable problem we have to face is the colour bar, which is the cause of great hardship and injustice to millions of coloured people and the potential cause of social disorder. This institution has been attributed to many causes which, to my way of thinking, are mere pretexts. The root cause of this blot on the fair shield of Christendom seems to be race consciousness gone wrong That the colour bar cannot exist for ever ought to be evident to all thinking people, because the evolution of the coloured races is proceeding slowly but surely, and cannot be arrested. Co-education seems to me to be the only possible rational way out of the impassé. Let the doors of the educational institutions of the world be thrown open to all without regard to race or colour, and the colour question will in a few generations provide its own solution.

" The réalisation of our aim depends on three factors singleness of purpose, unity of action and efficiency of organisation. I think we may fairly claim to have achieved the first two, but we are a long way from creating an efficient organisation. The position of the Union may be briefly and frankly stated as follows : Our membership is insignificant; we are in debt to the extent of £ 31, a trifling amount to liquidate when it is considered how economically the Union is being run. Our first duty is to liquidate the debt, to secure a large membership here and abroad, to form branches, to co-operate with other African and non-African organisations having similar objects to ourselves. We are seriously handicapped for want of funds, and need a place of meeting where we may discuss problems affecting our people in any part of the world and hold social functions. "

Mr. John H. Harris, who had been invited by the African Progress Union to address the members upon the League of Nations and African questions, said :—

" During the meetings of the September Assembly a resolution was brought forward, by the aid of Sir Arthur Steel Maitland asking that the question of slavery be placed upon the Agenda for discussion in 1923, and it was understood that the Council of the League would, in the meantime, gather together such evidence as might be available upon the question of slavery. "

Mr. Harris said that there seemed to be very little conception amongst civilised nations of the enormous amount of slave owning, and, indeed, slave trading, which exist to day, Very few realised that there were still bo be seen in the African Continent slave gangs and slave markets, and it came as somewhat of a surprise to the House of Commons a few days ago to be told that British naval units had quite recently chased several vessels containing slaves. One of these

vessels managed to get away, but the slaves, who had been dumped on the Coast, were rescued and restored to the mainland of Africa. In another vessel captured by a naval unit there were no less than 30 slaves being carried from Africa to Arabia. It was not too much to hope that the resolution to be discussed next September would lead the way to the final abolition of slave owning and slave trading.

But this was not all. The meeting should remember that under the Treaty of Versailles provision was made whereby the whole question of labour in the Dependencies should come under the review of the International Labour Bureau in Geneva, and information was being gathered as to labour conditions in different parts of the world; it was hoped that before long this information might be used to improve conditions of Native labour.

Mr. Harris pointed out that under the International Labour Bureau it was the custom to hold periodical conferences with representatives of organised labour, but that up to the present nothing had been done to send a representative to Geneva who could speak on behalf of the mass of Native labourers in the Union territories. In the mines of Johannesburg, Kimberley and Rhodesia the total number of Native labourers could not be much less than 250.000, whilst the white labour force was probably round about 15.000; yet until now the only representatives of labour who had appeared at Geneva were those who represented the minority of 15,000—a minority which no one would suggest represents in any way, or is even desirous of representing, labour conditions as affecting the indigenous African. This, Mr. Harris declared, was a situation which was obviously indefensible, and could not be prolonged. He suggested that when the next conference was summoned by the International Labour Bureau someone representing Native labour should be attached to the delegation, either in the character of an alternative delegate or as a " technical " adviser—a practice adopted by other countries where separate labour organisations exist.

Mr. Sol Plaatje, of the South African Native Congress, who brought greetings from six million Natives of British South Africa, congratulated the African Progress Union on its activities of the past Natives was due to the fact the white man in authority at the Cape year. Mr. Plaatje said much of the troubles of the South African was a different being entirely from the white man who controls Canada, Australia, or any other place.

Among several instances he gave was the Labour party. Elsewhere the objects of this party was to secure for the workers the very best wages and the best possible conditions. In British South Africa, on the other hand, the Labour party was formed for the specific object of preventing employers from paying a living wage to the labourers because they were not white, and these party restrictions are usually

adopted by Parliament and embodied in the laws of the country. It always touched him to the quick when he remembered that the whole world was open to him, but at his birthplace in British South Africa he was by law debarred from purchasing or even hiring a square rood of ground to build a home for his family.

Mentioning the recent visit of Mrs. Casely-Hayford and her niece to the United States, where he met them, Mr. Plaatje said those ladies carried the credentials and written felicitations of the Governor and the officials of their Colony on the West Coast; but he as a South African Native was obliged to travel on a similar mission whithout any official recommendations and without even a passport.

Mr. Plaatje made a moving appeal to the favoured Negroes from the West India Islands and from British West Africa to use their superior advantages in helping their downtrodden brethren in the South. He said he could assure them that, if Native conditions in the South African towns were deplorable, some of the form labourers who earned from 2s 6d. to 8s. per month, and had to pay direct taxes to the Provincial and the Union Governments, would be infinitely better off as out-and-out slaves. He added that one secret of the progress of the whites was that white men were ever ready to offer a helping hand to a fellow-white in distress.

The Rev. R. W. Howard, M A. (Trinity College, Cambridge), Home Education Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, said that he had listened with much interest to the speeches made about the ideals and claims of modern Africa and the modern Africans. His present duty largely consisted in visiting each Sunday one on other of the great public schools where the rising generation and the future leadership of this country were being trained. It had recently been his special object to claim their sympathe tic and thoughtful, attention for the problems of Africa. He had tried to make them feel that both as British boys and as Christians they could not avoid thinking out for themselves the right and fair attitude toward the burning questions of the day, which arose from the growning contact between white and black races in that great continent. Above all, he had tried to instil into their minds a sense of genuine respect for the African : his sense of beauty as revealed by the fascinating folk stories of Uganda, for example, his sense of humour so obvious to those who know him best, and his unfailing loyalty to those who treated him as a brother. He had reminded them that colour prejudice was a thing on the surface, that deep down there was a common humanity between black and white. This waited to be welded, by religion and friendship and mutual consideration, into a wonderful instrument for the working of great good to the whole human race. These ideas were received in the most friendly way by the more thoughtful members of our public schools.

The Rev. J. Britton, Mr. W. F. Hutchinson, Mrs. Casely-Hayford, Mr. W. E. S. Callender and Mrs. N. Cameron also spoke.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the president, Mrs. Casely-Hayford said that she had known Dr. Alcindor for a great many years. She remembred with gratitude how successfully he pulled her little girl through two dangerous illnesses, and how, through her baby's prattle, he was always known in her household by the name of " Dear Dr. Cinders. " She had always admired his indomitable grit, which, she said, had gained for him universal respect, and which enabled him, in spite of tremendous odds, to build up a flourishing practice in West London Above all, she admired his fine patriotism.

A PROPOS DE L'AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION

On fait grand tapage autour des idées de Marcus Garvey, et, si nous n'y prenions garde, l'opinion générale, peu avertie, tendrait à admettre que le « garvéisme » résume les tendances nouvelles des races de couleur. Or, le garvéisme n'est, à parler net, qu'ambition et désordre. Et dans la mesure où il parviendrait à gagner les esprits des indigènes de nos territoires africains, il signifierait ruine et accroissement de misère. Qu'il prenne la forme d'un parti noir d'opposition en Amérique, soit; il s'y heurtera d'ailleurs aux efforts éclairés des meilleurs hommes parmi l'élite de la race noire aux Etats-Unis. Mais qu'on ne se méprenne pas. Les déclamations de quelques agités, appuyées sur des intérêts qui ne sont pas ceux des noirs font du bruit et tendent à discréditer les efforts des groupements composés d'hommes pondérés et clairvoyants. Nous avons opposé aux idées de Garvey les déclarations du Congrès Pan-Noir de Paris. Il nous est agréable de citer aujourd'hui les termes mesurés et sensés dans lesquels s'est exprimé le président de l'African Progress Union à Londres.

L'assemblée annuelle de l'A. P. U. s'est tenue le 20 décembre dernier à Denison House. Le Dr John Alcindor, président, spécifia que l'Union se tenait en dehors de toutes visées politiques et n'avait comme objectif que l'évolution progressive de la race africaine.

Il ajouta :

« J'ignore jusqu'à quel point on peut considérer l'Africain comme un homme intéressé à la politique. Qu'il soit ce que l'on veut, nous, en tant qu'Union, n'avons pas à nous mêler de politique. L'état politique d'un pays dépend pour beaucoup des conditions économiques de ce pays et de l'habileté plus ou moins grande avec laquelle les habitants tirent partie des ressources de leur patrie. On est unanime à

reconnaître que l'Afrique est la terre promise par excellence, véritable El Dorado, dont les habitants, généreusement doués par la nature, des qualités physiques et intellectuelles appropriées au sol et au climat, sont restés en arrière des autres nations pour tout ce qui touche à la science moderne, à la technique et à la réalisation des capitaux nécessaires à l'exploitation de ces vastes ressources. A cela s'ajoute encore les entraves artificielles qui les enserrent de toutes parts. Ces entraves ne constituent pas seulement une grande injustice et un obstacle sérieux pour le développement et les justes aspirations de millions d'êtres humains, mais elles menacent gravement l'ordre social. Un champ d'expansion sans entraves, la compétition amicale entre les travailleurs, l'accord entre le patron et l'ouvrier, entre le capital et le travail, signifieraient la paix et la prospérité pour tous en Afrique et cet état de choses aurait immédiatement une heureuse répercussion sur le reste du monde. »

Nous interrompons le Dr Alcindor en nous permettant de noter que, si, d'une façon ou d'une autre, et dans un temps qui ne peut avoir rien d'absolu, on ne parvient pas à la réalisation de ces accords dans l'ordre politique et dans l'ordre économique et social, le monde africain est voué à des agitations graves. Les métropoles y perdraient le fruit de longs efforts. Les indigènes n'y gagneraient pas la calme indépendance; et les luttes sociales, importées d'Europe ou d'Amérique, y grefferaient une barbarie nouvelle sur les restes de la barbarie native.

Le président de l'A.P.U. note ensuite quelles sont les difficultés que rencontre l'œuvre entreprise par l'Union. Bien des espoirs sont permis, car un contact plus étroit entre les races a diminué la force des préjugés qui les opposaient l'une à l'autre. Mais ce préjugé subsiste encore. D'autre part, les moyens financiers font défaut pour qu'on puisse entreprendre une action de quelque envergure.

« Le problème le plus terrible que nous ayons à affronter, dit le Dr Alcindor, est le préjugé de la couleur, cause directe d'un grand nombre d'injustices et de cruautés commises à l'égard de millions d'individus et cause directe de désordres sociaux. L'existence de ce préjugé a été attribuée à de nombreuses causes qui, à mon avis, ne sont que de simples prétextes. La cause profonde de cette tache sur l'écusson éblouissant de la Chrétienté semble être un égarement de la conscience et de la race. Il est évident, pour quiconque réfléchit un peu, que le préjugé de la couleur ne pourra pas durer indéfiniment, attendu que l'évolution des races de couleur se produit lentement mais sûrement et que rien ne peut l'arrêter. La co-éducation me semble le seul moyen possible de sortir de cette impasse. Ouvrons toutes grandes à tous les portes de nos établissements d'enseignement, sans considération de race ou de couleur, et, dans quelques générations, la question de la couleur aura trouvé d'elle-même sa solution.

« La réalisation de nos espoirs dépend de trois facteurs : unité de vue, unité d'action, esprit d'organisation (efficiency of organisation). Je crois que nous pouvons nous vanter d'avoir réalisé les deux premiers, mais nous sommes encore loin de posséder une organisation parfaite. La position de l'Union peut être brièvement et franchement définie de la manière suivante : le nombre de nos sociétaires (membership) est insignifiant; nous avons une dette de £ 31, une misère à liquider si l'on considère la manière économique dont l'Union est gérée. Notre premier devoir est de liquider cette dette, de recruter un plus grand nombre d'adeptes, ici et au dehors, de créer des filiales, de coopérer avec d'autres organisations, africaines ou non, qui ont les mêmes buts que nous-mêmes. Nous sommes dans une situation vraiment désavantageuse par suite du manque de fonds; et nous avons besoin de trouver un lieu de réunion où nous pourrions discuter à notre aise les problèmes qui touchent aux intérêts de nos frères de race dans tous les coins du monde, et remplir nos fonctions statutaires. »

Nous exprimons notre entière sympathie à l'A. P. U. Son attitude, ses idées sont celles de l'Association Pan-Africaine.

Mais l'Association Pan-Africaine n'est, hélas ! comme l'A. P. U., à l'heure actuelle, riche que de bonne volonté, d'idées généreuses et d'espoirs. Nous lui offrons de grand cœur notre concours moral. Il n'est pas indifférent que deux nations comme la France et l'Angleterre soient conduites, par les efforts patients de leurs ressortissants, à concevoir sous le même angle le problème de l'indigénat qu'on ne résoudra qu'en se mettant à la tâche soit au nom des sentiments de fraternité chrétienne, soit au nom d'un idéal élevé de justice et d'humanité.

CHRONIQUES

DE BATOUALA A BATTLING SIKI

Il y eut une affaire Batouala, dont les derniers échos sont à peine apaisés. Il y a aujourd'hui une affaire Battling Siki. Et c'est un peu la même chose. On nous excusera d'un si scandaleux rapprochement de la littérature et de la boxe, si nous invoquons, pour en user ainsi, l'autorité de M. André Lichtenberger, à qui nous empruntons le titre même de cette chronique. M. André Lichtenberger ne se fait nul scrupule de réunir — ce qui est son droit — dans l'extension du concept de « nègre » l'auteur de Batouala et le vainqueur de Carpentier. En remontant ainsi à leur qualité commune, dont il faut bien admettre qu'elle n'est pas seulement extrinsèque, on trouve tout de suite la raison qui les fit, l'un et l'autre, trébucher sur le sentier de la gloire. Le nègre, hélas! pas plus que la nature *non facit saltus*. Il lui faut des transitions. Une lente évolution lui est nécessaire, et tant que la race noire ne sera pas devenue d'un gris tendre, il ne faut pas attendre qu'un descendant de Cham ponde un roman honnête ou conquière le droit d'arborer sans danger le caleçon de champion des poids mi-lourds! Bien entendu, nous ne prétendrions pas qu'il fût décent de songer aujourd'hui à fonder une filiale de l'Académie française dans l'Oubanghi-Chari. La théorie des étapes, en matière de colonisation, est celle du bon sens et de la prudence. Tout de même, il est un peu simple de s'en tirer par l'énoncé d'une idée générale, à cheval sur une comparaison sommaire, quand il s'agit de faits, que, sans en exagérer l'importance, on peut noter comme symptomatiques de la persistance de certains préjugés de race.

Nous avons dit par ailleurs ce que nous pensions de Batouala et de M. Maran. Nous n'y reviendrons pas. Rappelons toutefois que nous tenions pour certain que si l'Académie Goncourt, toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, eût couronné un blanc, le scandale littéraire n'eût pas dépassé la limite de certains cénacles... si toutefois il eût pris naissance. Nous disons de même que tout le bruit vient, cette fois, de ce qu'on s'avisa d'opposer à notre Georges national, qui symbolisait la force scientifique, rationalisée si l'on peut dire, un Sénégalais dont les muscles devaient représenter la force brute à l'état de nature. C'était le combat de l'ange et de la bête, de saint Georges et du dragon. L'issue en était certaine. La lutte devait offrir de belles péripéties, mais elle comportait une conclusion morale : l'ange devait terrasser la bête.

Or, il se passa ceci, que chacun sait, mais qu'il faut cependant noter. Au début du combat, Carpentier s'amuse et cherche à amuser le public en faisant durer la fête. Siki a peur tout d'abord, puis paraît peu à peu comprendre qu'il peut arriver à l'emporter. Il attaque. Carpentier se fatigue, s'énerve, perd toute maîtrise de soi et, aux yeux de tous, apparaît lamentable et voué à la défaite. Au sixième round il s'écroule et reste à terre, un jambe en l'air, incapable de se relever. Le public, en grande majorité est ahuri et consterné. Mais voici que le speaker annonce : Carpentier vainqueur sur disqualification de Siki, qui aurait paraît-il, donné un croc-en-jambe à son adversaire! Stupeur, puis réaction de cette foule honnête, qui était venue sans doute pour applaudir au succès de son idole, mais qui a vu son indiscutable effondrement. Cris, sifflets, tumulte. « Il y avait alors autour du ring, dit un journal sportif, *l'Auto*, peu suspect de partialité,

une dizaine de gars bien décidés à priver de sa victoire le brave Sénégalais. » Leur action ne prévalut pas contre la menace d'immédiates sanctions populaires. On invectivait l'arbitre et les juges qui, sans protestations, avaient laissé prononcer la disqualification. Enfin, après une délibération à huis clos, entre les trois juges et M. P. Rousseau, président de la Fédération française de boxe, on annonça que les juges et l'arbitre étaient revenus sur leur première décision et que Siki était déclaré vainqueur. Le nègre ne devait évidemment son titre qu'au jugement populaire. Et c'est chose curieuse que d'avoir vu la passion de la foule pour le boxeur blanc céder si spontanément au besoin de justice. Cela juge une foule française dont la psychologie collective peut se révéler si noblement inspirée. Mais passons. Voilà Siki vainqueur. Ce ne sera pas pour longtemps !

Siki est vainqueur. Il est nègre, donc il va faire l'important. Çà n'arrive qu'aux nègres ! Il bouscoule un officiel dont l'attitude ne lui plaît pas, au cours d'un match de boxe auquel il assiste en spectateur. Siki est heureux de sa victoire ; il est nègre, donc il va se vautrer dans l'orgie, comme ses pères, au soir d'un heureux combat dans la brousse. C'est logique — du moins M. Lichtenberger l'affirme. Et chose curieuse, il revint dans l'ivresse, aux gestes dictés par son hérédité de sauvage : il se mit, tout nu, dans un bar de nuit, à danser sur une table la danse rituelle qui devait suivre les massacres, là-bas, au cœur du continent noir. Il me semble que, quelques années avant guerre, certains magistrats de province, à Nevers, qui n'avaient pas l'excuse de l'hérédité, en firent à peu près autant... Mais ils n'étaient que fonctionnaires du département de la justice, et non champions de boxe ! Or cette situation comporte, paraît-il, un certain minimum de tenue et de correction. Impossible de conserver le titre de champion à un citoyen qui, fréquentant les établissements de nuit, y manifeste un excessif abandon et y montre un peu plus de peau noire qu'il n'en découvrit sur le ring. S'érigeant en tribunal, un singulier tribunal qui prend ses décisions d'office sans entendre le coupable, la Fédération française de boxe (F. F. B.) disqualifia Siki et lui retira sa licence. Plus de public, on pouvait agir sûrement. Voilà Siki privé du bénéfice de sa victoire et évincé du ring ! L'affaire enterrée, on pouvait passer à d'autres jeux. L'Angleterre suivit la F. F. B. et interdit à Siki de se rencontrer sur son sol avec un blanc; l'Etat de New-York prononça à son tour l'interdit. Que de vertus austères dans le monde de la boxe !

Mais M. Diagne intervint. Il intervint fort, très fort, trop fort peut-être. Il n'hésita pas à porter l'affaire à la tribune de la Chambre en demandant au cours de la discussion du budget de 1923, la suppression de la subvention versée à la F.F.B. Il trouve que l'incident dépasse les limites des sphères sportives et que la F. F. B. se fait complice d'un jeu intéressé. Le noir n'ayant pas voulu être un simple instrument est, sans pitié, frappé d'ostracisme, ridiculisé, diffamé. Il accuse sans ambages les organisateurs du match et les managers d'avoir truqué la rencontre. Siki devait à un moment donné s'effondrer devant son adversaire. Il ne l'a pas fait. On le débarque. Il accuse également le conseil de la F. F. B. d'avoir poursuivi Siki de ses foudres, parce que la disparition du nègre servait les intérêts d'hommes pour qui « Carpentier était devenu une véritable industrie, autour de laquelle tout un monde vivait ». L'affaire rebondit ainsi. Le scandale s'étend.

Nous félicitons M. Diagne d'avoir, qu'on nous passe l'expression, mis les pieds dans le plat. Nous sommes, Dieu merci, dans un pays où l'on applaudit toujours aux redressements d'injustices surtout quand elles émanent de pontifes de quelque ordre qu'ils soient. Mais nous lui disons très amicalement qu'il y avait quelque inconvénient, pour la cause même qu'il voulait servir, à trop élever le débat, comme on dit au Parlement. Pour cette affaire de boxe, fallait-il mettre en jeu l'intérêt national et ne convenait-il pas de dénoncer plus simplement les faits? Vous aviez cent fois raison, M. Diagne, de blâmer le triste état d'esprit qui conduit l'opinion publique à se passionner à tel point pour un « héros du ring » que, dites-vous, « hier encore, si la défaite n'avait pas trahi l'effort de Carpentier

contre Dempsey, on aurait peut-être demandé la croix de la Légion d'honneur pour cet homme, uniquement à cause de ses poings ». Vous refusiez donc à Carpentier le titre de héros national. Pourquoi voulez-vous que Siki personnifie la gloire coloniale et que l'injure qui lui est faite, soit, au grand dam de la France, ressentie par les indigènes, des rives du Niger à celles du Congo ? Ce serait certes une grosse affaire. Mais je ne crois pas vraiment à une telle incidence et je crains que certains de vos collègues n'aient pensé que vous alliez trop loin. Vous dites que les masses africaines en sont encore au stade ou les belluaires comptent. Comme nos masses françaises alors? Mais ne croyez-vous pas que ces masses sauront, heureusement pour la mère patrie, distinguer entre l'action cynique de quelques personnalités auxquelles vous avez raison de chercher à enlever le masque, et le geste sympathique qui ne trahissait aucun préjugé de race, avec lequel la foule accueillit la déclaration qui niait l'évidente victoire de Siki? Pour l'honneur de l'âme française et dans l'intérêt national, il fallait, M. Diagne, souligner ce geste, le seul qu'on puisse interpréter largement et qui s'oppose si crûment et si heureusement aux procédés retour d'Amérique et d'Angleterre que vous dénoncez à juste titre et qui sont le fait de quelques individualités. L'attitude de la foule à Buffalo, de cette foule qui aimait Carpentier et croyait en sa victoire, nous est un sûr garant que la campagne contre Siki ne portera pas de fruits. Vous n'avez affaire qu'à des gens que l'opinion lâchera. Cela restreint l'ampleur du débat.

Mais cela le définit. Cela montre assez clairement que si, dans l'opinion commune, en France, le préjugé de race ne pousse pas à des réactions générales bien caractéristiques, on peut dire que dans certains milieux clos, — gens de lettres ou gens du ring — la différence de couleur peut susciter de vives polémiques, quand certaines compétitions entrent en jeu.

L'affaire Batouala fit noircir beaucoup de papier. L'affaire Siki présente un caractère plus grave. Il y aura moins de papier. Les sportifs ne s'épanchent pas comme les gens de lettres. Mais le papier sera timbré. Je ne sais combien d'assignations sont lancées : Siki assigne M. Rousseau, président de la F.F.B. Celle-ci assigne M. Diagne en diffamation. Notons que la Fédération se défend d'ailleurs d'avoir eu vent de tout ce truquage, d'avoir participé à quelque bénéfice, et déclare qu'elle n'a jamais frappé une race d'exclusive et n'a jamais hésité à proclamer des champions noirs quand ils ont été vainqueurs.

Rassurons-nous donc et rassurons M. Diagne ainsi que tous ceux qui, de bonne foi, — frères de sang et de race de Siki — craindraient que la disqualification de Siki ne produisît un mauvais effet en A.O.F. Peut-être cet incident sera-t-il exploité par ceux qui ont intérêt à montrer qu'en France on en use légèrement avec les fils de l'Afrique, malgré des déclarations libérales. Mais cela n'ira pas bien loin, car j'imagine que Siki, s'il a raison, trouvera des concours et des appuis, blancs ou noirs, et que, si ces poings sont vraiment merveilleux, des ovations lui sont encore réservées, bien qu'il ait fait la nouba. On le dit d'ailleurs fort sage, aujourd'hui. Aurait-il pris conscience de sa dignité? Sentirait-il qu'il représente vraiment sa race? C'est possible. Bien des voies peuvent conduire à l'affirmation de la personnalité et à la dignité. Siki se serait donc amélioré, car Siki, non seulement comme tous les noirs, mais comme tous les humains, est passible d'un perfectionnement continu. Le bénéfice lui en restera alors qu'auront disparu les suites pénibles du scandale sportif dont il est la victime.

Une remarque encore. Il existe des organisations sportives internationales. Bien entendu, les Anglo-Saxons y dominent. Or, en Angleterre, — c'est le révérend F. H. Gillingham qui nous l'apprend — le ministère de l'Intérieur doit prendre des mesures lorsque le boxeur noir est champion, et, en Amérique, les noirs sont les noirs et les blancs sont les blancs. Il serait regrettable que, par le canal de ces organisations, composées de gens qui n'ont peut-être pas les mêmes opinions que nous, une vaste réclame fût faite au geste de la F.F.B. à l'égard de Siki. On est étonné d'apprendre qu'un certain Emergency Committee

de l'International Boxing Union, qui s'est réuni on ne sait où et qui est composé d'on ne sait qui, a décrété, le 12 janvier, par quatre voix contre deux, la déchéance du boxeur Battling Siki. Le congrès de l'Union se tiendra à Paris, dit le communiqué, le 17 février. Ces messieurs feraient bien de ne pas insister. Une cabale de ce genre serait, en France, vouée à l'insuccès. On a ici l'esprit plus net. Avec ou sans licence, Siki est actuellement vainqueur de Carpentier, qui était vainqueur des autres. Ce que l'opinion demande, c'est qu'on remette les deux boxeurs en présence, exclusion faite de tout chiqué. Et ce que l'opinion ne comprend pas, ce sont les raisons tenues cachées pour lesquelles Siki n'a pas reçu la bourse à laquelle le contrat passé lui donnait droit. Il y a vraiment une affaire Siki. Et le noir ivrogne ou débauché n'est, à notre avis, pas celui dont la conscience est la moins nette. M. Lichtenberger, s'il y a de la morale à faire, voyez autour de Siki. Vous y rencontrerez des gens tout évolués, qui ont un sens trop avisé des affaires. M. Diagne, si vous voulez mener le bon combat contre l'injustice faite à votre compatriote, appuyez-vous sur une opinion qui a le sens inné du juste et de l'honnête, sans évoquer la crainte d'une désaffection de nos indigènes d'A.O.F. Dans la mesure où ils la connaîtront, j'imagine que l'affaire Siki peut bien plutôt leur apprendre à nous aimer que les engager à se détacher de nous.

L. CROCE.

L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES COLONIALES

Une nouvelle Compagnie nous est née. C'est un signe des temps qu'elle ait pu être conçue et réalisée et c'est une preuve évidente que la cause coloniale peut, en théorie, enregistrer la plus brillante victoire.

Voici quel est le programme de ce nouveau groupe :

a) Servir de centre de ralliement et de travail à la vie intellectuelle et scientifique des colonies françaises.

b) Par des fondations diverses susciter ou encourager les recherches scientifiques, les études historiques, les productions littéraires, etc. dans toute l'étendue du domaine colonial de la France.

c) Récompenser publiquement et à titre d'exemple les mérites démontrés ou les dévouements manifestés.

d) Associer à l'œuvre humaine de la France les meilleurs des coloniaux étrangers et les meilleurs des élites indigènes en formation.

e) Influencer en bien comme il convient, l'opinion des intellectuels en pays étrangers en faveur de l'œuvre coloniale de la France trop souvent peu connue ou méconnue.

Rien là que de très louable. La nouvelle Compagnie tend à développer dans la colonisation française la part de la culture littéraire et scientifique en même temps qu'elle se donne pour mission de faire mieux connaître à l'étranger les nobles buts que poursuit la colonisation française. C'est la façon la plus élégante de réfuter les accusations de mercantilisme abject ou de brutal impérialisme portées trop souvent contre elle.

Relevons à côté d'hommes politiques inévitables et huit anciens gouverneurs connus, les noms de savants, de professeurs et de publicistes comme MM. Lacroix, Gruvel, Perrot, Calmette, Chevalier, Pavie, Augustin Bernard, Bourdarie, Pierre Mille, etc.

Le Bureau est ainsi composé :

Président : M. HANOTAUX, de l'Académie française.
Vice-présidents : MM. le général ARCHINARD ; P. DOUMER, sénateur ; A. PAVIE, ministre plénipotentiaire ; E. ROUME, Gouverneur général.
Secrétaire des séances : M. A. MARTINEAU, professeur au Collège de France.
Secrétaire perpétuel : M. BOURDARIÉ.
Trésorier perpétuel : M. Stanislas SIMON.
Trésorier-adjoint : M. J.-M. BEL, ingénieur.

Nous sommes portés à croire que les hommes politiques admis dans ce nouveau groupe ne l'ont été qu'*honoris causa* si l'on peut dire. Les événements de la politique extérieure autant que les problèmes angoissants de la politique intérieure ne leur laisseront guère le loisir de prendre une part quelconque aux travaux de l'Académie. C'est donc aux personnalités citées plus haut qu'incombe la mission de réaliser le programme de la nouvelle académie. Nous sommes alors persuadés qu'il le sera et nous nous en réjouissons d'ores et déjà.

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L'Académie des Sciences Coloniales qui est divisée en plusieurs sections a commencé récemment ses travaux.

Ces diverses sections ont élu leur bureau et tracé leurs programmes :

1re section : *Géographique et historique*. — Président, M. Auguste PAVIE ; vice-président, M. DELAFOSSE, professeur à l'Ecole des langues orientales ; secrétaire : M. René PINON, professeur à l'Ecole des sciences politiques. Cette section reprendra, pour les étendre et amplifier, certaines enquêtes ethnographiques demeurées incomplètes.

2e section : *Sciences physiques et naturelles*. — Président, M. LACROIX, de l'Institut ; vice-président, le docteur CALMETTE, sous-directeur de l'Institut Pasteur ; secrétaire, M. GENTIL, professeur à la Sorbonne. La section met à l'étude la question si importante de l'alimentation des indigènes dans les colonies, spécialement en Afrique équatoriale, où la dépopulation est manifeste et n'est pas attribuable à la seule trypanosomiase.

3e section : *Enseignement, littérature, beaux-arts*. — Président, M. Georges LEYGUES, ancien ministre des colonies ; vice-président, M. Pierre MILLE, homme de lettres ; secrétaire, M. Paul LABBÉ, secrétaire général de l'Alliance française. Cette section se propose immédiatement : *a*) de dresser un tableau complet de la vie intellectuelle dans les diverses parties du domaine colonial ; *b*) d'enquêter sur l'enseignement de la langue arabe en France.

Dans sa dernière séance, l'Académie des sciences coloniales a élu les bureaux des 2e et 3e sections dont les présidents seront M. Albert LEBRUN et M. Henry BÉRENGER, sénateurs.

L'Académie a ensuite entendu une communication de M. G. HANOTAUX sur la *Consolidation de l'empire par les voies de communication terrestres et maritimes* et a pris connaissance d'un travail de M. A. MARTINEAU, professeur au Collège de France, sur *Un gendre commun à Dupleix et à La Bourdonnais, le marquis de Montlezun*. M. BOURDARIE, secrétaire perpétuel, dépose ensuite sur le bureau un autographe du P. Ch. de FOUCAULD, à propos duquel le général MANGIN exposa quelques considérations touchant les précieux renseignements qu'il trouva jadis dans le livre de l'auteur : *Reconnaissance au Maroc*. L'Académie a émis le vœu que la réimpression de ce volume fût poursuivie le plus rapidement possible.

LE PORTAGE PRÉOCCUPE LE GOUVERNEUR DE L'OUBANGUI

Le gouverneur de l'Oubangui-Chari a pris récemment une décision en vue d'éviter les abus auxquels donnait lieu l'obligation du portage.

Seuls les chefs de circonscription et de subdivision peuvent recruter des porteurs, pour les transports administratifs de toute nature, parmi les hommes adultes vigoureux. La charge ne doit pas dépasser 25 kilos. Le salaire est fixé à 1 franc par jour avec charge et à 0 fr. 50 sans charge. Il est prévu un porteur de secours par dix porteurs. Il ne peut être exigé qu'une marche moyenne de six heures ou 25 kilomètres par jour. Chaque convoi doit être muni d'un ordre de route.

Le temps où l'on pourra renoncer à ces mesures ne semble pas encore proche. Il faudrait hâter l'exécution des grands travaux projetés.

LOGOMACHIE

Assimilation! Association! Tels sont les vocables catapultueux que se lancent, tels des héros d'Homère, ceux que préoccupent l'avenir ou la mise en valeur des colonies. Les tenants de l'Assimilation prouvent qu'ils ont de la noblesse et de la générosité dans l'âme. Mais se sont-ils demandés s'il y a réellement avantage pour un indigène à être assimilé? Les droits dont bénéficie le citoyen assimilé valent-ils le sacrifice des commodités qui sont le lot du « sujet africain »? Oui, répond M. Boisneuf, député de la Guadeloupe. Non, répond M. Pierre Mille de l'Académie des Sciences Coloniales. Et il le prouve spirituellement. Qu'est-ce après tout, écrit-il dans le *Temps* du 6 janvier, qu'est-ce que ce gros avantage d'être « citoyen » français? Ce n'est que le plaisir de déposer de temps en temps un bulletin dans l'urne électorale. Or le sujet africain a des plaisirs plus solides et des joies plus certaines: « Tout d'abord il a l'avantage de payer moins d'impôts...

« Quel Français, atteint par l'impôt sur le revenu, les taxes draconiennes sur le chiffre d'affaires, qui vous ravissent jusqu'à 80 % de vos bénéfices et vous ôtent toute envie de travailler, ne serait heureux de s'en tirer avec 6 francs de capitation par an ? Il a la joie de ne se point trouver astreint à une foule de règlements et d'obligations vexatoires, de pouvoir pêcher à la ligne en temps prohibé, de ne pas avoir à s'inquiéter de connaître les décisions de la troisième, la quatrième ou la dixième Internationale, de se moquer de Lénine comme un poisson d'une pomme, et de la question des Détroits, comme une pomme d'un poisson. Il a enfin le précieux bonheur de ne se trouver que rarement en contact avec les agents de l'autorité. Toutes choses, avouez-le, bien intéressantes, à des degrés divers.

« Croyez-vous que ce soit tout ? Il y a aussi, quand il fait chaud, le privilège, que nul ne vous conteste, de pouvoir dormir à la belle étoile, ou même se promener tout nu, sans se voir traîner au poste pour vagabondage ou même outrage public à la pudeur : pour ces deux raisons, que le noir est toujours habillé, et que, même pour les blancs, il n'y a pas de poste! Il y a encore, pour ceux qui, d'aventure, ont reçu d'un Européen une taloche, l'agréable possibilité de se faire allouer une compensation pécuniaire que jamais n'a pu obtenir un Parisien rossé un jour de manifestation. Ah! l'Afrique, M. Boisneuf, l'Afrique, et une chaumière avec ou sans cœur!

« Pourtant, s'il est question du cœur !... Me permettrai-je alors de suggérer qu'il est, pour les personnes d'un caractère volage et d'un tempérament ardent, quoique casanier, bien tentant de pouvoir posséder à soi tout seul et simultanément plusieurs épouses — dont rien n'empêche de faire également de très obéissantes servantes — sans s'entendre accuser d'entretien de concubines au domicile conjugal, ou condamner pour crime de bigamie ? L'état du nègre, en Afrique, a bien d'autres mérites encore. Mais je veux tout résumer d'un mot : le nègre est beaucoup moins embêté que le blanc ; l'indigène jouit de beaucoup plus de liberté et d'indépendance que le citoyen. Or, vous voudrez bien admettre, monsieur, qu'il est, encore de nos jours, des citoyens avides d'indépendance et de liberté. »

A noter encore cette impression du mariage européen chez je ne sais quel prince noir devenu boy de M. Delafosse :

« C'est la femme qui achète son mari, disait-il, en versant ce qu'on appelle une dot, ce qui fait qu'elle est la maîtresse, et que, dans toutes les réunions, chose monstrueuse, on lui donne la première place. Des féticheurs de différents genres procèdent à certaines cérémonies, quand la dot a été payée. Après quoi tous les gens de la noce vont manger et boire ; mais, au moment où l'on n'y fait pas attention les époux se sauvent et gagnent la brousse, où il restent cachés pendant un mois dans un endroit que personne ne connaît. C'est seulement après cette retraite qu'ils ont le droit d'aller dire à leurs amis qu'ils sont mariés, et de posséder une case. »

Il est vrai, monsieur le député, que de tels usages sont bizarres et difficiles à défendre. Mais je ne demande pas mieux, pour ma part, que d'y renoncer — à la condition toutefois qu'on veuille bien m'accorder que, si les nègres peuvent être traités comme les blancs, les blancs, à l'avenir, pourront être traités comme les nègres.

C'est très drôle ! et surtout très consolant. On est heureux de voir que la colonisation n'est pas uniquement une question de statistiques, de barèmes, de coton, de manioc, de graphite ou de tas de produits qui ont le tort de manquer à l'industrie métropolitaine ; mais qu'on y peut déployer toutes les grâces de l'esprit. On est heureux de constater qu'il n'y a pas seulement matière à colères et à grincements de dents, mais qu'on y peut encore sourire malicieusement.

PREMIÈRE FOIRE OFFICIELLE D'ÉCHANTILLONS A MADAGASCAR

ARRETE

instituant une Foire d'Echantillons qui se tiendra à Tananarive au cours du Deuxième semestre 1923 *et nommant un Comité Consultatif de Préparation et d'Organisation.*

Le Gouverneur Général de Madagascar et Dépendances, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur ;

ARRÊTE :

ART. 1er. — Une Foire d'échantillons se tiendra à Tananarive au cours du second semestre de 1923.

ART. 2. — Le projet définitif d'organisation de la Foire sera établi par un comité consultatif dont la composition est fixée ci-après. Ce Comité formulera toutes propositions qui lui paraîtront utiles pour la préparation de cette manifestation économique.

ART. 3. — Le Comité Consultatif d'organisation de la Foire de Tananarive est composé comme suit :

Président : M. le Secrétaire Général du Gouvernement Général. *Vice-Présidents :* M. U. Gros, Négociant, membre du Conseil d'Administration de la Colonie ; M. le Directeur de l'Office Economique. *Secrétaire Général :* M. Joly, Président du Syndicat de la Presse de Madagascar, Membre du Comité de l'Office Economique. *Secrétaire administratif avec voix délibérative :* M. Jaeglé, Inspecteur d'Agriculture, Secrétaire du Comité de l'Office Economique.

Classification générale

1er GROUPE

Produits du Cru et des Industries de la Colonie.

1re Section — Produits du Cru.

1re *classe.*

Riz, sucres bruts ou cristallisés, cafés, cacaos, girofle, canelles, vanilles, essences pour la parfumerie, blés, maïs, vins, fécules, tapiocas, pois du Cap.

2e *classe*

Bois divers, caoutchouc, gomme copal et autres, résines, teintures végétales, écorces tinctoriales, crins végétal, miel, cire d'abeille, cocotiers, arachides.

3e *classe*

Produits miniers — Métaux et pierres précieux, métaux et minéraux industriels, huiles minérales, charbon, calcaires, uranes.

4e *classe*

Cocons. vers à soie, soies grèges.

2e Section — Produits industriels

1re *classe*

Chapeaux de paille, rabanes fines et de couleurs, nattes fines, sacs de jute ou de corde, raphias 1er choix, aloès ou sisal en fibres ou travaillées, vanneries sparteries fines, textiles.

2e *classe*

Dentelles, broderies, fils et raphias rabanes brodées soies, tapis.

3e *classe*

Etoffes de soie, industrie de la soie, produits manufacturés.

4e *classe*

Industrie du bois, ébénisterie, marqueterie.

5e *classe*

Cuir et ses dérivés, de toutes provenances animales ouvrés ou semi ouvrés.

6e *classe*

Conserves, salaisons, graisses.

7e *classe*

Arts industriels, sculpture, peinture, joaillerie, bijouterie.

2e GROUPE

Produits des colonies françaises.

Même classification par assimilation que pour le premier groupe.

3e GROUPE

Produits manufacturés ou semi ouvrés provenant de la Métropole ou des colonies étrangères. Produits divers.

Exposition générale

ART. 1er. — La Foire d'échantillons se tiendra à Tananarive du 15 août au 15 septembre 1923.

Les produits exposés seront divisés en trois sections suivant la classification générale.

ART. 2. — Les inscriptions seront reçues jusqu'au 15 juin 1923. En adressant son adhésion l'adhérent devra verser la moitié du prix de location de la place qu'il doit occuper, la seconde devant être versée à la prise de possession du stand.

Au cas de non occupation, le premier versemnt effectué restera acquis, et le Comité aura le droit de disposer du stand.

ART. 3. — La vente au détail sera interdite sauf dans la partie de l'Exposition spécialement aménagée à cet effet.

ART. 4. — Aucun échantillon exposé ne pourra être retiré avant la clôture de la foire.

ART. 5. — Les échantillons exposés devront être retirés dans le délai de quinze jours après la clôture de la foire. Passé ce délai les frais d'emmagasinage et les risques de perte ou de détérioration restent à la charge de l'exposant.

ART. 10. — Le Comité se réserve le droit absolu de faire enlever toutes marchandises dangereuses, insalubres, ou dégageant des odeurs désagréables ou nuisibles ainsi que toute installation susceptible de nuire à l'aspect général. Ces matières seront exposées dans des locaux spécialement affectés à cet usage.

ART. 11. — Aucun échantillon présenté ne pourra être photographié, dessiné ou reproduit sans l'autorisation du concessionnaire.

ART. 12. — Les informations statistiques nécessaires imposent aux vendeurs le devoir de fournir au Comité en tout temps la note du montant des transactions effectuées pendant la foire.

ART. 13. — Toute infraction au présent règlement et à des règlements ultérieurs édictés par le Comité ou qui lui seraient imposés, entraînera le renvoi immédiat du participant sans qu'il puisse réclamer quelque dommage ou le remboursement des sommes versées par lui.

UN ATELIER D'ESSAI DES BOIS COLONIAUX SERA CRÉÉ A BORDEAUX

Bordeaux, 8 décembre. — Les représentants des syndicats professionnels du bois se sont réunis au Syndicat Général du Bâtiment, sous la présidence de M. Paul Carde, président du Syndicat Général du Bâtiment, pour examiner la possibilité de créer à Bordeaux un atelier d'essai analogue à celui qui existe déjà au jardin colonial de Nogent.

On se rappelle que cette création a fait l'objet d'un des vœux formulés par le récent congrès des Bois Coloniaux, qui s'est tenu à Bordeaux au mois de novembre.

Au cours de la discussion qui a eu lieu, M. Lavaud, président du Syndicat de la Charpenterie, a demandé si les administrations qui autoriseraient l'emploi des bois coloniaux pour leurs constructions accepteraient de dégager la responsabilité des entrepreneurs qui auraient fait usage de ces bois. M. Faure, président du Comité de la Foire de Bordeaux, a répondu affirmativement en ce qui concerne la Chambre de Commerce de Bordeaux.

Le principe de la création à Bordeaux d'un atelier d'essai des bois coloniaux a été adopté à l'unanimité.

LE THIÈS-KAYES SERA TERMINÉ AU DÉBUT DE 1923

La gare de Bala (456 kilomètres de Thiès, 521 kilomètres de Dakar) a été ouverte à l'exploitation restreinte le 1er octobre dernier. Jusqu'à cette date, les trains s'arrêtaient à Cotiari (kilomètre 421) ; c'est donc 35 nouveaux kilomètres de rail livrés à l'exploitation. Pendant la saison sèche, les transports automobiles sur route pour Kayes partiront du terminus de Bala, où toutes les installations nécessaires ont été prévues. Grâce à l'ouverture de cette station, le trajet Bala-Ambidédi, qui demandait deux jours l'année dernière, pourra être effectué en une journée ; on sait que d'Ambidédi à Kayes les trains circulent depuis plusieurs années.

A la date du 1er octobre, le rail atteignait le kilomètre 478 et le ballastage le kilomètre 471 au départ de Thiès ; la gare de Bouighoul-Bamba (kilomètre 483) qui doit être ouverte au printemps prochain, est achevée. Quant aux terrassements, ils sont arrivés à la Falémé (kilomètre 576). Sur la partie Falémé-Ambidédi restant à construire (51 kilomètres) les études se poursuivent activement.

Sauf cas de force majeure, l'achèvement de la ligne qui doit mesurer de bout en bout 671 kilomètres (le tronçon Ambidédi-Kayes exploité a une longueur de 44 kilomètres) peut donc être envisagé dès maintenant pour le premier semestre 1923.

Comme les devis établis lors de l'ouverture des travaux ne concordent plus avec les prix d'aujourd'hui, il a été nécessaire, à plusieurs reprises de procéder à des majorations de crédits.

C'est ainsi qu'un décret paru à l'*Officiel* du 13 octobre, dispose que :

« L'allocation affectée à la construction du troisième tronçon (kilom. 445 à 510), est portée de 8.155.000 à 11.305.000 francs, et les crédits ouverts au titre de cet ouvrage sont portés de 7.335.000 francs, à 10.505.000 francs ;

« L'allocation affectée à la construction de partie des installations générales, concernant les logements est portée de 1.210.000 francs à 3.400.000 fr., et le crédit ouvert au titre de cet ouvrage est porté de 765.000 francs à 3.400.000 francs.

« Le crédit de 340.000 francs ouvert au titre du pont de la Falémé est porté de 540.000 francs à 640.000 francs. »

Le même décret autorise, jusqu'à concurrence d'une dépense de 7 millions, l'ouverture des travaux de superstructure, achat et pose de voie du quatrième tronçon (kilom. 510 à 576).

Théo Brugière, 38, Rue Madame, Paris

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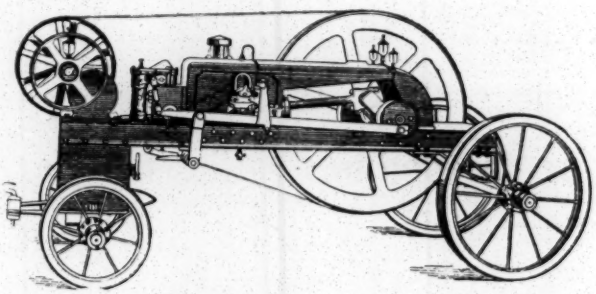

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ASSOCIATION FRANCE-COLONIES

8, Avenue du Maine, PARIS (15e)

Si coloniser c'est, tout à la fois, cultiver le sol et cultiver l'homme, une organisation qui, comme l'A. F. C., vise le progrès matériel et moral des indigènes, a déjà sa raison d'être. Elle se trouve encore légitimée du fait qu'elle est comme une application particulière de la doctrine coloniale de la France telle que l'a exposée dans son admirable programme de « Mise en valeur des colonies » l'actuel ministre des Colonies, M. Albert Sarraut.

UNE ŒUVRE DE SALUT PUBLIC

Mais ce qui distingue l'Association France-Colonies entre tant d'autres, c'est que son existence se justifie au premier chef par l'argument de *salut public* entendu au sens le plus strict.

« La France, a dit le général Mangin, est une nation de cent millions d'hommes. » Cette définition n'a de la boutade que la forme. Pas n'est besoin d'être prophète pour découvrir que, dans un avenir prochain, si la France ne réalise pas la synthèse ainsi exprimée de la métropole et des colonies, la France périra.

Qu'on en juge !

En 1914, il manquait à la population française 30 millions d'habitants pour égaler celle de l'Allemagne. On en a déduit outre-Rhin qu'une nouvelle invasion serait une entreprise facile et sans risque. La même menace paraît encore à l'horizon.

La population de la France en 1921 n'a augmenté que de 117.000 habitants et en 1922 que de 70.529 unités. Au contraire, celle de l'Allemagne augmente régulièrement de près de 700.000 chaque année.

Depuis l'armistice l'Allemagne a déjà réparé ses pertes en hommes et bien qu'elle ait restitué des territoires très peuplés, sa population atteint presque le chiffre d'avant-guerre. Au contraire, malgré la reprise de l'Alsace-Lorraine, celle de la France est inférieure au chiffre d'avant-guerre. C'est un fait certain. Dans dix ans, l'Allemagne pourra mettre en ligne trois fois plus de soldats que la France.

Aux mêmes causes, mêmes effets. Le déficit de la natalité française provoquera de nouveau outre-Rhin l'irrésistible désir d'une nouvelle ruée « nach Paris » que verront un grand nombre de Français aujourd'hui vivants.

Que faire alors ? Toutes les prédications et exhortations, toutes les primes, exonérations d'impôts, faveurs étatistes aux familles nombreuses ne donneront de résultats, — si elles en donnent, — que dans vingt ans. En attendant, il faut sauvegarder l'indépendance de la patrie.

Sur qui compter ? Sur l'aide problématique d'alliés égoïstes ? L'expérience a suffisamment montré combien elle était précaire et coûteuse. Le

bloc des alliés accuse aujourd'hui des fêlures, des fissures même par lesquelles peut s'échapper l'union qui hier assura la victoire commune; et l'on sait quels marchandages ont succédé dans la paix à cette belle fraternité si souvent proclamée pendant la guerre.

[CULTIVONS NOTRE JARDIN

Il n'y a décidément qu'une seule voie de salut ! Faire appel aux colonies. C'est au dévouement filial de ses enfants d'outre-mer que la France pourra et devra, demain comme hier, demander de contribuer à la défense nationale.

Hier, sans préparation, à l'improviste et avec un outillage défectueux, les colonies ont pu fournir à la Mère Patrie une aide très efficace non seulement en matières premières, mais encore en hommes. Elles ont pu donner 935.000 travailleurs et soldats arabes, jaunes ou noirs qui, « mis sans cesse au premier rang du feu, comme a dit un ancien ministre des Colonies, ont rivalisé d'héroïsme avec nos meilleurs poilus ».

Demain, il faut que la France aidée de la plus grande France se suffise à elle-même. Il semble qu'on y ait déjà pensé. Aux termes de la nouvelle loi militaire, l'armée française compte sur trois soldats un indigène des pays neufs.

C'est alors que le « matériel humain » des colonies prend immédiatement toute sa valeur. Demain, quand la capacité de travail de l'indigène aura été augmentée, notre domaine colonial sera un grenier abondant de denrées alimentaires, une mine quasi inépuisable de matières premières. Mais, dès aujourd'hui, vis-à-vis de la métropole, il joue le rôle de « *réservoir d'hommes* ».

UN CRI D'ALARME

Or, il serait aussi dangereux d'ignorer le mal que de vouloir le cacher. Comme la France métropolitaine, la France d'outre-mer se dépeuple. A part les vieilles colonies (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion) qui sont surpeuplées, la densité des populations coloniales, extrêmement faible avant la guerre, a tendance à s'abaisser encore. Le dernier recensement accuse le chiffres suivants qui ne laissent pas d'être inquiétants :

Sénégal	6	habitants	au kilomètre	carré
Mauritanie	0,6	—	—	—
Guinée française.....	8	—	—	—
Côte-d'Ivoire	5	—	—	—
Dahomey	8	—	—	—
Soudan français	5	—	—	—
Haute-Volta	10	—	—	—
Territoire du Niger.....	1	—	—	—
Togo	12	—	—	—

Madagascar qui est plus grand que la France n'a que 3 millions 1/2 d'habitants. L'Afrique occidentale française dont la superficie est neuf fois plus grande que celle de la France n'a que 12 millions d'habitants ! En Afrique équatoriale on comptera bientôt moins d'un habitant au kilomètre carré. Toute l'Afrique française grande comme dix-sept fois la France n'a cependant que 36 millions 400.000 habitants... Et tout l'empire

colonial français, grand comme vingt fois la Métropole, n'a que 59 millions d'habitants...

Et quand on sait que ces chiffres ne révèlent pas seulement une infériorité on peut même dire une indigence arithmétique, quand on sait que la dépopulation là-bas n'est pas seulement quantitative mais qu'elle est aussi qualitative, on ne peut se défendre d'une certaine angoisse. On est obligé de se rendre à cette évidence que l'intérêt national le plus immédiat est d'accord avec notre devoir humain, en même temps qu'avec les nécessités économiques pour nous commander de nous attacher, sans tarder et avec tout le zèle dont nous sommes capables, à la sauvegarde de la santé, de la force et de la vie des indigènes. On s'aperçoit ainsi qu'aux colonies comme dans la métropole le problème essentiel, celui qu'on doit chercher à résoudre avant tous autres, c'est le problème de la natalité, de la longévité de la population.

La tâche, certes, est immense, ardue, multiple. Exaltons-nous ! Et osons regarder en face ce qu'il nous faut vouloir.

MIEUX CONNAITRE LES COLONIES

Il nous faut mieux connaître les colonies. On n'aime bien en effet que ce qu'on connaît bien. Or que sait-on, en général, des colonies ? Ce qu'on peut en avoir appris en lisant quelque manuel, quelque revue, quelque journal traitant, une fois par semaine, de « matières » coloniales (1), ou bien en parcourant les halls d'une exposition où les naturels ne peuvent figurer qu'à titre purement décoratif, en raison de la note pittoresque et couleur locale que leur présence ajoute au groupement des produits mis sous les yeux du visiteur.

Et cependant les colonies ce ne sont pas seulement les bois, les minerais, les denrées alimentaires, l'ivoire, le caoutchouc qu'on en importe. Tout comme la France, par exemple, c'est avant tout les Français, *les colonies c'est avant tout les populations coloniales*. Faute de posséder des notions précises sur celles-ci, sur leur état réel de civilisation, sur leur coefficient de vitalité et sur leur capacité de production, comment évaluer, du point de vue le plus utilitairement pratique, les avantages et bénéfices qu'on peut se flatter de tirer de l'exploitation des produits ?

ELLES PRODUISENT PEU

Ce que ne disent pas les manuels, ce que taisent les journaux et revues, ce que ne se soucient point de faire apparaître les organisateurs d'expositions coloniales, c'est la médiocrité inouïe de l'industrie et du commerce de notre domaine d'outre-mer.

Mais les ingénieurs agronomes le disent, les revues techniques l'écrivent : « La production du domaine colonial est faible par rapport à la

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(1) Tout récemment le *Courrier Colonial* et la *Presse Coloniale* élevaient de vives critiques contre certains grands quotidiens qui, dans leur rubrique coloniale, se rendaient coupables d'erreurs géographiques et ethnographiques trop fréquentes et trop grossières. Cf. surtout dans le *Courrier colonial* du 25 mai 1923, l'article de M. Francis MURY intitulé : *La presse coloniale ne prétend aucunement à un monopole*.

population » (1). Et de fait toute l'A. O. F. et toute l'A. E. F., qui sont les plus grands greniers d'huiles végétales du monde, ne fournissent en tout que 124 millions d'oléagineux tandis que la France est obligée d'acheter à l'étranger pour 264 millions de ces produits. Toutes les colonies ne fournissent qu'un peu plus d'un million et demi de café, et nous en achetons pour 205 millions. Les colonies ne fournissent que 19 millions de caoutchouc, tandis que nous en achetons pour 103 millions. L'étranger nous envoie pour 10 millions 1/2 de bananes et les colonies pour la somme dérisoire de 21.000 francs. Pour le coton, la France en consomme pour 576 millions, les colonies ne lui en envoient que pour un million et demi. A quoi donc est due cette production si raréfiée des colonies ? M. A. Chevalier nous fait une première réponse : « L'activité économique d'un pays et la capacité de production de matières premières sont avant tout sous la dépendance de la densité de la population. » Ce n'est pas tout. Il y a encore médiocrité de la production par rapport à la densité même de la population. Pourquoi ?

MISÈRE DES INDIGÈNES

Cette médiocrité tient à des causes nombreuses dont il faut se garder de méconnaître ou de sous-estimer aucune. Les entreprises coloniales sont hérissées de difficultés particulières qui aggravent les difficultés d'ordre général connues de tous les hommes d'action. Mais l'obstacle entre tous qui empêche ou du moins retarde indéfiniment la mise en valeur de notre empire colonial n'est autre que la *misère des hommes* qui peuplent cet empire.

Misère physiologique d'abord. Les indigènes des colonies, victimes de coutumes déplorables, souffrent encore de mille maladies, sont annuellement décimés par toutes sortes d'épidémies et d'endémies. La polygamie les épuise, propage les maladies vénériennes, et en maintenant l'usage restrictif du long allaitement de trois, quatre ans durant lequel la femme vit séparée de l'époux, condamne ainsi la femme à n'avoir pas plus de quatre ou cinq enfants. Les maladies des yeux sont innombrables. Et de même les avortements involontaires, la morti-natalité, la mortalité infantile qui enlève dans certaines colonies jusqu'à 80 % des nouveaux-nés, la tuberculose, la lèpre, la syphilis, la variole, le tétanos, la maladie du sommeil...

Misère intellectuelle et morale, cela va de soi. Comment cultiver les esprits et élever les âmes quand les corps sont en proie, — et presque sans défense, — à tant de maux auxquels s'ajoute comme pour les perpétuer l'emprise de la superstition. Qu'on se rappelle l'exemple des Russes ! Depuis l'établissement de la misère universelle dans tout l'empire, ont-ils produit une œuvre marquante dans la musique où ils excellaient, dans les sciences et dans les arts ?

Misère économique et sociale, nécessairement consécutive. Comment monter une industrie, comment instaurer un commerce, comment organiser une société dans ces immenses étendues où errent des troupeaux d'êtres humains sur lesquels règnent immémorialement la maladie et l'ignorance.

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(1) Aug. CHEVALIER : *Revue de botanique appliquée*, 28 février 1923.

L'EFFORT GOUVERNEMENTAL

On ne songe pas à nier la réalité et l'efficacité de l'effort qu'a fourni et que continue de fournir tous les jours l'autorité constituée. Partout elle construit des hôpitaux, des maternités, des hospices. Partout elle organise l'assistance médicale indigène. Partout des mesures antilarvaires sont exécutées. Partout on donne la chasse à l'anophèle, véhicule du paludisme, au stegomyia, propagateur de la fièvre jaune, à la tsé-tsé, redoutable semeur de la maladie du sommeil. Et tandis qu'en 1900 on ne dépensait que 3 millions 1/2 pour l'assistance médicale, aujourd'hui c'est 47 millions qui sont affectés à ce chapitre. Tandis qu'en 1914 le nombre des vaccinations pratiquées n'était que de 23.000, en 1920 il a été de 500.000. Vraiment l'administration coloniale a fait et continue à faire le maximum de ce que peut une administration placée dans les pires conditions possibles pour organiser un pays.

Ses limites.

Mais son action ne peut être que très limitée à cause des possiblités très restreintes des budgets locaux. « Trop souvent, l'Administration économe par force et encore mal pourvue, réduit au point de vue des fournitures le si utile dispensaire à la portion congrue. C'est ainsi qu'en Guinée les médecins de l'Assistance indigène ne se voit ouvrir pour leur provision de pansements, charpie, coton hydrophile, etc..., qu'un crédit annuel de 200 francs » (1).

Son rôle.

Cela nous force à nous rappeler qu'en matière d'assistance comme en matière industrielle, ainsi que l'a dit le ministre des colonies, M. Albert Sarraut, « les gouvernements coloniaux préparent la voie aux initiatives privées ». Dans la France extérieure plus encore que dans la France continentale, il faut tenir pour vrais les trois principes suivants qui seront considérés demain comme des axiomes en matière d'assistance :

1° Toutes les forces vives du pays doivent tendre à réduire de plus en plus le rôle de l'assistance publique, en lui substituant peu à peu des institutions de prévoyance, d'hygiène et de progrès social qui rendront moins lourdes les charges écrasantes que l'Etat a dû provisoirement assumer de ce chef;

2° L'Assistance publique ne pourra jamais se passer complètement du concours des œuvres de bienfaisance privées dont elle doit par suite favoriser l'essor et utiliser la collaboration.

3° Il y a lieu d'amener les philanthropes à ne plus agir isolément, mais à se grouper et à s'organiser méthodiquement (2).

Bien loin donc de demander aux autorités locales de tout faire nous devons seulement attendre d'elles qu'elles veuillent bien ménager des moyens d'action aux initiatives particulières ou collectives qui tentent de

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(1) SONOLET : *L'Afrique occidentale française*, p. 56.

(2) HÉBRARD DE VILLENEUVE; préface au vol. du Dr ARMAND-DELILLE : *L'Assistance sociale et ses moyens d'action*, éd. Félix Alcan.

seconder son action. La multitude des œuvres d'impulsion publique ou privée dont le but immédiat est la protection de l'enfance, et toutes les institutions d'hygiène et de prévoyance sociales dont l'appareil — toujours insuffisant — s'augmente et se complique sans cesse, témoignent assez éloquemment des difficultés infinies et infiniment compliquées avec lesquelles il faut compter, même dans les pays les plus civilisés, quand on entreprend d'assurer la conservation des hommes. L'exemple de la métropole doit suffire à faire prévoir l'importance des ressources en matériel et en personnel dont on aurait besoin pour rendre efficace la sollicitude des autorités coloniales pour le capital humain des colonies. Et l'état des finances de la France avec une dette extérieure de 400 milliards, un déficit budgétaire difficile à combler empêchera longtemps encore, semble-t-il, la métropole d'aller au secours des colonies et fera plus que jamais apparaître comme très désirable l'appoint des initiatives privées qui s'offriraient à collaborer avec les services publics dans ce but et dans cet esprit.

LA VIE COLONIALE

Dès qu'on se penche un peu sur la France extérieure, il semble que le premier message que l'on en reçoive soit un tragique S. O. S. Assiégées par la maladie ou la mort, par la dégénérescence et la dégradation physique, les populations coloniales semblent n'avoir qu'une voix pour implorer « des médicaments et des médecins » ! Mais qu'on prête une oreille plus attentive et on entendra bruire de la vie, un filet de vie, la vie originale et simple de pauvres arriérés. Voici donc un port, un marché, un centre commerçant. Les bateaux se vident et se chargent. L'indigène achète, vend, transporte, roule, taille et coupe. Des routes se tracent, des chemins de fer s'achèvent, des récoltes s'emmagasinent. Une activité bienfaisante transforme chaque jour davantage la terre et les hommes.

On comprend alors qu'on n'a pas fait assez quand on n'a fait que combattre la maladie et la mort, les épidémies et les endémies. Il y a aussi ce qui reste de vie à intensifier. Il faut donc vouloir que ceux dont l'activité conditionne et entretient la vie coloniale sentent que leur activité, par un légitime retour, favorise leur bien-être en même temps qu'elle profite à d'autres. Il faut vouloir que l'instruction qui décuplera leurs moyens, qui leur permettra d'augmenter et d'améliorer leur production, d'enrichir leur propre pays et la métropole tout à la fois, leur fasse comprendre cette première solidarité, en même temps qu'ils la sentiront et les prédispose à accepter la lourde charge éventuelle des devoirs que cette solidarité tôt ou tard leur imposera. Il faut vouloir qu'ils soient toujours plus actifs, toujours plus riches, toujours plus instruits. Il faut vouloir des élites nombreuses capables d'adapter à l'individualité de chaque peuple les transformations hardies et souvent rapides que le progrès exige de nos jours. Et pour cela il faut vouloir les indispensables moyens : multiplier les instituteurs et les institutrices, les écoles et les patronages, en même temps que les sages-femmes et les aides-médecins, les hôpitaux et les dispensaires. il faut vouloir d'urgence tout cela à la fois.

Ne voit-on pas qu'une telle œuvre appelle toutes les initiatives et toutes les bonnes volontés ?

UNE DÉMONSTRATION PAR L'ABSURDE

Supposons un instant que l'application de ces moyens soit méprisée ou négligée, — que trop étroitement emmaillottées d'égoïsme mal compris ou d'inertie coupable les initiatives particulières, désertant la haute mission de civilisation qui les sollicite, laissent l'autorité administrative seule aux prises avec tous les fléaux qui ravagent le domaine d'outre-mer. Supposons maintenant qu'il se trouve un vrai conquistador du commerce et de l'industrie pour se lancer dans une entreprise de quelque envergure, dans une quelconque partie de ces territoires désolés. Oh alors ! nous ne pouvons nous empêcher d'éprouver le douloureux pressentiment de la catastrophe certaine.

Précisons. L'idée de l'organisation d'une vaste culture cotonnière dans les territoires du Niger prend chaque jour un peu plus de consistance. Des prospections ont été faites, des rapports ont été publiés. Des plans sont dressés qui concluent, entre autres choses, à la nécessité d'importer, des villages voisins dans les territoires à cultiver, de grands contingents de main-d'œuvre. C'est une transmigration en grand qu'on est obligé de prévoir pour pourvoir aux besoins de la culture industrielle à établir. Ne considérons que cet aspect de la question. Dans l'état actuel des choses, et l'hygiène étant ignorée des indigènes, les conséquences d'une entreprise de cette nature et de cette ampleur seraient tout simplement à faire frémir. On aurait ainsi concentré, dans un périmètre donné, des multitudes de pauvres hères, étrangers aux notions les plus élémentaires comme aux habitudes des pratiques d'hygiène les plus nécessaires, habitudes sans lesquelles les grandes agglomérations d'hommes sont promises aux ravages rapides des pires contagions. La verte vallée du Niger devindrait en fort peu de temps un champ de pestilence et le plus vaste cimetière qu'on ait connu de mémoire d'homme.

Pour qu'un tel plan soit réalisable vraiment, — et la même solution s'impose au problème du recrutement indéfini d'une forte armée coloniale, — il faut que préalablement un grand travail d'assainissement des corps ait procuré dans toutes nos colonies une sorte de métamorphose humaine, — ou bien alors il faut avoir constamment présent à la mémoire l'exemple des Américains à Panama. On n'a pas encore oublié les graves pertes que firent subir aux Français le paludisme et la fièvre jaune, lors de la construction du canal. Ces deux maladies furent parmi les causes principales de la déconfiture de la Grande Compagnie. Quand les Américains prirent en main cette entreprise, ils surent profiter de l'expérience française. Avec les premiers ingénieurs ils amenèrent des médecins. Et tandis que les ingénieurs établissaient leurs plans, les médecins hygiénistes élaboraient leurs projets. Le résultat fut que la statistique des décès parmi les employés n'accusa bientôt que 2 %, puis 1,06 %.

Mais pour l'ensemble de l'œuvre d'assainissement, ils dépensèrent *par an* 2 millions 1/2 (soit environ 10 millions de nos jours) pour protéger de 6.000 à 40.000 ouvriers. 17.000 bidons de pétrole furent employés pour arroser des mares et 1.247 kilos de quinine furent distribués.

Voudra-t-on employer ces grands moyens ?

Rien ne nous serait en vérité plus agréable. Nous pourrions alors assister à ce merveilleux spectacle de solidarité économique : une province de la France d'outre-mer venant au secours d'une province de la France

continentale. 50.000 noirs procurant du travail et du pain aux 300.000 ouvriers qu'occupe en France l'industrie textile. Non ! Il ne saurait y avoir de forme plus belle de solidarité économique.

En tout cas, c'est à rendre possible l'exécution préalable de ce travail de restauration physique que veut collaborer l'Association France-Colonies.

BUT PRÉCIS DU PRÉSENT APPEL

On nous pardonnera d'y insister encore. Il ne s'agit pas ici seulement de charité chrétienne, ni seulement d'altruisme positiviste. Sans doute il existe une élite, — et nous la saluons très bas, — qui couramment se détermine par l'un de ces deux arguments et n'a pas besoin d'être actionnée par d'autres raisons. Mais ce n'est pas à cette seule élite que nous adressons notre appel. C'est à la masse de ceux qui par habitude d'esprit ou nécessité professionnelle considèrent tout sous l'angle de l'utilité et subordonnent les sentiments généreux aux préoccupations utilitaires, que nous voulons montrer la nécessité brutale devant laquelle ils se trouvent. Ce sont les intérêts vitaux de ce pays qui sont en jeu. C'est son avenir, c'est notre avenir qu'il faut préparer et sauver. Il importe de noter qu'en secourant les indigènes c'est en définitive notre propre sécurité que chacun de nous, pour la part qui lui incombe, assurera. Le vrai pacte de garantie c'est individuellement que nous devons le signer non pas certes avec les Américains ou les Anglais, mais avec les Français de la plus grande France. Le sentiment de solidarité que l'Association France-Colonies entend développer a donc ses racines profondes dans la conscience d'un fait historique dont il n'est au pouvoir de personne d'atténuer la gravité ni d'éluder les conséquences. La question est de savoir si sans l'aide des colonies nous pourrions nous défendre au cas d'une nouvelle agression ! Si sans l'aide des colonies nous pouvons tenir notre rang dans le monde économique et industriel. Il est bien clair que s'il nous faut résoudre par la négative la question ainsi posée, c'est nous-mêmes que nous servirons en travaillant au sauvetage des populations coloniales.

Résumons-nous.

Qui veut la fin doit vouloir aussi les moyens.

Voulez-vous que la France au cas d'une agression nouvelle soit en état de se défendre ? Voulez-vous que les colonies soient en état de l'y aider ?

Voulez-vous que, dans cette guerre économique qu'est la vie moderne, la France tienne son rang ? Voulez-vous que la plus grande France soit en état de l'y aider ?

Adhérez donc et sans retard à l'œuvre de salut public qui s'est proposé ces grandes fins. De quelque point de l'horizon politique que vous lui veniez, cette œuvre attend votre aide et réclame votre appui. En lui accordant l'une et l'autre vous ferez à la fois une bonne action et le placement le plus avantageux qui soit. Vous servirez toutes les grandes causes et vos intérêts essentiels.

Ne remettez pas à demain.

Adhérez aujourd'hui à l'ASSOCIATION FRANCE-COLONIES.

Théo Brugière, 38, Rue Madame, Paris

ASSOCIATION FRANCE-COLONIES

EXTRAIT DES STATUTS

But : L'Association ne s'occupe pas de politique.

Elle a pour objet :

1° De faire mieux connaître les colonies dans la métropole.

2° De resserrer les liens de solidarité, de développer les sentiments de sympathie et de fraternité qui doivent unir les Français du continent à ceux d'outre-mer.

3° D'étudier et de mettre en œuvre tout ce qui peut favoriser le progrès matériel et moral des colonies, et spécialement tout ce qui peut contribuer à faire de l'indigène un « homme normal », capable ainsi de la plus grande somme de travail utile.

Membres : Peut faire partie de l'A. F.-C.

Toute personne de nationalité française.

Les admissions sont prononcées par le Conseil directeur auxquel incombe spécialement le devoir d'apprécier si les individus, Associations, Sociétés peuvent collaborer utilement au but poursuivi.

MEMBRES DU BUREAU PERMANENT :

MM. le Commandant MORTENOL, Ancien élève de l'École Polytechnique, Capitaine de vaisseau, Colonel d'artillerie en retraite, *Président;*

Isaac BÉTON, Professeur adjoint au lycée Saint-Louis, *Secrétaire général;*

Raoul CENAC, Professeur de physique au lycée Rollin, *Trésorier:*

André BÉTON, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris, *Secrétaire-Adjoint.*

Théo Brugière, 38, Rue Madame, Paris

ASSOCIATION FRANCE-COLONIES

Honoree du Haut Patronage de Mme R. POINCARÉ
et de M. APPELL, Recteur de l'Université de Paris

8, Avenue du Maine — PARIS (XVe)

Je soussigné, déclare adhérer à l'ASSOCIATION FRANCE-COLONIES, en qualité de membre

Ci-joint ma cotisation.

Nom

Prénoms

Profession ou titres

Adresse

, le **192**

Signature :

	Cotisation annuelle	Cotisation de rachat (Membre perpétuel)
Membre adhérent	5 francs	100 francs
Membre actif	25 »	300 »
Membre donateur	100 »	1.000 »
Membre bienfaiteur	500 »	5.000 »

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Reports of

3rd Pan-African

Congress

1923 in Crisis

34-6-30

Governing Council

Du Bois
Springarn
Cuyler
Magalhaens
Charleau
Sylvain
Archer
Bowen
Pandit
Delmont
Tanner
Hunt
Sorella

Candace
Hunt
Jackson
Bolin
Logan

84-6-27

34-6-28

a 3 cornered Conference

Labour Party

Aborigines Problem

Pan Africa

Pan Union

Garvey

J. W. Jones

34-6-29

Liga Africana:

Exposição do Exmo Sr. Dr. Dubois

Estiveram presentes os Srs:

Dr. Dubois

Dr. José Magalhães — Angola

Pascoal A. Pires dos Santos — S. Tomé

Eng.: Manuel Herminio Paquete "

Vieira da Rocha Ferreira da Rocha Lisboa

Dr. Xavier de Valer Moçambique

Dr. Leudolphe Bravo S. Tomé

José de Freitas "

30-3-09 Pascoal d'Almeida Bettencourt "

Manuel Dias da Graça "

Manuel de Deus Dias da Graça "

Tomé Agostinho das Neves "

Armando Pereira Guiné

Jayme de Menezes S. Tomé

Gilberto da Graça Espirito Santo "

Salomão Salomão C. Fernandes Lagos (Nigeria)

Justino dos Santos Angola

Pedro d'Almeida S. Tomé

Manuel do Sacramento de Espirito Santo "

Manuel Ribeiro "

Angelino Costa "

Sebastião Nunes d'Alva Teixeira "

Alfredo dos Santos Pinto "

Luiz Alberto de Pinho "

Manuel de Barros "

Augusto de Magalhães Ajudá

Fernando de Mendonça Cabo Verde

José de Pina Guiné

Duarte Cabral "

João de Ribeiro "

Jayme de Pinho S. Tomé

Luiz de Pinho "

Dr. Lourenço A. Pires Amado
Carlos José Branco

J. Tomé
Lisboa

1023 P

34-4-272

Exhibit 1

From cablegram received from Isaac Beton August 19, 1923 : "Trop tard. Congres impossible."

Extract from cablegram of Magalhaes received August 18, 1923: "Beton communique congres ajourne."

Exhibit 2

Concerning Lisbon as a place of meeting. October 17 I suggested to M. Beton that the third Pan African Congress be held in the West Indies in the fall of 1923. October 31 reply of M. Beton : "Le prochain Congres Pan Africain se tiendra a Lisbonne. Il y a plus de 6 mois que la chose est arretée. M. de Santos Pinto me l'avait demande au nom de la "Liga Africana" dans le but de secouer l'opinion publique des noirs portugais. Il me serait penible de revenir sur cet engagemen moral." December 4 I wrote asking if the decision to call the Congres at Libson was unchangeable, that if it was "I will do all I can to persuade American Negroes to attend". Reply of M. Beton December 21, 1922: "Dans le cas qui nous occupe la promesse qui a ete faite a feu M. de Santos Pinto l'a ete par M. Logan et par moi. De plus, le p president qui a ce moment-la etait a la Guadeloupe, tandis que la Vice-Presidente etait aux Etats-Unis et que M. Jackson etait empeche, le president, dis-je, en a ete informe sitot sa rentree. Donc, vous voyez, qu'il n'y a pas de ma part initiative particuliere."

"J'espere que vous voudrez bien faire tout ce qui dependra de vous pour que le prochain Congres qui se tiendra a Lisbonne soit plus fructueux que le dernier!...L'important n'est pas que ce congres ait un gros succes numerique, mais qu'il soit suivi par des hommes convaincus et conscients de leurs devoirs envers la race, qui, une fois rentres dan l[illegible]espective, ne se desinteressent pas absolument [illegible]

March 8, 1923 letter from M. Beton: "Comme je vous l'ai annonce, le prochain Congres pan-africain se tiendra a Lisbonne dans la seconde quinzaine du mois de Septembre prochain. Nous comptons absolument sur votre presence, dussiez-vous venir tout seul." August 3, letter from M. Beton: "Je vous accuse reception de votre telegramme ainsi concu: RUSH DETAILS LISBON CONGRESS MAY BE PRESENT. J'ai le regret de vous faire savoir que la date du Congres est ajournee a une date indeterminee."

34-4-273

Exhibit 3

26 persons contributed ten dollars including 20 Americans, 1 West Indian, 1 West African, 2 Englishmen, 2 Portuguese. You contributed 200 francs which, at that time, was worth about $15. 5 other Americans contributed $5 a piece and smaller contributions amounted to $20. This made a total of $320.

Exhibit 4

34-4-274

Exhibit 5

Cash account of the second Pan-African Congress as printed in the twelfth Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Exhibit 6

I am in no way superseding the secretary or taking over his functions except in the one matter of refusing to assent to his adjourning the congress. I have made no programs for the meeting. I have simply confirmed M. Beton's call so far as Lisbon is concerned and added the preliminary conference at London. The ppogram and wishes of M. Beton and the Executive Committee will be carried out in any way they wish. If no program is presented the congress itself will determine what shall be done.

Exhibit 7

I have decided that it will expedite matters and clear up all misapprehension if I refund this sum immediately. I am therefore enclosing a draft for 200 francs which is attached hereto.

[Pan African Congress]
[1923]

Voting Delegates

✓ P. F. Haynes	G. O. U.
✓ Wm. S. Nelson	~~G. O. U.~~
✓ Viola Fellon	10.00
✓ Dr. Butler	✗ 10.00
P. P. Sims	10.00
H. A. Hunt	10.00
Hulto	10.00
Mrs. Cobden Lenwin	~~✗~~ 2
Dr. A. H. Williams	✗ 10.00
✓ Marrijchow	✗ 2
Jernigin	G. O. U.
miss Lydia G. Brown	✗ 2

Non Voting Delegates

Tobias	5.00
miss Lavinia Black	5.00
Mrs. Hulto	5.00
Mrs Butler	5.00
Mrs. Filene Kelley	✗ 2.11

42 | 98 | 45

p. José de Magalhães, Lisbonne, Portugal, rue do Baron, 6, 1º

p. Nicolas de Santos Pinto, S. Thomas, colonie portugaise, rue das Pretas, 16, 2º, Dto Lisbonne.

Bishop C. H. Phillips, C. M. E. Church, 123 – 14th Ave N. Nashville Tenn.
Dr. R. T. Brown – President Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Alabama, 331 Lucy Ave.
Dr. C. H. Phillips jr. 4209 West Bell Place St. Louis
↓ Mrs. French

4/18/76

The Third Pan-African Congress

When the second Pan-African Congress met in London and other European cities in 1921 there was much interest manifested in the movement and at the same time curiosity concerning the objects and criticism concerning its method.

40-8F-6

The third congress is about to meet in London and Lisbon during November and perhaps a word would be welcomed as to what the third congress aims to do.

Usually a world congress for any object is a thing carefully prepared beforehand with speakers and subjects selected and objects clearly defined. The Pan-African Congresses have not been meetings of this sort and the reason is that the objects of the Pan-African movement are not yet by any means clear and the methods by which clarity and definiteness may be brought into the movement include first of all acquaintanceship among widely severed groups of men. Any movement in England may count in its membership upon Englishmen, that is men trained in certain traditions and acquainted with certain background of history. But any movement among Negroes cannot count upon this. The very word Negro is an abwtraction referring to a color rather than to common history and common objects. Only in the color bar which belts the world have Negroes a tremendous common cause. But any organization which proposes to fight this color bar must have a clear idea of specific knowledge and the manifestations of colored prejudice vary tremendous in Paris and Johannesburg, in Rio Janero, Kingston and New York. The Pan-African Congress therefore has a preliminary work of bringing widely sundered men into consultation with the object of letting them see and know each other.

In this task they met first of all the dispersive forces of national ideals, different languages and different culture. It has not yet

been possible, for instance, to get organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of America, the Union Congolaise of Belgium and the France Colonies of France to cooperate into one organization. Three attempts have been made, one in the early part of the 19th century when a Pan African congress met in London sponsored by the Colenzos and various colored people. Again when the first Pan-African congress met in Paris just after the revolution of the great War and secondly in 1921 when the second congress met. The third congress will have its first session in London during the first week of November. I write to ask from Englishmen a sympathetic attitude toward its difficult by tremendously important problems. It will not be a large meeting and it will probably accomplish little more than the keeping of the movement alive. To men of Negro descent who read these lines - to members of the West African Congresses and South African Congresses and the various organizations of the West Indies, I especially appeal for attendance upon the third congress. What we need is the continual counsel of large numbers of people who know the problems of race and color the world over and if we can have them and have them regularly then through the paths and methods of peace which the world needs so desperately we can move toward the emancipation of black men the world over.

40-58-7

The Second session of the Pan American Congress took place on the ~~Sept~~ on the evening of Dec 1, the great Portuguese national holiday and of the following evening Dec 2. Lisbon is a long way from London — further even than the miles show. It is beyond the great world & its in beautiful loneliness on its great hills at the calm Tagus & the sea, gleaming in cream & crome, from every immemorial Kennedy. I came to Lisbon by St Etienne where America has its one Catholic European consul. Mr. Nimo is a personage in the town — President of the Tennis & Foreign club, a leader of strict, welcomed by the best families. Hence I went to Marseilles — diving down upon it at night with its jewelled light. It rained all day but it cooled and quenched the lonely city. Hence I went to Barcelona the hardest & most commercial Spanish city, Unsightly itself but its old garment of winding streets & quiet new squares & avenues. Madrid was more self conscious & proper — not so full of people, splendid rather than beautiful save its cathedral of gloom & its museums. Then at last to Lisbon once a free roamed country now there & there a bloom.

38-3-39

38-3-40

The Portuguese are not used to Congresses or to strangers some turned tourists. They feel themselves a nation and very proud. Yet this very feeling gives them a peculiar & eager sense of hospitality The hall of the Lyceum where we met was a gem — some 20 x 50 feet and beautiful dresses, tinted & tapestry covered table and the usual & brass - studded leather chairs.

Jose de Magalhaes presided quietly & well and fluently. He is a man of polish & force - a deputy from the Island of San Thomé in the Portuguese Parliament, a professor in the Medical School of Tropical Medicine. The audience of less than 50 persons was surprisingly stirring. They were mostly young Island men, students, well dressed & courteous in manner & they hailed from 8 separate Colonies: from Angola, San Thomé, Mozambique Guinea, Angra, Cape Verde; and also from Goa (India) and of course from Lisbon & America

We had as guests & speakers, the present Portuguese Minister of Colonies E. Vicente Ferreira and Vieira da Rocha, who have twice formerly been Ministers of Colonies and Professor Adolfo Benarus

38-3-41

The first session was devoted to an explanation of the history & meaning of the Pan-African Movement & to a most interesting exposition of the work of the Negroes of San Domé — the most independent & progressive of Portuguese African Colonies. The second session was devoted to the reading & work of American Negroes & the future of the Pan African Movement.

In the audience were Black Congressmen, lawyers, engineers, merchants & students. One of the merchants, Luiz Alberto de Pinho entertained us at supper Sunday afternoon in his own beautiful home. It was a stirring gathering. There were three ladies, 2 children & several guests, together with some 20 male adults. The American flag flew on a gay connection at one end of the table & decorous white Portuguese waiters served us & sandwiches balls, & cakes, white wine, fruit juice & champagne. Then we went to the theatre & had music — violin & piano. It was one of the liveliest & pleasing meetings, in decent taste & good will that I have ever seen.

During the days of the sessions I was entertained at dinner & tea at Eaton Hall out over the beautiful city. The American Consulate

Mrs. Deeny, expressed a wish to see me &
I called & had a pleasant meeting.

And so ended 22nd Pow Wow —
not as large a series of meetings as in 1921
and more harmonious & more hopeful in
Effect.

And now as a result of ambassador ship
Sam Morris & Tom Mills free Onward
Move.

38-3-42

The Pan-African Congress.

GRATIEN CANDACE, France.
President.
ISAAC BÉTON, France.
Secretary.

Mrs. IDA GIBBS HUNT, U.S.A.,
W. E. B. DU BOIS, U.S.A.,
Members, Executive Committee,
in charge of London Meeting.

HOB 411/1

THIRD BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The Pan-African Congress is an attempt to unite in periodical conference representatives of the main groups of peoples of African descent for purposes of information and co-operation. It aims to be an open forum of opinion, and it has no connection expressed or implied with other organizations beyond its general object.

The Pan-African Congress held its first meeting in Paris in 1919; its second meeting, in 1921, held sessions in London, Brussels and Paris. The present sessions will take place Wednesday and Thursday, November 7 and 8, at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., at Denison House, London, W. 1.

A second session will be held in Lisbon, Portugal, the week beginning November 25.

The Programme in London is as follows:

Wednesday. 10 a.m.

"HISTORY OF THE PAN-AFRICAN MOVEMENT."
DR. DU BOIS.
REMARKS BY SIR SIDNEY OLIVIER.
Discussion and Questions.

[1923]

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

"The Black World at Present."

Dr. DU BOIS.

Remarks by Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.

"The Coloured Races and the League of Nations."

Mrs. IDA GIBBS HUNT.

Discussion and Questions.

Thursday, 10 a.m.

"The American Negro."

Dr. DU BOIS.

"Portuguese Angola."

Mr. KAMBA SIMANGO.

Discussion and Questions.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

"The Future of Pan-Africa,"

Dr. DU BOIS.

"Uganda."

Dr. JOHN ALCINDOR.

Discussion and Questions.

Official Statement of the Programme of the Congress.

During the Sessions, Remarks are expected by Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Harold Laski, Mr. J. H. Tawny, and others.

1993

40/8N14

TROISIEME REUNION BIENNALE

de 26 pays. D'apres mon experience du passe, je pense maintenant qu'il serait possible, si nous commencons avec ardeur de faire venir a un Congres a Lisbonne, au commencement de novembre, un nombre de delegues, petit,peut-etre, mais representant de l'Europe, del'Afrique et de l'Amerique. Nous avons au tant de jours pour travail que nous avons employes pour le premier et pour le deuxieme Congres.

Voici les pas qu'il faut faire:

1. Nous mettre en rapport avec les delegues potentiels. 2

2 Faire assembler des rapports ecrits de tous les groupes des Noirs.

3 Arranger une place de rencontre.

Je ferai ,moi-meme, le premier entierement et le deuxieme en grande partie, si vous pouvez essayer a faire le troisieme et une partie du deuxieme. Les frais de tout ceci seraient insignifiants et doivent etre facilement ramasses au Congres.

La chose principale, Messieurs, est de tenir notre parole au monde noir, et d'empecher que les espoirs de la race ne meurent a Lisbonne. Ne pouvons- nous pas faire ceci? Ne voulez-vous pas me joindre dans ce devoir a notre race si grande et si claire? Doit-on dire que 1923 ans apres le Prince de Paix la race la plus grande du monde a permis que le soupcon et la force d'inertie tuent le Congres Pan-Africain?

Messieurs, la parole est a vous.

March 19th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Quander, Jr.,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Quander:-

Dr. Du Bois is absent on a lecture tour in the far West, and is not expected back in this office until April 6th or 7th. It will therefore be impossible for him to be present at the meeting of the Board of Directors, March 21st.

Yours truly,

JEP/W

[HALLIE QUEEN]

Stanford University, Calif. [c. APRIL 1923]

Dear Doctor DuBois,

4/11/36

Do try to get over as early as you can Tuesday. There is a luncheon prepared for you and we have promised a number of Faculty folk to have you meet them in the morning. Stanford is one of the last frontiers - a fine Oasis in American desert of racial prejudice.

Cordially,
Hallie Q. L.

April 17, 1923.

Miss Hallie E. Queen,
Stanford University,
Stanford, California.

1923

4/0/33

My dear Miss Queen:

I want to thank you very much for the pleasant time that I had at Stanford. I was very sorry that I could not stay longer and have a talk with you. It is a most beautiful place.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB:/PP

(1922)

THE RADIATOR MAGAZINE
OF
DURHAM, N. C.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
EDITED BY
BENJAMIN TANNER JOHNSON
5 YARMOUTH ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

January 5, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
75th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

The desirability and feasibility of a colored National Bank in Harlem is hardly debatable. The one word which will put it there is cooperation. I have definite information that a plan backed by the right colored men can secure financial assistance between 50 and 100 thousand dollars. I consider you one of the essential factors to make such a promotion a success. Are you willing to use your influence and money along with a few other conservative men--white and colored--toward helping to make a place in the commercial world for colored business America? I want an expression from you for publication in the next issue of the Radiator. Please let me hear from you by return mail as this is a vital matter which needs but a moment to decide.

Faithfully yours,

Benjamin Tanner Johnson

Financial Editor

BTJ/AW

Negro Business will see a New Day in the New Year 1923.

1923

January 8th, 1923.

29/12/h

Mr. Banjamin Tanner aJohnson,
5 Yarmouth Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

I have been, for sometime, co-operating with a group of colored men in New York looking toward the establishment of a colored bank. Nothing has, as yet, come out of it, but I should be glad to help further in any such movement. It is certainly greatly needed.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 611

BENJAMIN TANNER JOHNSON
FINANCIAL ADVISOR
ACCOUNTANT
5 YARMOUTH STREET
BOSTON 17, MASS.

1923

1923

January 24, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I want to thank you for your letter with reference to establishing a colored bank in Harlem. It will be published in the next issue of the Radiator Magazine. Possibly, you may be surprised to know that since I am in the employ of Roger W. Babson I enlisted his aid in the matter and it has been sounded out in high financial circles in New York City. I believe we can get one but it has all got to be done thru our own initiative, for the obvious reason that business men (altho friendly) are careful not to become a target for criticism for any cause - no matter how worthy or even profitable. I should like very much to talk this situation over with you or Mr. James Weldon Johnson sometime in the early future. It is almost impossible for me to come down to New York any time soon as I have already taken off considerable time this month on various trips. Will you be so good as to let me hear from you as early as convenient ?

Very sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tanner Johnson

Benjamin Tanner Johnson

4124161

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 611

BENJAMIN TANNER JOHNSON
FINANCIAL ADVISOR
ACCOUNTANT
5 YARMOUTH STREET
BOSTON 17, MASS.

Mr Dill
rel T Mrs Tanner

April 17, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/24/53

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Under separate cover I am sending you the March issue of the Radiator Magazine in which you will find a very interesting letter by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman. It may have happened that some one has called your attention to this letter but in case you have overlooked it I want you to see it. If you should have an opportunity to say anything about it, I should be very much pleased as Dr Hoffman is supposed to be quite an authority in his field.

I am sending herewith a check for the subscription of Mrs. B. T. Johnson, 5 Yarmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Very sincerely yours,

Benjamin Tanner Johnson

Benjamin Tanner Johnson

BTJ/AW

April 25th, 1923.

4/24/54

Mr. Benjamin Tanner Johnson,
5 Yarmouth Street,
Boston 17, Mass.

My dear Mr. Johnson:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am writing to thank you for your kindness in calling his attention to Dr. Hoffman's letter in the Radiator Magazine. If space permits, he will probably make some mention of it in the Crisis.

Yours truly,

JRF/W

FEB 17 1923

DU BOIS

Carthage Ind

Feb 15 1923

Mr Du Bois.

Dear Sir inclosed you will find a clipping of the Indianapolis Star. What a ~~federal officer~~ said in regard to the Blanford affair.

Respectfully

Mrs Lena Yancy.

Vice pres. of Wash. Co branch. N. A. A. C. P.

4/12/36

February 21st, 1923.

Mrs. Lena Ramey,
Carthage, Ind.

My dear Mrs. Ramey:-

Dr Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return April 5th, your letter inclosing clipping, will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W

4/12/32a

"THE LORD LOVETH THE GATES OF ZION"

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

REV. FLORENCE RANDOLPH
96 103 ASTOR PLACE, Jersey City, N. J.
TEL. 3298 BERGEN

May 21st 1923

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Prof. DuBois:-

I am writing to ask if I might have a few minutes conference with you either at my home or your office at your earliest convenience. I have just returned from the west coast of Africa and have been asked by the Liberian Consul General at Germany to confer with you about a Race matter in which he is greatly interested.

I trust you and Mrs. DuBois are enjoying the blessings of good health.

Awaiting your reply,

I am with best wishes,

Very sincerely,

Florence Randolph

1923

May 22, 1923.

Mrs. Florence Randolph,
93 Astor Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Randolph:

If it would be just as convenient to you I should be glad to see you at my office any afternoon of this week about four o'clock. Perhaps you can call me up by telephone and let me know just when you are coming.

I am glad to know that you have returned safely.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

September 21st, 1923.

Mrs. Florence Randolph,
96 Astor Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Randolph:-

It is barely possible that I can be in Liberia next Xmas and so be present at the Inauguration of President King which I understand takes place January 1st.

I want to ask for some information concerning transportation to Liberia: Could I start from Spain December 1st and be back in America before February 1st? How much time would that give me in Liberia and what would be the approximate cost, so far as you know?

Secondly, would it not be a graceful act of courtesy on the part of the United States Government toward Liberia if I could be appointed some sort of special representative for the Government at the Inauguration? Of course without power or compensation.

I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[1923.]

4/1/5

WILLIAM E. RAPPARD

Directeur de la Section des Mandats
au Secrétariat général de la Société des Nations

4-1-33

November 6, 1923

6. XI. 23

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Miss Ethel Hobart, who shared your voyage in the Pres. Monroe, tells me that you & my husband have already met. Will you give all three of us, then, the pleasure of a talk over tea here on Thursday at 4o.c. I can believe that your short time here will be terribly over-loaded, but yet hope you will

11/3-/23

spare us a short space of that short time!

We believe M. & Mrs Roden Buxton (he is one of our most conscientious & persistent Labour Members) will be able to join us, so that you can exchange news of your Cause with that of ours.

Sincerely,

Katie Ratcliffe

Telephone: Finchley 2976.

State of Minnesota
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

January 24th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois;
71 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A convenient moment to spare, so am enclosing herewith a Journal of the House of Representatives showing my appointment as stenographer during the Legislature. (On the last page at the top.) I thought you might be interested in hearing about my luck (?)

4/7/24

So far the work is very interesting--it is my introduction into the world of law-making, and every day brings something new my way. After a week of work in the general stenographer's department they have placed me on special committee work which means I am assigned to a room and have three Chairmen of Committees to take care of - namely committees on Banks, Education and Apportionment.

Have a recent offer from the Urban League in Kansas City, Missouri, that interests me much, and if the position still remains open when the session is over, which should be about the middle of April, I may accept. Just now the salary here ($6.00 per day including Sundays and holidays) is alluring enough to hold me for the duration of the Legislature.

State of Minnesota
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FORTY-THIRD SESSION—

I left Moose Lake the first of September after an operation for Tonsilitis, spent a month home, then came to St. Paul to visit. While here at that time, started work to secure this position. Went home for Christmas, returning the 28th of December-- and started work the 9th of January.

Father and Mother hope you are in the best of health. I hope circumstances make it possible for us to enjoy another such chat as we had when you visited Duluth a couple of years ago.

4/7/25

Sincerely,

Ethel May Ray

#1354 Thomas Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

1923

January 31st, 1923.

Miss Ethel May Ray,
1354 Thomas Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Ethel May Ray:-

4/7/20

I am glad to hear of your appointment because I am sure St. Paul is a more interesting place than Moose Lake.

Have you quite given up your idea of going to college? I hope not. I am always glad to have a word from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

R. M. MAXWELL, PRESIDENT DR. J. E. DIBBLE, VICE PRESIDENT NAT SPENCER, TREASURER

THE COMMUNITY SERVICE URBAN LEAGUE
FOR SOCIAL WORK AMONG NEGROES
F. T. LANE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AFFILIATED WITH THE
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS
IN 41 CITIES

PARTICIPATES IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHARITY FUND
MEMBER COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

1518 1-2 EAST EIGHTEENTH ST.
CLIFTON 1479

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

AFFILIATED WITH THE
NATIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICE
(INC.) OF NEW YORK CITY.
SUPERVISES THE WORK OF THE
WEST BOTTOMS CENTER
941 BELL ST.

PROGRAM

To improve the social conditions among the Negroes of Kansas City by emphasizing work in:

EMPLOYMENT
INDUSTRIAL WELFARE
HEALTH
HOUSING
RECREATION
DELINQUENCY
INTER-RACIAL WELFARE
CIVIC EDUCATION

June 26, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

And now I'm with the Urban League in Kansas City, Missouri, and unless the heat drives me back to my "North Pole" home in Duluth, I'll be here for the N.A.A.C.P. Convention in September — I'm looking forward to that event.

I wish to secure a copy of James Weldon Johnson's "Fifty Years & other Poems." Please have this sent by as early a mail as possible, and I'll mail a check immediately.

Sincere regards from my parents.

Sincerely,
Ethel May Ray.

1923

July 3rd, 1923.

Miss Ethel May Ray,
c/o The Community Service Urban League,
1518½ East 18th St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear E. M. R.:-

I am glad to know that you will be at the N. A. A. C. P. meeting in Kansas City.

I am ordering a copy of Mr. Johnson's "Fifty Years and Other Poems" sent you. The price is $1.60 postpaid.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD W

Ray

Greetings

We are having a Supper Dance
New Years Eve, Monday
December 31st at 10 o'clock
Madame Walker's Residence
108 West 136th St. N.Y.
Would love to have you
celebrate with us.

Mrs. Walker and Nora Ray

December 26. 1923

62/21/4

December 38, 1923.

Mrs. Nora Ray,
c.o Madame Walker,
108 West 136th Street,
New York City

My dear Mrs. Ray:

In Dr. DuBois absence in Africa I am writing to express his regret that he will not be able to accept your kind invitation for the New Year's supper dance.

Yours truly,

JF.PF

4/12/28

BELL PHONE, CLIFTON 1185

The RECORD PUBLISHING COMPANY

FINE JOB AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING

Publisher of The Baptist Record and U. B. F. Searchlight

CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, SOCIETY AND CHURCH PRINTING A SPECIALTY
WRITE TO US BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE. PROMPT DELIVERY AND REASONABLE PRICES

C. R. McDowell, Editor and Business Manager

1909 East Fourteenth St.

KANSAS CITY, MO. September 10 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 5th Avenue
New York City

4/15/131

Dear Sir:

We are writing you for information concerning the Third Pan-African Congress which is to meet in London England and Lisbon Portugal next November. We wish to learn the exact date and the fare from New York, if you are in possession of these facts.

Thanking you in advance for this information, We are

Yours respectfully,

C. R. McDowell

Editor and Manager of Record Pub. Co.,

CRM/JAA

S. D. Redmond
Attorney at Law
ROOMS 117-118 REDMOND BLDG.
PHONE 174
Jackson, Miss.

Oct. 17th, 1923.

D. W.E.B.DuBoise,

69 Fifth Ave.,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBoise:

I beg to enclose you herewith a couple of news paper clippings which are self-explanatory.

With very best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

S D Redmond.

4/21/170

4/21/71

October 22nd, 1923.

Mr. S. D. Redmond,
117-118 Redmond Building,
Jackson, Miss.

My dear Mr. Redmond:-

Thank you very much for the clipping which you sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.W

34-47 Stout,
Corona, N. Y.
Jan. 1, 1923.

Editor of "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me all details regarding the story contest mentioned in the January number of "The Crisis."

Thanking you for the favor, I am,

Very truly,

(Miss) Amanda E. Reed.

28/4

4/7/180

August 27, 1923.

Mr. John H. Reed,
308 West 138th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of August 23rd has been referred to the Secretary, Mr. James Weldon Johnson, under whose department this matter would come.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

January 8th, 1923.

Miss Ruth Reed,
416 West 118th St.,
New York City.

My dear Madam:-

4/17/23

Answering your letter of January 5th, I beg to say that some years ago, I published in the Sunday edition of the New York times, a series of articles on "Negroes in the North" especially in New York and Philadelphia. Afterwards, the data about New York, with some changes, was published in a small four or eight page leaflet, called "Some notes on the Negroes in New York City."

This has long been out of print and is only important because so little has been published on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD.W

4/7/84

1923

Jan. 8th, 1923.

Mr. W. B. Reed,
980 Albany Avenue,
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Sir:-

All of the Georgia Congressmen voted against the Dyer Bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[Reed Coll]

Reed College,
Portland, Ore.,
February 6, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Received your letter of January 31st. I owe you an apology for the delayed reply, but unfortunately your telegram was held up in the local Western Union office. Lost in the book keeping department.

I have communicated with Miss Byrd of the Y.W.C.A., and have made arrangements to care for any possible conflict of dates. If you can speak here at Reed College on F Friday night, the 16th. we will consider ourselves exceedingly fortunate.

The reason for the Friday night is this, that every Friday night at the college is a community night for students, faculty, regents, and others interested either in the college, or the particular event of the evening. This program of Friday evening community gatherings was begun by President Scholz about a year and a half ago, and in many respects has been very very successful. We generally aim to have a good speaker as the main attraction of the evening. After the lecture we hold open forum discussions, somewhat after the manner of the Oxford Union. Following that comes a general social hour, in which everyone that so desires is given an opportunity (subject to the wishes of the speaker) to meet the guest,-students, faculty, and regents are given an opportunity to meet each other in a more intimate and cordial way than the ordinary routine of college life affords.

If, however, you cannot make that particular date, we will accept any other evening you designate. After hearing our impossible friend Stoddard we are particularly anxious to have your lecture here reach the greatest possible number of people. As you undoubtedly know, we have our own particular race problem here on the Pacific Coast in the Japanese. The unsuccesful attempt of Stoddard to fan the flames was very reassuring.

We will meet the charge of Fifty Dollars. --Will you let me know as soon as possible relative to a definite date at Reed? We want to advertise the speech as much as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Brady

49-13-6

4/7/26

Allack

Seton Hill College
Greensburg, Pennsylvania

April 16th 1923.

W.E.Burghardt DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

It is a pleasure to send you under separate cover a copy of J.A.Rogers' "From 'Superman' to Man", a book to which I referred when we chanced to meet in Pittsburgh about a fortnight past. Permit me to proffer it with my sentiments of esteem. I am,

Very truly yours,

James A. Reeves.

Seton Hill College,
Greensburg, Penna.

REVUE ÉCONOMIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

TÉLÉPHONE 458.35

CHÈQUES-POSTAUX : 94529

BRUXELLES, LE 26-10-23 192
129, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE

Mon cher ami,

Je vous remercie de m'annoncer l'envoi d'un article qui a été déjà deux fois différé à notre grand regret.

Je me permets d'insister pour que, à votre rentrée aux Etats Unis, vous vouliez bien nous tenir au courant du problème économique de la race noire aux Etats Unis, question que vous avez bien voulu traiter autrefois et qui n'a plus été traitée chez nous depuis longtemps déjà.

Bien cordialement à vous.

Hennebicq

Monsieur Burghardt-Dubois,
69 fifth avenue
New-York,

July 5, 1923

1923

Dr. Du Bois,

Dear Sir:-

21-5-167

It is the concensus of opinion by quite a large number of the readers of your magazine that if as much effort had been made to arouse interest in the membership of the association of the city as has been given by you and your organization in sending Mr Garvey to jail and trying to wreck the universal negro improvement association especially as to the cowardly way in which it was done while writing letters to the District Attorney, Judge Mack and to others who were in authority.

This has been considered by a great many who have looked into the case as unmanly and cowardly. You must know that while you may destroy the individual you cannot destroy an organization or a principal which has been so deeply imbedded in the minds of the people as the work of Mr Garvey.

While the most of us are not interested in him at all, personally, we feel that the methods used by you and your organization were not only uncalled for and cowardly but will always reflect to the discredit of you and your associates and cause everlasting enmity between the West Indian and the American negroes which feeling will take a long time to eradicate.

Very truly yours,

Ira May Reynolds
5 West 129 St.,
N. Y. C.

Dear Madame

with the statement [illegible] I have heard

July 10th, 1923.

Miss Ira May Reynolds,
5 West 129th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:-

Answering your letter of July 5th, I beg to say I have never written any letters to the District Attorney or Judge Mack or anyone else in authority with regards to Marcus Garvey, nor have I had anything whatsoever to with the prosecution of the case against him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

21-5-168

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

July 10th, 1923.

Miss Ira May Reynolds,
5 West 129th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:-

Answering your letter of July 5th, I beg to say I have never written any letters to the District Attorney or Judge Mack or anyone else in authority with regard to Marcus Garvey, nor have I had anything whatsoever to with the prosecution of the case against him.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

E WEBD/W

Beverly N. J
9/23 - 1923
bx 245

Mr Du Bois! -

Kind sir I am writing you personally to ask information about some line of work that I am thinking of doing. Now this is the work I am wanting to do, it is to make one piece dresses and skirts to sell. Do you know of a company that I could work in connection with or how would you advise me to begin my work? I make skirts, and sell them in my town but I can make more than I can sell here Would you please take a few moments of your time and advise me the way that you think is best

Respectively Yours
Mrs Dathula Rice

9/24/23

October 5, 1923.

Mrs. Dathula Rice,
Box 445,
Beverly, New Jersey.

4/12/14

My dear Madam:

I haven't the slightest idea as to where you could arrange to make skirts and dresses for the trade. I should think the best way to find out would be to consult the buying department of some of the large department stores like Macy or Gimbel.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Beverly N. J
Oct 16 23

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois.

Kind sir I wrote to you last week and forgot to enclose postage for answer. Now please, if you can? tell me how I can get in touch with some firm, corporation factor that I could make skirts, one-piece dresses and other garments for or sell to., I would like to buy the material [or have them furnish] at wholesale price and make into garments and send them directly to dealer. I want to have or start a skirt and one piece dress factory and sell as the factories does but I do not know how to get in touch with the buisnes people of the kind please advise me the best of your ability

Respectively yours
Mrs Dathula Rice
Beverly N. J box 445

1923

June 7, 1923.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richardson on the occasion of their marriage.

4/2/14

May 9th, 1923.

Miss Olivia Richardson,
3523 Lawton Avenue,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Olivia:-

I am very glad to hear from you. I was afraid you were seriously ill. I had hoped to pass through St. Louis on my way to California, but I had to go by way of Chicago and to return the same way.

I shall be in New York certainly up until July 1st and probably until August 1st; late in August, I shall be coming through St. Louis on my way to the Kansas City meeting. Let me know your plans when you have made them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Charles M. Ripley, E.E.

1414 Union St.,
Schenectady, N.Y.,
July 11, 1923.

Editor,
Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Mr. H. B. Van Vechten, Editor of The Schenectady Citizen tells me he sent you two marked copies of his May 18th issue, on page 4 of which is an article about Business Depressions and the best way to postpone their occurrence and lessen the hardships connected with them.

This article is titled "Will Prosperity Last", and is based on an interview with Mr. Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company.

If you print all or part of this article, I would be much obliged to you if you will send me 25 copies of your issue containing same, together with your bill for these papers.

Thanking you for past courtesies, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. M. RIPLEY.

C M Ripley

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Organized 1887

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Suggs Building
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, DURHAM, N.C.
Editor of The Crisis, 3/13/'23
New York City,

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I am enclosing a clipping which appeared on the editorial page of the Greensboro Daily News of Sunday March 11th/23. I did not want this to escape your notice as I am sending it to you. Write some more such articles.

With great admiration, I am,

Yours respt.
A. M. Rivera.

March 15th, 1923.

Dr. A. M. Rivera,
Sugge Building,
Greensboro, N. C.

My dear Dr. Rivera:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast, to be gone until after the 5th of April. In his absence, I am thanking you for him, for the clipping which you kindly sent; and shall bring it to his attention upon his return to the office.

Very sincerely yours,

W.

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Caroline Miller Rivers,
1327 - West 35th St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Caroline:-

I remember my call upon you with much pleasure. I have just returned to New York, and I am going to make it my business to see your sister within a few days. I shall write you as soon as I do.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

April 17, 1923.

Mrs. Caroline Miller Rivers,
1327 West 35th Street,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Caroline:

Your sister insists that she has had not a single letter from you in three years, even when the fact that her desperate illness was wired you. This may be a mistake, but she promises to answer if you will write her. Please write her immediately in my care on receipt of this and I will take the letter to her.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Losangeles 1923

Dear N.Y. friends

Mr. Dubois if it is convienient for you Friday or Saturday morning for ten minutes will make me very happy

Please have your hostess call back for you as the little story is personal phone me Vermont 5-804 if I am to expect you

Any best Wishes.

Carolyn Miller Peters

March first

1467 West 35th
Los angeles Calif
May first

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear friend
Your two letters have reached
me and I greatly
appreciate your interest
and do thank you for the
same It makes me
very sad to hear my sister
make such a statement
I agree with you Sir it
is a mistake if she has
not heard from me
for three years what did
she send the wire?
I did not hear she was

ill every one always said
they never see her any more
any where —

Now Mr. DuBois I
regret that Mrs John-
son (while I know she
did it to be polite to you
seemed glad to see) for
I cried tell you better
how I was treated
after my objecting to this
young man from Pittsfield
coming to spend a Second
Week end she had him
come completely left me
out of everything and major
told me it was her home

4/12/35a

what ever she did pleased him I said that is all right so far as you are concerned But the talk will hurt little Hubert is getting my sister & I had a disgraceful quarrell she slapped my face - and I remained in her house one month after that hoping she would come to her senses we did not speak all of this time when one morning when I was leaving for work she asked me to move.

I went to a friend on 53rd St my heart broken and lived four months

and left for California
she & the boy left the
City in June for Bakersfield
I left N.Y. for Calif July
27th after asking Mrs
out of the house she
found Mrs Allen Wood
told her she had put
Mrs out and that I had
taken
stolen an army blanket
I met Mrs Rivers through
Mrs Wood she told Mrs
this communication in
his presence He doesn't
know her as we were
not friends when I met
him I needed someone

4/13/36

and after 5 I came to Los angeles July 1920 Mr. R. came out in Oct and Nov 30 '20 we were married

Now - my dear Sis I will send her name into the Christian society of which I belong - and she will receive the papers with my name on them - it will be her privilege to acknowledge them to me I have sent the boy Brit day cards and last Xmas we were in Mexico I sent him a card He has failed to respond

I know with your mind I cried I have told you the true story you cried handle it -

I will not worry you further I leave it now to you better judgement she is cunning and smile make in correct statement and shoved I write she will cry I slapped her face and she beg me to write I tell you this I did let her slap both side and did not resent it and major said not a word

I trust you are fine after your trip your lecture here was very fine two of my customers mrs Parker K. Lane for one was pleased

to listen to you as she
did at the Hotel Ambas-
sador
With very best Wishes
and grateful thanks

Very sincerely
Carolyn M. Rivers

May 8th, 1923.

Mrs. Carolyn H. Rivers,
1467 West 35th Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Carrie:-

All right and doubtless all true; but at the same time, please write a nice letter to your sister in my care and forget about the slaps.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

SARCO REALTY & HOLDING COMPANY, INC.

REAL ESTATE

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NEW YORK

INVESTMENT
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ESTATES MANAGED
SUBURBAN PROPERTY
DEVELOPED

NEW YORK

January
31st
1 9 2 3.

1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

It is with heartfelt pleasure that I am sending you this formal invitation to address the mass meeting to which Mr. Nail spoke to you about, scheduled to be on Sunday afternoon, February 4th at 3:00 o'clock in the new Renaissance Casino, Seventh Ave. & 138th Street.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to acknowledge your willingness to so assist in the general commercial interest of the community. This is so contrary to some of the very vile rumors that are thrown at men occupying your position.

Again, therefore, let me express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the above favor, while I beg to be

Very truly yours,

William H Roach

WHR/CB

4/2/23

CRAWFORD L. ROBINSON
165 SOUTH MAIN STREET
OBERLIN, OHIO

July 6, 1923

The Crisis Publishers,
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Will your please give me your opinion as to the attitude of the Pace Institute, 30 Church Street, toward colored students.

This information, sirs, will be greatly appreciated.

I am

Very respectfully yours,
Crawford L. Robinson.

4/12/17

July 10th, 1923.

Mr. Crawford L. Robinson,
165 South Main St.,
Oberlin, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

4/12/3

I regret to say that I never heard of the "Pace Institute" of No. 30 Church Street, and have no means of knowing their attitude.

Very sincerely yours,

WMBD/W

36 West 35 Street
Chicago Ill.,
November 12,1923.

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois

Dear Sir:

Pardon the audacity but thinking you in a position to furnish ne with some desired information,I am taking the liberty to write you.

I am a student at the University of Chicago (pre-Law course) and am doing a paper of some length on "The Negro and the Drama". Reading an article of yours in the "Theater Magazine" I concluded you were well informed on the subject and am there -fore coming to you for aid in compiling material for my paper. As you know,comments from noted dramatic critics on Negro productions are essential to the persuasive power of the paper. I have ,in the last two years read any number of such comments but have no idea how to locate them at present.

The subject was chosen after a rather heated discussion with my Professor who contended that if the Negro possessed the talent which I attributed to him,why,then had he met with comparative failure in dramatics. In my paper I am going to prove that he(the Negro) has talent ,here using comments on Negro productions from reliable publications, and then I shall give reasons for comparative insignificance,including race prejudice, insufficient financial support,inadequate training etc,etc.

The paper is to be finally subnitted on Nov.21. Any aid you could give me would be more than appreciated.

Sincerely

Helen C. Robinson

November 17th, 1923.

Miss Helen Robinson,
36 West 35th St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Miss Robinson:-

Dr. Du Bois is in Europe, so of course it will be impossible for him to furnish you the desired information. I am sorry that it is not going to be possible for me either to give you very much help on this matter as the newspapers do not pay proper attention to the achievements of Negroes in the dramatic field. However, I think your idea is perfectly sound and I am very much in sympathy with what you are trying to prove.

I am sending you under separate cover my article on Bert Williams which appeared in the Crisis a year or so ago. Perhaps you will be able to quote something or to use my ideas in a way that will help you make your point.

Sincerely yours,

JRF/W

1923

January 11th, 1923.

Miss Anna Rochester,
Community House,
352 West 27th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Rochester:-

I am very sorry indeed that I am not to be in town Sunday. I have to speak in Philadelphia.

If Mrs. Du Bois is well enough, I am sure she will be glad to come. But she has been in with a bad attack of La Grippe and it may not be advisable for her to go out.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

RUSSELL WILDER, M. D., PRES.
T. J. DANSINGBURG, VICE PRES.
MISS MERLE DRAPER, SEC'Y.
R. C. BLAKELY, TREAS.
REV. E. M. W. SMITH, CORRES. SEC'Y.

THE ROCHESTER FELLOWSHIP
214 THIRD ST. S. W.
ROCHESTER, MINN.,

W.E.Burkhardt DuBois, Ph. D.
70 5th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I enclose a copy of a letter which I am sending to John Haynes Holmes. Would you be particularly interested in the formation of such an organization? Can you tell me of others whether of your group or of any other who you feel sure would take an active interest.

Sincerely Yours

Ernest M. W. Smith

324/11/4

July 17th, 1923.

Rev. Ernest M. W. Smith,
214 Third Street, S. W.,
Rochester, Minn.

My dear Sir:-

I have read with interest your letter to John Haynes Holmes. I am, of course, tremendously interested in the abolition of war and in industrial cooperation and the racialization of religion but I do not know whether any new organization just now will help much. I am glad that Johnson was elected.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

September 13, 1923.

Mr. B. M. Roddy,
20 South Parkway, E.,
Memphis, Tennessee.

My dear Mr. Roddy:

I want to get a line on a prominent white woman in Memphis, Miss or Mrs. Charle Williams. She is lobbying for an education bill in Congress which discriminates against Negroes. She claims to be a great friend of Negroes and is the first teacher in a summer school for colored teachers, etc. Please tell me all you can about her in confidence and let me have the address of any one who can tell me more.

I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

J. W. SANFORD, PRESIDENT
BERT M. RODDY, CASHIER — E. W. IRVING, VICE PRESIDENT
T. H. HAYES, VICE PRESIDENT — J. B. WILLIS, VICE PRESIDENT
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390 BEALE AVENUE
MEMPHIS

September
Twenty-1st
1923

4/12/62

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.,

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Upon my return from Washington, I found your letter of Sept. 13th. with reference to Miss Williams, former superintendent of the Shelby County schools. She has a splendid record as superintendent and had a reputation of being greatly interested in colored school work in general. She was well thought of, by two or three hundred colored teachers, in her department. I do not understand why she would , at this time, change her course.

You may write Prof. T. J. Johnson, principal of Woodstock Training School, Route # 1-- Lucy, Tenn., for further information.

Thanking you kindly for your letter, I am,

Yours truly,

Roddy

BMR*W

March 13th, 1923.

Dr. L. P. Rolerfort,
23 Orleans St.,
Newark, N. J.

My dear Dr. Rolerfort:-

Dr. Du Bois is on a lecture tour in California, to be gone until after April 5th. In his absence, I am writing to thank you for him, for your courteous invitation to attend the dance of the Chi Delta Mu, and to say for the above reason, he shall be unable to accept.

Sincerely yours,

W.

[Roosevelt, Okla. colored school]

Roosevelt, Okla. 1
July 17, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

At this place we have a very poor schoolhouse and but one teacher in a consolidated school. We want at least two teachers who are paid as well as the white teachers. The white people have a two-story brick schoolhouse, eight or ten teachers in town and two or more other schools near town, whereas the colored people have but one school & one licensed teacher for all the country about Roosevelt, Kiowa Co., Okla.

Yours,
T. A. Rainey, Henry Morris, Hayward Long and Rev. Wm Mack Anderson.

4/21/12

SLOW AND CAREFUL

NO GARMENT TOO FINE
OR
TOO DELICATE
FOR US
TO LAUNDER.

WE DO
ALL
CLASSES
OF
LAUNDRY WORK.

NO. 4 BROADWAY CIRCLE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

August 8th, 1923.

Mr. T. A. Rainey,
Roosevelt, Oklahoma.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of July 14th and I am going to publish a part of it in the Crisis and bring it to the attention of the Jeans Fund and the General Education Board.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/21/108

Pan-African

September 18, 1923.

Mr. William McGregor Ross,
c/o Mr. Norman Leys,
Brailsford (Near Derby),
England.

My dear Sir:

My friend, Mr. Norman Leys, tells me that you are acquainted with and interested in conditions in the Kenya Colony. The third Pan-African Congress is going to hold a small conference in London during the first week in November and we would be very glad indeed if you could speak to us for twenty minutes or a half hour on the late developments in Kenya and perhaps something of the general position of men of Negro descent the world over helping in the uplift of the Negro race.

If you are willing to do this I should be glad to let you have further information as to the exact date and place of our meetings. I am assuming that you know something of the general objects of the Pan-African Congress, and of the two sessions that it

4/15/129

has already had in 1919 and 1921. If not I should be glad to send you further information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/15/130

WODEN COTTAGE,
FIRS ROAD,
KENLEY, SURREY,
England.

November 1st 1923.

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you most cordially for the kind invitation that you have addressed to me to speak at the forthcoming Pan African Congress in London. I find myself in the difficulty of having recently refused a couple of pressing requests from Institutions in London to address them on affairs in Kenya. Having refused both these invitations, I scarcely feel myself at liberty to prepare any remarks for your Congress.

I am at work on some literary matter which, if it appears in due course, is designed to have an effect which I am sure would meet with your approval, in leading to a sharp check to exploitationist activity in East Africa in particular, and possibly over an even wider area. That, at any rate, is the aim — whatever the results, large or small, may be. I feel that I am doing the correct thing

4/15/23

in abstaining from any side-tracking of my limited capacity for work by the duplication of my observations — for what they may be worth.

Regretting that I should be unable to meet your wishes in the manner you propose,

I am

Yours very truly,

W. McGregor Ross

Mr. E. B. DuBois, Esq,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Kenley, Surrey, England.

Dear Sir:

I have to thank you most cordially for the kind invitation that you have addressed to me to speak at the forthcoming Pan-African Congress in London. I find myself in the difficulty of having recently refused a couple of pressing requests from Institutions in London to address them on affairs in Kenya. Having refused both these invitations I scarcely feel myself at liberty to prepare any remarks for your Congress.

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Regretting that I should be unable to meet your wishes in the manner you propose, I am

Yourw very truly,

(Signed) W. McGregor Ross.

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Rosenfels,
333 Linden Ave.,
Oak Park, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Rosenfels:-

4/12/23

I want to thank you very much for the very pleasant occasion which you arranged for my lecture in Oak Park. I enjyed the audience very much.

Mr. Lewis told me that you wanted to get a copy of Sojourner Truth's speech which I mentioned. This was taken from her autobiography. It is, of course, out of print, but it can often be found in second-hand book stores. I will see if I cannot find copy here in New York. Meantime, I am sending you a manuscript quotation which I used.

With best regards to you and your husband and family

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/7/32 [ALICE SOUSA ROSS]

Mr. Leon Cooper Ross

and

Miss Alice Theresa Sousa

announce their marriage

on

Saturday June twenty-third

one thousand nine hundred and

twenty-three

Jersey City, New Jersey

At Home
58 Clark Ave.
Jersey City, N. J.

4/7/23

July 18th, 1923.

Mrs. Alice Sousa Ross,
53 Clark Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Alice:-

What astonishing and delightful news! I am very glad indeed. Sometime when we are over that way we shall give ourselves the pleasure of calling.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[ALICE SOUSA ROSS]

4/7/31

July 18th, 1923.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cooper Ross on the occasion of their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cooper Ross,
52 Clark Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

[c. JULY 1925]

4/7/30

53 Clark Ave.
Jersey City, N.J.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

I shall be delighted to have you drop in on us sometime when in this direction. As you can imagine—I am still in the fat so Sunday seems to be the most opportune time.

I am just as happy as I can be in my little

rest, and feel quite sure it will be too snug and cozy for anything this winter (providing we can get coal)

Trusting to see you folks before the world is much older, I am,

Sincerely

Alice Sousa Rees.

FEB 2 1923

Lyndside Va
Jan 30. 1923

The Crisis:-

Dear Sir:- You can look one yaph list an see how long I have been taken your Paper or Magazine. I would like to here sumthing from the Negro Farmer. And sumthing for the Library Afercan Negro Republic and they making good.

Yours truly
W.H. Ross
Ex Soilder of the 24th Infantry U.S.A

February 3rd, 1923.

Mr. W. H. Ross,
Lindside, W Va.

My dear Sir:-

I do not understand just what it is you want. If you would like information of the Negro Farmer in America, write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and he will send you the information. If you want to know about Liberia, there are a number of books that would tell you - perhaps Maughan's Republic of Liberia or Starr's Liberia. These books you would probably find in any public library; or if not, we could procure them for you.

Very sincerely yours,

[Rotary Club, Boston]

RUST CRAFT PUBLISHERS, Inc.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Greeting Cards and Gift Novelties
Fred W. Rust Donald E. Rust
Ernest Dudley Chase, *Associate*
1000 Washington Street,
BOSTON
U.S.A.

Dec. 7, 1923.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Miss Fauset:

Your letter to Mr. Locke has been referred to me, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the ROTARY CLUB. I can't say, at the present time, whether we shall have an opening for Doctor Du Bois, or not, but will be very glad to bear him in mind.

Our Luncheons occur at Twelve-Thirty (12:30m.) on Wednesdays. It is not our custom to pay our Speakers and under those circumstances I do not know whether Doctor Du Bois would care to come to us.

You might write me with reference to this.

Very cordially yours,

Chairman Entertainment Com.,
BOSTON ROTARY CLUB.

FWR/OC

4/7/45

Cheyenne, Wyoming
July 15th 1913.
1012 West 16th St.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York. N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been an ardent believer in the Crisis for some years and look forward to your well-timed editorials in each issue. In your April issue you spoke of Mr. Sherwood Eddy and his attitude that he took in spreading a saner view in the South toward

(over)

69/11/x

the Negro when he last spoke at Atlanta, Georgia. Your conclusion that he was embarrassed and failed to arise to the occasion; altho there was his assertion that "we could treat darker folks as brothers without their being brother-in-laws"; was as I had expected. One summer ago I attended the Western College Students' Y.M.C.A. Conference in the Rocky Mountain National Park at Estes Park, Colorado as a delegate from the University of Denver. I was the only colored lad among the 600

boys from Colleges extending from Kansas to California, Mexico and Canada altho there were a number of other nationalities and races present.

One night on the Program schedule was turned over to what was known as "International Night." There appeared on the program two Filipino boys, one student from Mexico, two each from China and Japan now American students, and one from Hawaii; each student giving a five or seven minute talk on conditions in his country and what they thought from America, but no Negro or Indian were included in the program. The meeting was turned into a Question

Box near the door and one white student arose and said that he had been very interested in the discussions but had observed that nothing had been said about the Negro problem and that his question now was to ask Mr. Eddy "Is racial equality possible?" Mr. Eddy replied that it was possible if we regarded members of all other races as our brothers. The next day I was allowed a conference with Mr. Eddy just as the other students were being allowed and in connection with his statement he said that that was the only solution he had been able to work out; and then immediately turned to speaking of the needs

of the Race as "better and more educated men in the Pulpits". He did not seem sincere in his answers as he might have been. My opinion is much like yours that inasmuch as he had failed to uphold a forward looking populace he might well be placed in the same long line with Vardaman, Watson and others.

My purpose, Dr. Du Bois in writing you is not to express my views but to gain some information from you. I wish to know what is the place, the chance, the opportunity in the business world in the profession of Certified Public Accounting for the colored young man who has studied full well the cost, the price to be paid, who

has the requisite ability and
energy in going into such
work and who has aimed
at nothing less than the topmost
rung in the ladder of that profession?
Is it a commendable project? A
prominent member of my group
told me once that he saw no
necessity for going away from the
Race. In this part of the country
as you know one gets only an
obscure vision of what goes on
in other parts, and can see very
few opportunities for qualified
members of the Race, so that very
few are to be found who can give
large visioned, broadminded, and
unbiased opinions of what young

men should train themselves in these days. I am just a Liberal Arts student having had 3 years of that work together with Commercial subjects — my specialty. I shall finish with special work in those subjects at Columbia University.

My next query, sir, is this, Is it necessarily a truism that concerning our group that one can go just so far and no further regardless of ability, merit, or anything else? I like to think in terms of the old sayings "that there is always room at the top" and "that the only pace that kills any one in climbing is a crawl."

I readily appreciate that there is the larger service which any young man owes to his group.

I have tried to picture my ap-
paratus shaped to just such an end
I only want assurance that
the task is not impossible or
improbable.

I am sure that any comment
that you may have to make on
the foregoing would be readily
accepted as invaluable advice
and would aid greatly in clearing
up many problems that arise in
my mind.

I should be very pleased to
hear from you whenever it
shall be convenient for you to
give me an answer.

Very respectfully yours,

Alva C. Rucker

The Writer desires that this letter be
merely confidential and personal. Please

1923
1923

July 30, 1923.

Mr. Alva C. Rucker,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your information in your letter of July 15th. I think that well trained certified public accountants would have a good chance no matter what their race. Certainly the opportunities before colored people are continually opening and the usual trouble is that we cannot find trained men in large enough quantities to fill positions already opened.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
2011 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
January 7, 1923.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope you will like my railroad book, but the thing I most wanted you to see is my book on the Philippines. I wanted to bring to your attention a slight variation in the Anglo-Saxon attitude toward peoples of a darker complexion. Here at home we exclude them from the operation of the constution and laws that secure all the rest of us and lately have gone to the length of declaring in effect that the security of their lives against mob violence is no concern of government. In the Philippines we make with them a solemn covenant to which they adhere with meticulous care and when the time comes for us to fulfill our part of the agreement we side-step and lie and fake to avoid our obligations. Taking altogether what I have seen of the Anglo-Saxon in India, the South Seas, the Philippines, the West Indies and the United States the enthusiasm with which some quaint thing called "Anglo-Saxon civilization" is vaunted seems to me a grotesque joke. I thought possibly your notice might not have been drawn to the Philippine trick and I wanted to have your judgment on it.

21-5-155

With best wishes for the new year

Yours very truly

Charles Edward Russell

1923

June 6ht, 1923.

Mr. Charles E. Russell,
2011 Eye St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Russell:-

Thank you very much for your kind letter of June 3rd. The only difficulty about the roots of the next war is, that they are not confining themselves to Africa, they seem to be taking hold almost everywhere.

4/7/57

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

J. H. RYAN
Thirty-eighth District
521 Provident Bldg.
TACOMA

COMMITTEES:
REVENUE AND TAXATION;
LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS;
MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, PURE FOOD AND DRUGS;
STATE PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS;
STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS;
PRINTING.

State of Washington

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION
1923
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OLYMPIA

February 2
1 9 2 3

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

Yours of the ultimo , regarding a communication you had sent to Mr. Fred Harris of Tacoma, came to hand. As a member of the Legislature, I am very, very busy, and it is seldom that I see any of these people during the week end.

I doubt very much if you could get much of a meeting in Tacoma. The people there have been divided by a bitter internal strife. The Garveyites and the N. A. A. C. P. are in two camps and the divided camps are fighting amoung themselves. I sometimes wonder if these people that you are trying to save in spite of themselves are worth saving.

I am serving my second term as a member of the Legislature in a district of 10,000 voters, 240 of which belong to our group. I am disclosing no secret to you, sir, when I submit to you the information that not a single organization in the state, either lodge or church, has invited me to appear before them. Yet, I have had invitations from the University of Washington, and several white churches, and have been invited to deliver an address on Lincoln's Birthday, at a banquet for Senator-elect Dill.

All of this seems of no moment to the average member of our group who seem to be concerned more with the Fraternal Orders, fox trots, and Bunny Hug dances. It is depressing to one.

Seattle may be able to care for you in good shape. As it is only forty miles from Tacoma to Seattle, I will see you in Seattle if not in Tacoma

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. Ryan

JHR:T

2/21/23

Wired Dr. DuBois
Wire Socks
J.7

CALIFORNIA HOTEL CO.
THE PASADENA HOTELS
HOTEL MARYLAND
PASADENA CALIFORNIA

2/11/23

My dear Dr. DuBois -

I wrote to Mrs Stole at Colo. Springs a few days ago & learn what she had arranged with you about your proposed talk in our city.

I am wintering here and naturally renewed my long time friendship with the Rev. Merle St. Smith pastor of the large M. E. Church here and I spoke to him and his family one evening while they dined with me of your proposed visit and how interesting your lecture would prove especially now since his church folks were studying Haynes "The trend of the races" and he seemed very desirous of having you speak in his Church some Sunday night but they could not charge admission yet could take up a collection or offering as it is called.

To that end my friend Mr Smith would like to know your subject and willingness. He is a great big man in every way but his congregation are not as big and he would therefore

4/18/16

CALIFORNIA HOTEL CO.
THE PASADENA HOTELS
HOTEL MARYLAND
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

prefer if possible to know your subject etc.

Will you please write Mr Smith at my request and explain if you accept the invitation which I hope you will.

Mr Smith's congregation is erecting a new church the cost of which is $75.000. He formerly preached in Colo. Springs.

I have something interesting to tell you when I see you meanwhile in strict confidence I am trying through my nephew Walter S. Hilborn 141 B'way your city who is one of the trustees under my will, to interest the Rockefeller Foundation in the establishment of a Tuberculer Sanitorium for Colored people.

Kind regards

Yours very truly

Henry Tacho

2/28/17

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. Henry Sachs,
Box No. 55,
Colorado Springs, Col.

My dear Mr. Sachs:-

I have just seen your letter of February 11th, which came after I had left for the West. I was sorry not to see you in Pasadena. I hope that something may come from your effort to interest the Rockefeller Foundation. Certainly a sanatorium is greatly needed.

I had an exceedingly pleasant visit in Colorado Springs, and was very thankful to Mrs. Stote and her friends.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

CHAS. K. McCLATCHY
THE BEE
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

[SACRAMENTO BEE]

April 30, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

Received some days ago your letter of April 17th which was mislaid.

You state that some time ago James Weldon Johnson was in Sacramento and I offered him space for articles in The Bee touching the race problem; and you go on to say that Mr. Johnson has been very busy since with executive work and not in the best of health, and has not sent the articles; also that while you were in Sacramento about a month ago some of the leading colored people of the city were chagrined that the offer had not been taken advantage of; and now you ask me if The Bee still is disposed to publish such articles and if I would like you to furnish some of them.

The Bee will publish them, and I certainly would like to have you write them.

I wouldn't make any article more than a column in length; at the most a column and a half. A column in The Bee is about 1200 words.

I would like them to be such articles as would be interesting to, and appreciated by, the average run of readers. I do not think that anything written in the usual style of articles for the general run of magazines would be appreciated nearly as much by the general readers of newspapers as articles in a more familiar vein -- such as would catch the attention of the average man on the street.

My purpose in this is to get articles that, first, people will read, and, next, will understand easily by reading.

In this kind of an article you want a punch. You want to put common truths, ordinary facts, before them in a simple manner.

I have been told by Mr. B. A. Johnson of this city, for instance, that the records in the City of New York will show more assaults by white men than all the figures recorded of assaults by negroes in the South. There is a striking illustration of what I mean. This fact simply told would cause more people to think over the matter and think favorably your way than would columns of academic arguing.

Will you kindly let me know when you can commence such articles and how many you will send, and oblige

Sincerely yours,

Chas. K. McClatchy

November 20, 1923.

Rev. R. B. St.Clair,
3446 Mack Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Rev. St.Clair:

Last week you will remember I received a request from you asking for permission to quote from "Sanctified Prejudice". I wrote you Saturday telling you that you might. Since then I have received a letter from Mr. Bristow which reads as follows:

"I am hearing echoes every day from my article on "Sanctified Prejudice" in your last number. I have heard from some asking for the privilege of re-publishing this article and some seem to have made the request of you. Please, this article is an abridgment of the first chapter in a book on Race Prejudice. The whole manuscript is in a publisher's hands. It may or not be accepted for publication. I must hold it in hand till that matter is decided. Please refer any one who may make such request to me. Other rights

are now involved in its publication and I must not let those rights be violated. Thanking you, I am, Very truly yours", signed Edmund J. Bristow.

I have telegraphed and written Mr. Bristow telling him that I have sent you the telegram and I am relying on you not to go contrary to the author's wishes. You see that it is possible for you to get in touch with him and to find out exactly what he wants done in the matter. I am sure that you will be willing to co-operate with me in this respect.

Yours truly.

JF.PF

8 Июня 1921 г.

SAN DIEGO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. Jan. 31, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I have been informed by Mrs. Charlotte P. Stearns that you are to be in San Diego under the auspicies of the Open Forum sometime during March Also that you may speak to some of the various clubs of the City.

The San Diego Business and Professional Women's Club will be highly honored if you can speak to us. We meet the first and third Wednesdays in the evenings at six o'clock dinner, and the second and fourth Wednesdays at noon luncheons.

However, not being a large Club and with limited resources we are not in a position to offer a fee for this privilege, but if you are able to speak to us without price we would indeed be honored. Our Club is most interested in all matters of welfare and uplift,- also educational and are eager to hear from one so able to teach.

Very respectfully,
Nellie C. Parsons
Acting President.

(Miss) Nellie C. Parsons,
1058 22nd St.,
San Diego, California.

4/252/28

SARCO REALTY & HOLDING COMPANY, INC.

REAL ESTATE

148 West 138th St.

NEW YORK

INVESTMENT
INSURANCE
LOANS AND MORTGAGES

TELEPHONE AUDUBON 6832

ESTATES MANAGED
SUBURBAN PROPERTY
DEVELOPED

NEW YORK, February 5, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to remind you of our preferred stock offering in the new Renaissance Casino Building. By virtue of the immediate necessity to conclude the payments to the contractor, we are forced to ask you for your immediate subscription to this stock. We are expecting your return check for as many shares as possible.

The stock is $100 per share, bearing a guaranteed 10% interest, payable semi-annually, redeemable three years after date of issue at $110 or exchangeable for the common stock any time during the said period of three years. Certificates will be issued upon receipt of your remittance.

For a prompt reply, we are enclosing, herewith, a stamped self-addressed envelope. The writer extends thanks to you for your interest shown in this matter.

Very truly yours,

R. HOLDING CO., Inc.

William H. Loach
Pres.

WHR:CBH

4/12/50

February 7th, 1923.

Mr. William H. Roach,
c/o R. Holding Company, Inc.,
148 West 138th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Roach:-

I regret to say that I have just made some investments, and it is quite impossible for me to take on anything else. Whenever I feel able to invest further, I shall look into your proposition.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

SARCO REALTY & HOLDING COMPANY, INC.

REAL ESTATE

~~212-214 WEST 141st STREET~~ 148 West 138th St.

NEW YORK

INVESTMENT
INSURANCE
LOANS AND MORTGAGES

TELEPHONE AUDUBON 6832

ESTATES MANAGED
SUBURBAN PROPERTY
DEVELOPED

Roach

NEW YORK, February 15, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter under date of February 5th, in which you ask for a few photographs of the building and facts, etc. concerning my life's work.

In reply to this letter, I beg to inform you that I am prepairing and will have for you within another week or so, such as you ask for and trust that the same will serve mutually advantageous its purpose.

Thanking you for the kind thought and consideration shown in this matter and also acknowledging your ability to be interested financially and trusting that we might be able to develope a closer relationship mutually advantageous, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

William H. Roach

WHR:CBH

4/12/23

February 19th, 1923.

Mr. William H. Roach,
148 West 138th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Roach:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am writing to tell you that we are looking forward with interest, to the photographs and facts which you have promised us.

Very sincerely yours,

JRF/W

SARCO REALTY & HOLDING COMPANY, INC.

REAL ESTATE

~~212-214 WEST 14th STREET~~ 148 West 138th St.

NEW YORK

INVESTMENT
INSURANCE
LOANS AND MORTGAGES

TELEPHONE AUDUBON 6832

ESTATES MANAGED
SUBURBAN PROPERTY
DEVELOPED

NEW YORK, July 14, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to ask of you the courtesy and special favor of giving the opening address for the coming Commercial and Business Show, to be held under the auspices of the Association of Trade and Commerce at the Renaissance Casino, as you are well aware of.

I take the liberty of asking you this favor in the general interest of all parties concerned, for your presence would lend just that influence which would be conducive to the best interest of the Association of Trade and Commerce.

To this end, the writer will be very grateful for the above mentioned favor, if it will not in any way interfere with your pre-arranged plans.

Thanking you for the courtesy of an immediate reply, I am

Very truly yours,

WHR:CBH

William H. Roach

4/12/24

July 17th, 1923.

Mr. William H. Roach,
148 West 136th St.,
New York City.

4/12/24

My dear Mr. Roach:-

I regret to say that I expect to be out of town July 23rd. If I could serve you on any other date, I would be glad to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

SARCO REALTY & HOLDING COMPANY, INC.

REAL ESTATE

212-214 WEST 141st STREET

NEW YORK

INVESTMENT
INSURANCE
LOANS AND MORTGAGES

TELEPHONE AUDUBON 6832

ESTATES MANAGED
SUBURBAN PROPERTY
DEVELOPED

NEW YORK, August 2, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to extend to you an invitation to attend a very important meeting that will be of special interest to you, on Thursday evening, August 2nd, at 8 o'clock sharp, in the Renaissance Casino Building, 148 West 138th Street.

The writer will anticipate the courtesy of your presence since the meeting for which you are called will be of special interest to you.

Again thanking you for the courtesy of your presence, I am

Very truly yours,

William H. Roach

WHR:CBH

WM. ROACH, PRES. E. LYNCH, V.-PRES. C. O. CHARITY, TREAS. J. SWEENEY, SECY.

SARCO REALTY & HOLDING COMPANY INC.

~~212-214 WEST 141st STREET~~ 148 West 138th St.

NEW YORK

INVESTMENT
INSURANCE
LOANS AND MORTGAGES

TELEPHONE: AUDUBON 6832

ESTATES MANAGED
SUBURBAN PROPERTY
DEVELOPED

NEW YORK, August 9, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to advise you of the last meeting for the final selection of all the necessary directors for the movement of the Harlem State Bank, of which you are well aware.

If you are interested to be a director, your presence at this meeting, to be held on Monday evening, August 13th, at the Renaissance Casino at 8 o'clock is unquestionably desired.

The writer assures you that no continuous stretch of meetings will be held, as this is final in so far as the directors are concerned. Therefore, please be present and oblige.

Very truly yours,

William H. Roach

WHR:CBH

August 14th, 1923.

Mr. William Roach,
148 West 138th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Roach:-

I am sorry that in your original letter, you did not tell me just exactly what your meeting was for. Your meeting to-night gives me no time to look into the matter of the proposed bank and I should not like to come to any decision without knowing more about it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

Return W.C.D.S

1923

August 4, 1923.

Mrs. Therese Schiff,
965 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

For several years since the death of your late husband, Jacob Schiff, you have been kind enough to make an annual contribution to our work, your last contribution of two hundred and fifty dollars having been received in September 1922.

I write to ask if you can see your way clear to renew your contribution to this work. I am enclosing our Thirteenth Annual Report and a small pamphlet which will show what we have done during the last year. In addition to our ordinary burdens we have had an extra expense of nearly three thousand dollars due to moving.

For five years we have been tenants in the Educational Building, 70 Fifth Avenue, but the obscure workings of racial prejudice finally compelled us to move in spite of the testimony of the landlord that we had made excellent and prompt paying tenants and that no complaint had come from our fellow tenants.

This extra expense coming just at this time of the year has greatly embarrassed us and we are venturing to hope that perhaps you may be able, not simply to renew but to increase your donation. I should be very glad to explain any part of our work to you if you should wish. I am, dear madam,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF

965 FIFTH AVENUE

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your earlier letter asking me to contribute to the N.A.A.C.P. must have gone astray. I am quite sure it never reached me. I was in Alaska at the time.

Enclosed I gladly send my annual donation.

Sincerely Yours,

Theresa Schiff

per AS.

Oct. 22/23

1923/17

October 23rd, 1923.

Mrs. Theresa Schiff,
965 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/1,2/13

My dear Madam:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check for $250. for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We deeply appreciate your donation and shall try and use it carefully to forward our objects.

I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[SCHULTE PRESS?]

1923

April 18, 1923.

88/5214

Shulte Press,
80 Fourth Avenue,
New York City. Att. Mr. Varcoe.

My dear Sir:

Will you please send me an extimate of a job exactly like the enclosed with 1500 envelopes, 1500 folders and 2000 small cards? Please return these specimens with the estimate and let me have the estimate as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PS

October 23rd, 1923

The Schulte Press,
80 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

"Attention of Mr. Varcoe"

4/19/23

My dear Sir:-

Will you please have 150 Xmas Cards printed for me and 50 for my daughter according to the copy attached on the enclosed samples. I want cards and envelopes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

[c APRIL 1923]

MRS. M. CANNON SPRAGGINS
PRESIDENT
1924 BOULEVARD

MRS. JOSEPH JOHNSON
VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. CHAS. K. JACKSON TREAS.

Scotia Scholarship Society

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

MR. HENRY MARTIN
SECRETARY
292 FORREST ST.

MRS. ELLA WILLIAMS
FIN. SEC'Y

4/18/23

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,-

We are writing to ask if we may have the honor of listing you and wife as Associate Members of the Scotia Scholarship Society. This, of course, does not obligate you, but it would insure both the social and financial success of our annual entertainments if you and friends would become patrons.

On May 18, we will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the organization. We would like to have a record breaking attendance. Among the affairs that you usually attend, won't you include that of the Scotia Scholarship Society and spend a pleasant evening with your friends in Jersey City? We will aim to please you.

Hoping to receive an early and favorable reply.

Very truly yours,

M. Cannon Spraggins

32-2-3 [enclosure?]

Friday
Even'g

18

MAY
1923

1908 1923

Amanda Kemp's Dancing Dolls

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Scotia Scholarship Society

At COLUMBIA HALL, Ocean & Cator Aves., Jersey City

For its **Fifteenth Anniversary Program** the **Scotia Scholarship Society** presents **Amanda Kemp's Dancing Dolls**. This will be their first appearance in Jersey City. Those who have enjoyed the entertainment of these children in dancing and singing will not wish to miss it, and those who have never seen and heard these young artists are offered this opportunity. The Scotia Scholarship Society aims to give its patrons the best.

Program begins at 8:30 P. M.

Benefit of Scholarship Fund

Dance Music by Maron Smith's Versatile Orchestra

ADMISSION . . 75 CENTS

At Exchange Place take Greenville Car or Bus to door. At Summit Tube take Bergen Ave. Bus or Jackson Car to Cator Ave.. walk one block east.

1923

April 12, 1923.

Mrs. M. Cannon Sprarrins,
1924 Boulevard,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Sprarrins:

I am not sure that I can attend the Scotia entertainment, but I should be very glad for you to use the names of myself and Mrs. DuBois and I will come if I can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Dolphin Garage

1923

June 6th, 1923.

4/24/37

Mr. Chauncey Scott,
The Dolphin Garage,
30 West 144th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Scott:-

This will introduce to you John Francique of Granada, British West Indies. Francique knows something about automobiles and wishes to get a chance to work on them. He is a bit shy and diffident, but is absolutely dependable and with excellent habits. I should be greatly pleased indeed, if you could find him a job somewhere in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

February 8th, 1923.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

I have received from the editor of "The Century", a copy of the letter which you sent him.

I beg to say that I did not mean for a moment to intimate that you were present at Garvey's reception. I simply went over the list of names of those who had "titles" bestowed upon them; and I have sent Mr. Frank a copy of the "Negro World" with that list. I assumed, and I think correctly, that all of the persons who were going to be honored by Mr. Garvey, had received notice thereof beforehand; and if, in the case of Mr. Pickens, the honor was refused, it was not bestowed. In case no answer was made, I presume he went ahead.

In any case, however, my object in citing this, was not to blame the persons whom he gave "titles" to; it was simply to point out the tremendous effrontery of the man.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH. D., D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

February
twelfth,
1 9 2 3.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
N. A. A. C. P.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 8th.

I have again read the first paragraph of your article which appears in the Century Magazine for February, 1923. Each and every line of that paragraph by direct statement or implication indicates that I was present at the Garvey meeting. The telegram which I sent to the Editor of the New York Age and which was published on the front page of that newspaper, and in fact on the front page of all the colored newspapers published in New York City the week following, specifically states that I was not present at the Garvey meeting, and I therefore could not have been one of "the succession of colored gentlement" who knelt before Garvey."

May I not call attention to the following sentence which appeared in the telegram above referred to:

".....Mr. Garvey was informed by me in response to his letter that I would not be present at his exercises to receive one of his titles or decorations, and I was not present as I advised him I would not be.
(Signed) Emmett J. Scott"

I quote this statement because it definitely disposed of any assumption that I had failed to notify Mr. Garvey that I would not be present at his meeting.

Under the circumstances, that is,- the wide-spread publication of my telegram to the Editor of the New York Age containing the above sentence,- I am unable to decide that I failed to make clear to Mr. Garvey, or to anyone else, the fact that I had notified him I could not accept one of his titles, or decorations. I am sorry that you placed me in a false light in your article published in the February Century.

Yours very truly,

Ellinor Scott

NLM.

4/16/15

1923

February 14, 1923.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of February 12th. I am sorry that you still think that the words of my article meant that you were present because I certainly did not intend them to be understood that way. Not more than half of the persons decorated by Garvey were actually there. Nor do I think that it altered the situation so far as my meaning was concerned when you say that you had informed Garvey that you would not be present. If you had informed Garvey that you would not receive the decoration, then my statement was a mistake.

Again I still contend that the article did not place you in any false light at all. I made absolutely no intimation that you were in any way responsible for being

decorated. I am, of course, sorry that you think that I placed you in any false light.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

4/8/3

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Incorporated

FOR CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

90 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Rector 8405

1923

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For all American Citizens
From 16 to 21 years of age

4/20/09

April 6,1923.

My dear Miss Fauset,

I have been meaning to send you some of our literature so that you might have a little clearer idea of what the Junior City plan has been aiming at,and just what the ideals of the League of Youth are. I think they will all interest you and win your sympathy.

The Youth Meeting set for the 29th is coming along well; your young friend,Countee Cullen,is a splendid youngster; he is going to speak,and he will represent his group well; of that I am sure. I asked him also if he would not write the poem we had in mind,dedicated to Youth. We had partly been in touch with a couple of famous elders on that subject; but with Cullen in our ranks,it seemed much more fitting to have him do it. So,he had written it, and after I have talked it over with him to suggest one new thought, I want you to see it; because I feel that,since you have followed him so closely,you will know best whether the poem does him real justice; I think it does,but I want to be bolstered in my opinion, for I want him to score heavily with this effort.

Therefore,you may expect a call from me in a day or two. I enjoyed my little visit with you so much that I am looking forward to running in again. Thanking you for your very valuable help,

I am, Sincerely yours,

Wm. W. Trevoy.

[SHELBY COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL]

4/29/13

October 5, 1923.

Prof. T. J. Johnson,
Principal Woodstock Training School,
Route 1, Lucy, Tennessee.

My dear Sir:

I should like to have some information concerning Miss Charle Williams, former superintendent of the Shelby County schools. Anything you say will be held in confidence.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Shelby County Training School

T. J. Johnson, Principal

POST OFFICE: . . . LUCY, TENNESSEE.
LOCATION: . WOODSTOCK, TENNESSEE.

November 7th, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Crisis,
New York, City.

Dear sir,

The answer to your letter asking for confidential information regarding Miss Charl Williams, Field Secretary of the National Education Association, was delayed because of my absence from my work.

4/1291/4

However, I beg to advise that my acquaintance with Miss Williams began in the summer of 1917 while she was Superintendent of the Shelby County Schools and because of my position as principal of the Shelby County Training School, I was frequently thrown in her company and, therefore, think I know pretty well regarding her attitude towards my people.

Miss Williams is purely a Southern woman with high ideals, and always showed a deep interest in the education and advancement of colored people. During the eight years of her superintendency of our schools she so organized and developed her work in both white and colored schools that she became a national figure in educational work. My observations of her have been such that I would trust her quicker with issues pertaining to my people than I would any other white person I know except, perhaps, Mr. George R. James, recently appointed member of the Federal Reserve Board; and this would only be because of his age and experience.

Of the three hundred colored teachers we have in our County I do not think you could find one whose observations, if given, would not show kinship to mine.

Trusting this information will serve your purpose, I am,

Very truly yours,

T. J. Johnson,
Principal.

TJJ/WAC.

Thurs. Lec

1923

January 3rd, 1923.

4/25/37

Mrs. Sadie F. Shepperd,
1209 Second Street,
Peoria, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Shepperd:-

Since writing you December 27th, I find that I am to lecture in California, and must leave for there on the 21st, so that Tuesday, February 20th, would be the only date on which I could come to Peoria.

This same date is asked for in Kansas, so that I should be glad to have your decision at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WFBD/W

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
78 Fifth ave
New York City
N Y

4/25/98

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.

Peoria Ill. Jan 6th/13

My Dear Friend

This card to say, perhaps you had better take the Kansas City date & leave your letter + subjects to several. One of the churches had a meeting last night + felt afraid to undertake the program. Very sorry I am not at liberty to work it up. I am employed so that my time is all taken

Excuse this card, I am in a hurry from home + could not do otherwise,

Yours Sincerely

A. F. Sheppard

1257—2nd

7073

Meridian, Miss.,
January 22, 1923.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear DuBoise:

I have just returned from a hunting trip and vacation and finding your letter of request on my desk I hasten to reply.

I am not in position to let out any money just now having invested heavily in Bonds and Stocks recently.

I am planning to visit Brooklyn, N. Y. shortly to look after some holdings there and will arrange to run by your way and go over matters with you.

I spoke to you in Washington two years or more ago when you spoke at one of the churches. But I am sure you did not recognize me.

I shall be very pleased to keep in touch with you that I may be of service in great work you are doing.

Best wishes for you and yours, I am,

Yours truly,

D. W. Sherrod.

4/25/96

1923

January 31st, 1923.

4/25/91

Dr. D. W. Sherrod,
407 - 25th Avenue,
Meridian, Mississippi.

My dear Dr. Sherrod:-

I hope to see you when you come to New York. I shall be here until February 15th when I leave for lectures on the Pacific coast, to be gone until April 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:W

The Fresno Morning Republican

CHASE S. OSBORN, JR., EDITOR
GEORGE A. OSBORN, MANAGER
BEN R. WALKER, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Fresno, California

BOOK SECTION
CHARLES HOWARD SHINN
NORTHFORK, CALIFORNIA

Oct 14-1927

Dear friends all r
& Dubois in especial—

My review work has quite
grown, wh F.P. "Book Page" in
San Francisco — So I have more
mean—

Pleas mail The Crisis
beginning with Nov. 1 to

DCT 22 1927

Charles H Shinn
No 417 Oak Park Ave,
Ukiah. Calif

Change of address

I'll do all I can to
help you work. Its roots run deep
It's a time for all men who love
their brothers & to whole world
to stand up for the square deal
Ole Jim has a heap of noble virtues
& I've said that & more in
print C.H.S.

4/25/100

4/25/99

October 22nd, 1923.

Mr. Charles H. Shinn,
417 Oak Park Avenue,
Ukiah, California.

My dear Sir:-

I am changing your address as you ask and thank you for your continued interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

D-1 are

[SIGMA PI PHI - ZETA BOULE]

1923

19 January, 1923.

My dear Archon:-

The next regular meeting of Zeta Boule will be held at Craigg's, 102 West 130, New York, N.Y., on Friday evening, 26 January, 1923. Dinner will be served at sharp eight-thirty o'clock and you are earnestly urged to be on hand at that hour.

A full attendance is desired at this meeting as matters of importance which require your personal and serious attention will be considered. Please make reply on the enclosed postal card.

Sincerely yours,

Grammateus.

AGD/HFB.
Enc.

4/21/27

[SIGMA DI PHI-ZETA BOULE]

January 23rd, 1923.

To Members of Zeta Boule:-

As I have thought over our last vote on new members, I have become more and more disturbed.

I am convinced that Zeta Boule, in order to get on its feet, must do two things: take in new virile members and get rid of dead-wood. I do not believe in the snobbishness which has characterized the Boule in many cities. I know that I, personally, and that a good many others, would suffer grievously in the eyes of valued friends, if we gave a series of entertainments this summer to the visiting Boule and if those friends are left out, for what seems to me no good reason.

4/23/78

I am appealing, therefore, to the Boule for this procedure at the next meeting: A frank and open discussion of the availability of five or six new men resident in Harlem who, with our present members, will form a nucleus willing to attend every meeting; that we take a vote upon these men; that if two thirds of those members wish those men to be members, that all members promise to cast a unanimous ballot for them. I think that unless we do this, we are headed for the rocks.

W. E. B. Du Bois

1923

January 31st, 1923.

4/27/13

Dr. Louis T. Wright,
218 West 139th St.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Wright:-

You probably have already heard that you were elected a member of the Zeta Boule of the Sigma Pi Phi, last Friday night.

Join us by all means. It is a splendid organization and we are going to have great doings in September.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[SIGMA PI PHI]

February 5th, 1923.

Mr. Harry Pace,
2289 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:-

I believe you are a member on the committee of entertainment of the Grand Boule. I want to make some suggestions and am sending this to you, to be truned over to the chairman.

4/21/63

I think that first of all, we should hire Roach's Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue for the whole three days of the session - making it a place where the Archons and their ladies would always be found, where meals would be served at cost, where the sessions of the Grand Boule could be held and where there could be a formal ball the first evening and informal dancing all the time.

The Casino is a beautiful place, quite as beautiful as the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. It is clean and new with a fine floor. Its regular price is Eighty ($80) Dollars for an evening. I presume we could get it for the three days, morning, noon and night, for about Three Hundred ($300) Dollars. Perhaps we should have to add another One Hundred ($100) Dollars for decorations and

rvices.

With this hall as the nucleus for the entertainment, we could in addition, arrange one or more of the following things: (1) a play given on the stage of the Casino; (2) a trip to the Walker Residence with dancing and food; (3) sightseeing tours, perhaps in small groups, to the chief objects of interest in New York City; (4) theater parties - we buying up blocks of tickets and having them for sale at cost or perhaps even a little below; (5) the Grand Ball might be made more interesting, by having it given, not si ply by the Boule, but by the Boule in conjunction with all the sororities and fraternities in the city. This would bring a splendid group of young people; (6) we could arrange for a reception committee of ladies to be on duty all the time at the Casino, and to guide and escort persons where they wish to go; (7) we could keep a constant service of cars and taxicabs.

I hand these suggestions to your committee for consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/w

Sigma Pi Phi

February 5th, 1923.

Archons of the Zeta Boule?-

I am going to be absent lecturing in the West from February 15th to April 16th, and I shall therefore miss one or two of the meetings. I want to make two proposals.

(1) Finance: we shall have at least thirty active members of the Boule for the September entertainment. I would suggest, therefore (a) that all thirty of these members be taxed $25. each, making a total of $750. In addition to this, I suggest (b) that twenty of the men contribute each another $25., making another $500. Finally, I suggest that ten men of these twenty, make a second donation of $25., amounting to $250. This in effect, makes ten men contribute $75. each; ten men $50. each; and ten men $25. each. The lowest amount is a tax for which all are liable. The $50. is a tax and a contribution, and the $75. is a tax, a contribution and a donation.

4/23/24

I have gone over the list of Archons and separated them according to my meagre knowledge, into three sets in accordance to their reputed wealth and it seems to me that my plan is feasible. If it is, we can raise by the taxes, contributions and donations $1500. Of this sum, I propose that $1250. go to the entertaining of our visitors and $250. go for a scholarship to be awarded during the August festivities, to a boy or girl of distinguished excellence in some line of work. Perhaps for example, in his high school course, provided he is going to college. In this way, we may induce each of the other Boules to give such an annual scholarship.

My dear Archon, please consider the above and then sit right down and write me your thoughts.

D/W

$75.

[Sigma Pi Phi 1923]

Beekman
Chambers
Crawford
Dr Bois
J. W. Johnson
R. R. Johnson
Porter
Trimble
Waller
Wheatland

$50.

Birnie
Dill
Lawson
Norcom
Pace
Gregory
J. R. Johnson
Boutte
Wright
John Brown

4/23/24

APR 1923

February 5th, 1923.

Dr. Ioland R. Johnson,
902 Lafayette Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

4/12/24

My dear Dr. Johnson:-

I recommend Dr. Ernest Alexander as an excellent candidate for the Boule.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

February 9, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of February 5th, and your memorandum of February 6th.

In reply to your letter of the 5th, I beg to say that I am very heartily in accord with the suggestions made therein to obtain the Renaissance Casino for the whole three days session, and to make this a general headquarters for recreational purposes as well as for holding meetings, and having food served to the visitors and friends.

I think it would be better than going to the Academy of Music for one evening, and would cost less, and be much more satisfactory.

I have made inquiries concerning the Walker residence, and I find that this is closed to visitors, and probably will be closed all the balance of the year. I have been so informed by the person in authority at Mrs. Wilson's home. We could either have the picnic then at Van Courtland Park or go to Shady Rest over in New Jersey. The chief objection to the latter place is that they plan to put in an amusement park to adjoin Shady Rest sometime during the Summer. If this is done it might interfere with our meeting.

In the meantime I am communicating your statement to the members of the committee, and I am also suggesting that you be added to that committee. I wish you were Chairman of the committee as we could certainly get something done that we be creditable to us. Have you any preference as to the date of the meeting? This question is arising, and must be settled within the next few weeks. As you know, the National Medical Association meets the Fourth Tuesday in August, and so does the Grand Lodge of Elks. The Fourth Tuesday happens to be on the 28th, making the two meetings occur in the last week in August. The Business League meets about the 8th of August, The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias meets here in New York City about the 14th, 15th, and 16th. There is therefore one week in between the meeting of the Knights of Pythias in which some of our Archons are interested, and the meetings of the Elks and Doctors, in which some others are interested. Many of them would come on here for the Knights of Phythias meeting, particularly the Missouri Archons, and some in Chicago and Detroit, who could very easily stay over until the next week. It seems to me therefore that some

days in the week beginning August 19th ought to be selected as the date of our meeting.

With reference to your memorandum referring to finance, I accept the suggestion made by you, and will contribute $50.00. I believe that your arrangement of it will make a good many others take part and pay, who would not be willing to do so. I do not quite understand how we would get along with an expense of $250.00 for the Grand Boule. Your suggestion is that we raise about $1,500.00, and $1,250 go as a scholarship. We would necessarily have to raise some other money or reduce the amount contributed for the scholarship. I believe that the expense involved in the Grand Boule meeting will be at least a thousand dollars. If therefore we raise $1,500.00 we might contribute $500.00 toward a scholarship fund, asking the other Boules to contribute some such an amount, and be able to furnish several scholarships, or perhaps work towards establishment of a larger and permanent fund which within a few years would be big enough to provide for a smaller scholarship from the income from that fund. In any event I am in hearty accord with the scholarship proposal, and I think something of this sort ought to be done. I will be glad to work towards its adoption at the next meeting of the Boule.

4/23/42

Very truly yours,

Harry Pace

HHP/WV

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

February 9th, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/23/88

Dear Archon:

I have received your circular letter in which you so kindly extend an invitation to me to become a member of a preferred class of underwriters of the Grand Boule entertainment. Please let me thank you for the implied compliment. I trust, moreover, you will not view my reluctance to embrace the opportunity as any evidence of my lack of appreciation of the honor you do me.

Seriously. I favor the laying of a general assessment of $25. This will assure a total of $750. I favor the laying of an additional assessment up to a reasonable amount if the budget as actually worked out shall seem to require. It may be that some few of the members may have to pay more than others, but I am entirely unwilling that we shall include any such principle in the actual formal vote we take. If I were considered as belonging to a class of members in the Boule who are so impecunious as not to be able to afford my just share of the burdens of the organization, my self-respect would compel me to withdraw from it. I do not hold my fellow members in such disesteem as to assume that they would have less self-respect than I have.

The foregoing observation will make you understand my position of first giving all of the members an opportunity to participate in the entire budget and upon equal shares. I am opposed to Zeta Boule by itself raising a fund for the proposed scholarship, which I consider a very good suggestion. It would seem to be a much better idea to have the whole Fraternity raise the money and get the credit. We would come in

for our fair share of the fund to be raised at the Grand Boule meeting.

I expect to be in New York at the Board Meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. next Wednesday afternoon. Why not arrange a dinner party somewhere at which Harry Pace, Roland Johnson, you, myself and any others you want to invite, could have an informal discussion of this entire matter?

Very sincerely yours,

George W. Crawford

GWC/R

4/23/87

4/23/88

Memorandum from [illegible] to WEBDuB Date 2-9-23

SUBJECT:

I have your memorandum of Feb. 6 to the archons of Zeta Boule. Your recommendation is, in my opinion, an excellent one and offers a way out of a dilemma some of us are in. I approve even more heartily of the proposal for establishing a scholarship. In spite of the reference you made to "certain youthful (etet) minds" and their utilitarian trend of thought, I yet confess feeling strongly the need of concrete action like that by a group like the Boule.

ACTION TAKEN

COMPLETED (DATE)

OWEN M. WALLER, M. D.
762 HERKIMER STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Feb. 10 - 1923

4/23/89

My dear Archer -

I have the Indian Sign put on you for $75 -, and then to be put in the Suspicions Column of "Reporter" Wealth, is not only a serious affront, but a paradox. However, I am for contributions rather than tributes. Very truly yours

Owen M. Waller M.D.

4/26/80

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M.D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

Feb. 11, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have only Sundays to myself these days, with so much Grippe around, which explains my delay in answering your letter of the 1st. I shall be very glad to become a member of the Zeta Boule of the Sigma Pi Phi.

I wish to thank you for your interest in this matter, and can assure you that it is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours
Louis T. Wright

Feb 12/02

Rev Archer DuBose:-

I dont object to paying $75.00.

I do object to making a financial distinction.

A man is either with me or against me -

I am opposed to awarding a scholarship this year.

Each Archon should pay all or nothing.

Robert R Johnson

N.B. God bless you my boy. Dont get lynched. We need you.

01/23/14

Mrs. Walker

205 W. 139th St.

Newyork, Feb. 17, '13.

Dear Will,

Replying anent your suggestions as to Soule assessments, I would say that the plan of arranging the archons in their classes seems feasible to me. Since I am placed in the $50. class, I shall try to live up to that amount.

I believe the scholarship idea a good one, and one that will appeal to some of the brethren at our meeting.

Yours sincerely,

John L. Pound, Jr.

Gould

February 20th, 1923.

Mr. John S. Brown, Jr.,
205 West 139th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Brown:-

Your letter of February 17th to Dr. Du Bois has been received. Replying I beg to say that Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return, April 5th, your letter will be brough to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

4/23/21

Must be his letter "Gould"

4/23/82

Mrs. Walker

Pratts 5th Ave Theatre
New York City N.Y.
Feb. 20th 1913

To Dr W.E.B. DuBois:-

Yours of Feb 6th
received —

I Think the plan you
have proposed to raise sufficient
money to Entertain the members
of the Grand Boule in September -
Should be carried out
to the letter —

Kindly place me
on record to subscribe
the amount of $50.00 as
suggested in your letter.

I will be pleased to
"kick in" as soon
as you are ready for it.

If the plan you have
suggested is not carried out
Zeta Boule will be One Big
Disgraceful Joke and should

The play could
be a 45 minute Sketch.
augmented by Vaudeville
acts to fill out the bill

bow their heads in shame -
for the nearest Exit.

I think your idea
splendid in proposing $1.750
to entertain our visitors,
and $250.00 for a
Scholarship ——

May I suggest though
you — that Zeta Beta
look forward — some
day to own a Clubhouse,
Temple, or some other
appropriate name for it.

Perhaps, it might be
possible to acquire the
property owned by the
Frogs —

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

P.S. a play written by Raymond Thomas
by you and produced,
acted mostly by
members of Zeta, given
at the Lafayette Theatre. a Midnight
performance should prove a big success.
QRG

R. AUGUSTUS LAWSON
HARTFORD. CONN.

February 25. 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Archon DuBois:

Your letter reached me several days ago and I would say that I am with you concerning the suggestions contained in that letter.

4/23/23

My interest in Zeta is a live one and I have been unfortunate in not being able to attend the meetings - but I am hopeful for better luck in the future. However I am enthusiastic over your desire to form a Scholarship and I'll endeavor gladly to find $50 00 if a part of it is to go toward helping some talented boy or girl. I hope you are having success on your lecture tour.

Sincerely yours,
R. Augustus Lawson.

Apply Hooker Comm.

MARCUS F. WHEATLAND, M. D.
No. 84 JOHN STREET
NEWPORT, R. I.

Newport R.I. March 30. 1923

My dear Dr DuBois

Yours with regard to the entertainment of the Boule came safely and I would have answered before but for an attack of the grippe and the necessity of trying to keep up at the same time. I note what you say about the Contributions and think you over rate my capacity. I thought possibly five would be the limit. at any rate I cannot go above fifty. So if your plan goes through you may put me down in that class.

Very cordially yours

W. F. Wheatland

4/23/79

4 1923

April 13, 1923.

Mrs. Lottie M. Cooper,
11 Egpirt Street,
East Orange, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Cooper:

I shall certainly do everything I can to get you the invitation. The iron clad rule of the Boule is that no men can be invited except Boule members, but women can. I hope we may get around the other difficulty. I will let you know later.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

20 April, 1923.

Dear Archon:-

4/21/23

The next regular meeting of Zeta Boule will be held at Craigg's, 102 West 130, New York, N. Y., on Friday evening, 27 April, 1923. Dinner will be ready at eight o'clock and you are askt to be on time.

Further plans for Zeta's entertainment of the GRAND BOULE will be considered and all Archons are urged to be present to help in this matter.

Action will be taken upon the name proposed for membership at the March meeting. Copies of the "Boule Journal, Sigma Pi Phi, April MDCCCCXXIII, Number 3" have been received and will be distributed to Zeta's Archons at this meeting.

Here is a postal card already typed. Please mail it not later than Wednesday noon.

Sincerely,

Grammateus.

Enc.

AGD-GHP

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
GRAND BOULE

Chicago, Ill., April 25th, 1923

CALL.

To the Officers and Members of the Several Boules:
Greeting:

The Grand Boule of the Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity will be called in session in New York City, New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1923, at 10 a.m., and its meetings will continue during Thursday, September 6th, and Friday, September 7th, at such place as may be provided.

Zeta Boule will entertain the Grand Boule, and she will do it handsomely.

Under Art. III, of the Constitution, it is stated that "Not more than two delegates shall be sent from each Boule." Credentials should be made in duplicate. One copy of same should be sent at once, after the selection of the delegate, to the Grand Grammateus, Dr. Allen A. Wesley, 3102 S. State Street, Chicago, Ill. The other should be brought by the delegate to the session.

4/21/56

The Annual Dues of ($3.00) Three dollars per member with the report was due January 1st, 1922 and 1923.

Several Boules have failed to comply with the law, in that regard. My report to the Grand Boule depends upon your reports. Please send them in at once.

We earnestly hope that each Boule will have its full representation present, as business of great importance to our organization will be transacted, as the adoption of the Constitution, etc. Do not fail to provide your delegates with credentials signed by the Sire Archon and Grammateus of the Boule represented.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. CALLOWAY
Grand Sire Archon

Allen A. Wesley
Grand Grammateus

Dear Dr DuBois,

I note with a great deal of regret that these dates coincide, or almost do, with the meeting of the NAACP. at Kansas City. Is there not someway in which this can be changed or the NAACP meeting moved up?

H. H. Proctor

1923

4/21/55

May 9, 1923.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

I am afraid there is no way of changing the date of the N.A.A.C.P. It has already been changed several times and we are compelled to follow to a considerable degree the wishes of the local chapter. I am hoping, however, that some of us can start away the night of the fourth which would bring us here on the sixth.

The only other possibility that I see is for the Grand Boule to push the thing forward so as to take place the sixth, seventh, and eighth instead of the fifth, sixth and seventh. Do you think that would be any way possible?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

15 June, 1923.

Dear Archon:-

The next regular meeting of Zeta Boule will be held at Craigg's, 102 West 130, New York, N.Y., on Friday evening, 22 June, 1923. Dinner will be ready at eight o'clock and you are askt to be on time.

Further plans for Zeta's entertainment of the GRAND BOULE will be considered and all Archons are urged to be present to help in this matter.

The minutes of the May meeting state: "It was ordered by the Sire Archon that all Archons be reminded that the assessment of Thirty Dollars ($30.00) is now payable and such reminder be included in the next notice of regular meeting".

Your attendance at this meeting is urged. The enclosed postal card may be used as usual.

Sincerely yours,

Grammateus.

Enc.

AGD/HFB.

4/21/26

13 July, 1923.

Dear Archon:-

4/21/25

The next regular meeting of Zeta Boule will be held at Craigg's, 102 West 130, New York, N.Y., Friday evening, 20 July, 1923. Dinner will be ready at eight o'clock and you are askt to be on time.

Further plans for Zeta's entertainment of the GRAND BOULE will be considered and all Archons are urged to be present to help in this matter.

The enclosed postal card may be used as usual.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Dill

Grammateus.

AGD/HFB.

Enc.

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
ZETA BOULE
New York, N.Y.

1923

31 August, 1923.

Dear Archon Du Bois:-

I am enclosing a Program of the sessions of the GRAND BOULE. Zeta should have 100 per cent attendance at every session.

Zeta and Zeta's ladies are askt to volunteer on our Reception Committee during Tuesday, 4 September, beginning at 10 A.M., to meet our incoming guests, in the Lobby of the Y.W.C.A., 179 West 137 Street.

The August meeting of Zeta authorized an additional assessment of Ten Dollars per Archon for the entertainment of the GRAND BOULE. The amount should be paid now, please.

Very truly yours,

A.G. Dill

Grammateus.

AGD/HFB.

Enc.

4/10/60

4/23/75

Zeta Sigma Pi Phi

4/25/115

June 12th, 1923.

Mr. Caesar F. Simmons,
Boley, Oklahoma.

My dear Mr. Simmons:-

I want to get some information about the career of "Prince Challoughlezilezise" in Oklahoma. Who can tell me about it?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

#9/4 E. 10th St. Okla City, Okla.
File "Pan African"
July 15 '23
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Wyoming, N. Y.

My dear Sir! — Mrs. Simms informed me this morning that she forwarded to me several weeks ago, from Boley & the above address, a communication from you, asking if I could locate the 2 Self Styled Abyssinian Princes, who are in U. S. going from place to place and Collecting their Literature through U. S. Mail, and swindling and robbing ignorant people by appointing different local Semi-duped agents, at various points, I have failed to receive said letter, and am in hopes you will again write me what you want. I reported one — Thurman, U. S. C. — Inspector in Charge, Kansas City, Mo. last week, sending the Inspector Letters and Printed matter, and letter — from one Colored woman, where the Abyssinian Prince had —

4/21/13

beaten her out $450.00 Four
Hundred Fifty Dollars in Cash,
her Name is Carrie Wright. —
Address, Wilcutta, Okla, R. D.
Box #155. And if You Want
the Address of the Self-styled
Aboriginal Prince, You can
get it from Mrs. Wright or from
Chief P. O. Inspector, Kansas
City, Mo. Address c/o 704 Smith
Akard St, Muskogee, Okla!
However if You Write me I can
and will gladly get the Address,
and Name of both of the —
Swindlers, because they are now
Operating and Swindling ignorant
Members of our race. And should
be stopped. I am doing well, —
Principal City Schools, Okla City,
Conducting Summer School June and
July Since Close of regular Session
We hope to meet You. K. City, at
Sept 1st Annual Meeting. Good Luck
Any thing in My Power I can do
for You or Organization, Command
me Cordially & Sincerely, Yours,

Principal Schools,

4/21/14

CAESAR F. SIMMONS
OKLAHOMA CITY SCHOOLS
914 EAST 10TH STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

July 18/23.

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

I am sending you some Printed data and personal letter from Mrs. Cassie Wright Wilcutta Okla, Box #155, and - Perrin and P.O. Inspectors there May her all Communications Contained there in - When you are through Envelope inclosed. Dr. Whitby informed me to day that he receive a Telegram from You on same Subject some time ago, Refer it to Dunbar - Editor of Black Dispatch, and Editor was in the East, he Took sick and he finally Worked on he Could Not locate or get any Clue on the Two African Chief Swindlers. Mrs. Wright Can give you or get you the address both of them if you will Communicate with her at once, She is preparing to go to Omaha, Nebr. but I will have her remain till you can Communicate with her. I am Writing her to day. —

4/21/21

11

Dr. Whitby is still feeble with Rheumatism in his whole system, and nerves broken down, from Overwork. He is in the same fix I was a little more than a year ago. Can walk myself, again, Conducting Schools. School here in the City Since Closing regular Session. Doing much better financially than when in the U. S. Salary $2000. Same or less time, less Responsibilities — less expense. Close Summer Schools 27th inst, then I will have time to do Service for 30 days for N. A., and Communicate with You; and help the Cause some. Sorry I failed to get your letter sent me. Told I have never seen it. Mrs. Simms Claims she sent it there from Boley but I failed to get it, or you would have had all the information you wanted.

Over

4/21/21a

I call on me for any thing in My
power to help and do not hesitate,
these African princes and
their local swindling Agents -
all about here in Chi are still
swindling our ignorant people out
of thousands of dollars and should be
stopped. We are ready and willing
to help N. A. Garveyites are still
swindling. ie - the local agents
have since Garveys Conviction,
telling ignorant negroes. Garvey not
convicted, newspaper lies. Think
it ought to Ginn Caesar J. Simmons

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
KANSAS CITY, MO.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN IN 5 DAYS

4/21/20

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYM... $300.

MAR 13
5 530 PM
1928
MO.

REGISTER OR INSURE VALUABLE MAIL

Mr. Caesar F. Simmons
Oklahoma City Schools
914 10th Street
Oklahoma City Okla

4/21/16

KANSAS CITY DIVISION

City of Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas
Nebraska
Oklahoma

TAB B-2

L. A. Johnson,
Inspector in Charge

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE CASE No.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 13, 1923.

Mr. Caesar F. Simmons,
Oklahoma City Schools,
914 E. 10th Street,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

My dear Mr. Simmons:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a letter and data from Carrie Wright, Weleetka, Oklahoma, from which it appears she is of the belief an attempt is being made to swindle her in connection with tax collections, etc., and with the return of all papers it is suggested that the enclosed circular of instructions, with respect to presenting charges of fraudulent use of the mail, be forwarded to her for her guidance on such matters.

If she has and can produce such evidence, the same should be submitted to the Post Office Inspector in Charge, Austin, Texas, as Houston, Texas, is located in the territory of the Austin Division of Post Office Inspectors.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Johnson

Inspector in Charge.

Enclosures.

KANSAS CITY DIVISION

City of Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas
Nebraska
Oklahoma

Post Office Department

L. A. Johnson,
Inspector in Charge

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE CASE No.

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Instructions to be followed in Making a Complaint Charging Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

(1) The complainant should submit the originals or duly certified copies of letters, advertising matter, circulars, etc., passing through the mails between him, or her, and the person, firm, or corporation against whom the complaint is made. (Duly certified copies will be accepted when the complainant desires to retain the original matter in his possession.)

(2) Be sure to include the envelopes or wrappers with contents as evidence to show the matter was actually transmitted in the mails.

(3) Mark each envelope or wrapper so submitted, also each sheet contained in each envelope or wrapper, with your signature and the date of such indorsement for the purpose of identification.

(4) Accompany the above described exhibits with a full statement (preferably in form of affidavit) giving all particulars relative to the complaint to which they refer.

4/21/22

(5) Please transmit the papers and affidavit of complaint in inclosed official envelope which requires no postage.

(6) The action of the Government will be an investigation to ascertain whether or not the postal laws have been violated. Court procedure, if started, will be in the nature of a criminal action, and will in no manner contemplate effecting a settlement between the complainant and the alleged offender or offenders by the return of money or other valuable consideration from the offender or offenders to the complainant.

(7) The Federal statutes intended to protect the public from fraudulent practices do not contemplate the adjustment of financial differences between two or more persons, firms, or corporations, but when the intent to defraud is shown by the operation of a definite scheme essentially manifested as such by the use of the United States mails in a repetition of instances, the Federal Government has recourse in proceedings under Section 215 of the United States Criminal Code.

(8) The complainant is advised that exhibits are retained on file in this office until final disposition of case by the Department of Justice, and, where a repetition of instances is lacking to complete the fraud as alleged, they are thus held indefinitely pending receipt of other similar complaints.

[Carrie Brimhall]

I am sending
a few recipes
I last. The Bryans
Daidsons
Write Mrs B.
Kendricks
at 905 Freeman
Ave
San Jose Cal, Tom
has left

I am all so
sending you
my deeds
sell if you can

4/2/23

first these three
Papers and send
them in it will
be all right
Pay the tax for
me and sell it
for Cash
C C W

4/21/18

So sorry keep that
Yours won't hold
the school
right White will Pull
all the time
Satan had from
Jesus fit
Pam

4/21/36

Wetumka Okla 1-10 1936

ved from Barry Wright

Fifty Cts & Dollars.

For buying property for the dist.

J. A. Hobbs.

3/4/38

Now this is the stuff
and this lets the
Witch me he from
to possess my and
take my home
With him
and as soon as he
got 2 of this from
me he have
gone away that is
now please do
to it for your true
friend
Carrie Lotte
Buchanan
told me to write
you to get it for
me

(Lungat)

Miss Rose D Ice

11/22/21

3/14/33

Dear

Carrie,

I receive your letter. glad to hear from you. also glad to know that you are going to move from over there, those people are awful. they wrote me another letter concerning you. but I am not paying any attention to those people they say that if I marry you the next day your two aunt will kill me. I am so glad that you moved. I will see you soon again in a few days. I will meet you, and lay plans for future. Hope

dont be discouraged
as soon as I get our
money, Jim will get
Jews, & am going around
nd, to get a place for
us to live & saw
two men from waterbury
down here, they did
not speak to me,
but I will surely watch
them. take care of
yourself until we meet
again, whether I
remain Free to be
yours I cannot
(Irine)

3/4/34

P.S. dont write until
you hear from me

3/14/19

Muskogee Okla
Oct 29/1912

Dear Carrie, I just got home. Since seeing you last I spend a nice time in Porterville with the people you will see me on the 20th of Next Month. I send away for the security of our tickets to africa and I am getting things Nessery that we need most, so all you have to do is to get your self ready. Pay your job until you see me, I will be at Okmulgee Tuesday to attend the A.M.E. Conference, I only wish you can spend a day there, I will be glad

3/14/41

to see you Carrie, it is taking all I have to make preparation, so save all you can get. I am going around to make up Enough money to take us to New York and Philadelphia. I am longing to see you. but you will ask me soon again so it good check. And ask the Lord to help me, that it will soon become an end. I only hope that nothing will happen to me before that day

with love and kisses
Your Fond Husband Rince)

this is the first letter
he Writes me after
he got the money
he promised to come
and marry me on the
20 th but been
heard since
Carrie Wright
I went to Farmville
to confession he walked
hand in hand with
me all

[Wright]

3/14/35

Muskogee
Okla
Dec 27 1924

Dear Carrie trusting
You are well, as for me,
I am not so well, for
this weather does not
agree with me, Dear
Carrie I will give
You Your money back
as soon as I get it
together I would
given it back to You
before but I got held
up in Tulsa, and all I
had was taken away
from me, and my
Coat, but don't be
afraid, You will
Soon get it back

3/4/37

3

If you go to Dotas
write me and let
me know where you
are. If you get sick
let me here from you
and I will come and
look for you, Carrie
I hope you will make up
your mind what you
are going to do.

I am Still Yours
as Ever
J. D. Playernetta

write me at Tatsy
general delivery

3/4/36

2

If you want it back by the Month I can give you 2$ a Month until you get it all. If you want it all at once I will give it to you in June I stand the Money Making Proposition for us to go to Price and you would not go. If you had Pay your word But by this I will Pay you if you wait on me a little while I will be good the Lord take Care of you I will do my best Again, let me here from you soon

4/21/17

Wilcox Okla.
June 11 23

My Dear Ivy I got your
letter made in dude allways
glad to heare from you
in Close finde for wheat
and I Cant See Why they are
So much Can you
finde out the Cause
and Can you tell
them for my Wife
Past wheat for
Ball See if you Can
Sell and Why they
have been the fat
up to Day my Sum
I am sending you
the By Laws that
Prent Will
Challang Ivy is all

and he have bet the
[heat]
[illegible] out a thousand
of dollars he got 2
diamond rings
diamonds Rings of
mine and over a hundred
dollars I thought you
would get him so you
and the maid
and he is still getting
more in Cobbs
at Carl is one of the
train guys he come
to Meridian Miss
Saturday and Saturday
night we bought
a church home and
we don't get anything
for the rent
Cobbs gets it + rest

3 Prince Chalmers Jersey

Now Mr Simmons
I wish you would
get my money from
J & B Clay & Hilton the
[illegible] to
D. C. for it I went to
see him he told
me he would begin
paying me on the
15th of this month
he gave me Fifty
Dollars he owes him
I sent the money
a way for my [illegible]
& send you the ship
we want to go on
so you can get a
[illegible] of him &
let him
have for Sunday
and to

4/21/19

4
Dear Jall by hade
letter he writing me
and if you Dear
you Can get the
money I will
pay Claire and
help for get it all
Get her Claire
from Jones
Regards of Claire
a fair for Can't
Love if you help
her out I do for
and we girls is very
Best friends and
I will do anything
I Can for you both
hoping Claire from
Your Dear
C C Mc Knight
Box 154

1923

4/25/102

July 20th, 1923.

Mr. Caesar F. Simmons,
Boley, Oklahoma.

My dear Mr. Simmons:-

The man that I especially want to know about is Prince Challoughlezilezise who was in Oklanhoma one or two years before I was. The persons at Okmulgee where I stayed had some information. He is in the West now and I want to get some information about him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

#914 E-10th St. Okla Okla City
July 21/23

Dear Dr. DuBois!

Sam hastily sending
you personal letter from
Mrs. Carrie Wright, the lady who
sent you papers through me a
few days ago. She leaves for
Omaha Neb - but she incloses
her address. She also sends
the address of one of the
swindling Princes and one
of his Sec's or agents. These
fellows has swindled many -
Sam's fellows in Okla -
alone and are still heavily
at it - Eaton, Garvey & Co
and locals and Garvey should

7/21/23

be held while his agts.
run down and broken up because
they only this on the ignorant
Negro people and they are
greatly in the majority. -
Dr. Shirley - still confined with
Rheumatism. But he is
receiving - expert attention -
Dan recommending him today
My expert Physician Dr.
Chase - who rainy me from
the Grave 18 Mo. ago Jan a
Nervous wreck to almost New
Sinnes again. Push
the battle - Dan going to
do all I can for N.A.A.C.P.
as long as I live - Vacation
after 27th Inst. Summer —
School Closes (over)

them Seamen arrested
in State and stand accused
represented at Trial Meet-
ing we will remember
the Crisis also - Yours -
Sincerely Yours.

Cesar Z. Simon

Ken Olden

#9146-104 Cell

4/21/10

Weleetka Okla
July 19 22

My dear Mr Clemmons
just read your letter
& am so glad you are after
Pearl & am sending you
a money order and
the check for personal
send them all in
& am leaving at far
Osmah Saturday &
would send some
for fat hatters get
it to Sloane you pay
the fare and sell
the calves & send
your half Tell
how can write me
at Gans my address
2521 Patrick Ave
& have my things ater

2
Crated to Shep and if I
dont get a house I will
send them to you all
Baby dear I will try
and make money to
Buy us a City Okla dear
dont dear how I could
close you & wife up
I will write you as
soon as I get in work
I will help for pay
Room rent until
I get worked dear I read
all the morn I get
I am all so sending
Recipe from the
Quilt the friend
Mrs B Hendricks address
is Kansas City Kansas
906 Tauseman Ave
dont no what band pay
no

4/21/11 3.

anything turns up write me at Omaha

I am praying for you Dudes that you will ever come home by you must pray for me I can't wait to get you in this life you are the only true man I ever met

bee good good by a friend

E E Wright

2521 Salisbury

Omaha Neb

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Editor
Newyork N.Y.
#69 Fifth Ave

4/25/07

Okla Okla City Tuesday —
July 24/23 1923
Communication Channel. Send Symbols
receive Name and address. and Love —
umentis sent Special Delivery this time,
Read the Princes a Birthday the 24
Yes! Dr. Whitby must inspect your
Rheumatism and Nervous breakdown at
Office again. Okla. City Okla. N.A.G.S.P.
Dr. Whitby Kelly Circle Bar on hoop Roll at
Nat. Meeting May Next week and Stir up
5 Branches there. Simmons (S.L.)

July 25th, 1923.

Mr. Caesar F. Simmons,
316 N. Kelly Street,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

My dear Mr. Simmons:-

Thank you very much for the information and documents sent. The Government is after this gentleman and if you learn anything further about him let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

Chalkley

CAESAR F. SIMMONS
OKLAHOMA CITY SCHOOLS
914 EAST 10TH STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

July 3 / 23

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Have sending You Some documents I failed to inclose in my last Communication. This Ethen Prince. of Abyssinia he calls himself has and his Ghost Secretly now robbing Negroes out of thousands of dollars. I Know he did when Jeanigan of Washington D.C. was getting up a Ship Delegation for Africa. He is now in Minneapolis - See his letter inclosed. Mrs. Carrie Wright have forwarding Your letters Sent me that so she can Explain all the Lies both Princes. has Swindled out of Many in the African project. Just Closed a very Successful Summer Session at High School City. 27th Inst. Vacation till Sept. 11th - Will Stir the branches during Aug. Sending round report at National Meeting. We Could remember the Crisis also in our Drive

4/21/15

over

Dr. Whitby still limping - suffering from Rheumatism in left arm and shoulder breast down - Needs rest. We are making him take it - Command us for anything we can do at this end. We are with the N. A. A. S. P. Exalted Officers 1925 —

Yours truly Edison L. Simmons,

CAESAR F. SIMMONS
OKLAHOMA CITY SCHOOLS
914 EAST 10TH STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Aug. 25 23

Dr. DuBois! -

Mrs. Carrie Wright formerly of Meridian, Miss. now # 522 So. 52nd Omaha, Neb. Writes that she received your letter but misplaced the same & hence cause of delay in answering. She requested me to tell you. That Prince's address is # 794 So. 6th St. Muskogee Okla. Any information or assistance she can render demand her. Dr White & I are doing what we can to arouse the Branches & make the best report and increase membership & take the Crisis and give the N. A. A. C. P. support as never before. Boley as well as Okla. mostly an agricultural State and the Corp failure has this State especially out of the Ark Dist. much discouraged. Connected with reconstruction. but the greatest need is Sacrificing. loyal. Patriotic racial leadership the people are ready to respond at all times when they have confidence in their leaders.

(OVER)

4/21/2

No 4

CAESAR F. SIMMONS
OKLAHOMA CITY SCHOOLS
914 EAST 10TH STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Take for instance, Okla. City. Dr. Whitby asked that he be relieved first and keep last Nov. I did the same. What was the result. - The President of Okla. City Board is a man of publicly known questionable integrity. Both President all Officers Chr. Of City Com. & race main. And for whom we all had unwavering confidence. But he was elected on City Council 1922 and Bolay issued $5,000.00 Bonds. They were sold & he with others absconded with the cash & cost about $300.00 - and was dismissed from the City Council Board in disgrace. He is working to make a showing and will meet you at Kansas City. Mo. and posting you so you can take the night along & the talking & the Patriotic Circle. I am scheduled to speak and - in form and arrange all 5 Bolay Baughs before Aug. 1923 to increase membership and make best possible report regardless of circumstances. Then we will be able to make a satisfactory report & be given another chance & elect Clean Moral men as officials so 1924 all can save the day and redeem themselves & rest

4/21/23

and had this Charter. The Storm
beat all Summer, burning up Crops &
Corn & Cotton &c, with Hail as you are
aware a telling effect. Notwithstanding
Lack Brandy had a list of
officials, all Cited early Come up to
the Standard Aug. 29th at Pat
Meting. Dr. Walton much impromp
and able attend masonic State Grand
Lodge here this week. Sam Near Myself
again My thanks for able to keep look after
She Dr. Sincerely Jno. Mind

Caesar L. Simms

Private Chauffeur

August 27, 1923.

4/21/1

Mr. Caesar P. Simmons,
Oklahoma City Schools,
914 East 10th Street,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

My dear Mr. Simmons:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 25th. I am writing to the Immigration authorities.

I shall not be in Kansas City and so will not have the pleasure of seeing you, but I hope we will have a successful meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

SIMMS' BLUE BOOK
AND DIRECTORY
3532 South State Street
CHICAGO, Ill.

Feb. 3rd, 1923.

Dr. William E.B. DuBois,
#70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:

I am mailing to you under separate cover a copy of Simms' Blue Book and Directory concerning which I wrote you last summer for your opinion as to whether such a book would be servicable to our race.

This, the first issue, is very limited in its scope, but I am persuaded to believe that it is a good beginning and if well supported, I am sure that the next issue of this book will be worthy of considerable commendation.

See page 185.

I would be very glad to have your criticism of this production.

Yours respectfully,

James K. Simms

4/25/27

4f25/126

1923

February 8th, 1923.

Mr. James L. Simms,
3532 South State St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I have a copy of your Directory, and from a casual examination, it seems to me to be an excellent undertaking. I shall be glad to review it in the Crisis later.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/26/51

BOMONT 2032 CENTRAL 5284

The Urban League of St. Louis

2329 MARKET STREET

St. Louis, Mo.

Dec. 26, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The widow of the late Dr. Charles H. Turner, Ph. D., Science teacher at Summer High School, has asked me to assist her in disposing of Dr. Turner's library. The library consists of approximately one thousand volumes and contains a large number of scientific work along biological, educational and psychological lines. The thought occurred to me that perhaps you might be able to suggest some means of assisting Mrs. Turner in this regard. I am therefore writing to inquire if you will let me know what you can do in this matter. The books are at present at the family residence, 4540 Garfield Ave., St. Louis, Mo. As Mrs. Turner is planning to give up her home here in the very near future, I should appreciate the courtesy of an early response.

With sincere wishes for a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

Gordon H. Simpson
Executive Secretary.

GHS/MEC

2740 Sheldon St.
Indianapolis, Ind.
July 30, 1923

W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
Dear Sir;

My time being short, I will state my request very briefly. I have a subject that I wish to have you express your thoughts on it. The subject is "Who Jim Crows the Negro?" "The Negro Himself, or the White Man?" I am in no hurry to get your answer, but I do wish to have it by the second Sunday in August if possible. Your answer is of great importance. I hope you will respond to the best of your ability.

Yours respectfully
Lucile Sims.

49-13-126

July 31, 1923.

Miss Lucile Sims,
2440 Sheldon Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Madam:

In answer to the question "Who Jim Crows The Negro, The Negro Himself or The White Man?" I should say that the answer was "both". But since the white man started it he is primarily responsible and it is his attitude and continued pressure that keeps it up. The so-called "Jim Crow" movement among Negroes, that is their tendency to get together and ask for separate institutions, this is a sort of defiant answer to the continual pressure and insult from the side of the whites. While therefore both races are asking for separate institutions the white race is primarily responsible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/25/1923

Orlando Fla
apl 4 19 23

APR 9 - 1923

Editor crisis

My Dear Sir I note comment in your march issue on mixed Schools. This is to advise That I Personly makes investigation throughout the length and breadth of this country as to What concerns these 18 millions of more or less, colored People, And I find however that only for a very few exceptions That - The mixed Schools is Farfetched, and is a Feat That We Should by all means endeavor to maintain And to discourage, or argue Against; And impede Same, all Parties concern Will in time be The looser.

Race investigation is done on my own resource and responsibility, and I believe that I am in The Position to Know. mean-time if The colored People Who doesent Know could be made to Keep Their mouths Shut We Would prow better off

cardially yours
Dr, Singleton

84/42/h

[illegible]

1923

January 3rd, 1923.

Mr. William H. Skaggs,
400 West 160th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Skaggs:-

I have your letter of December 23rd. The enclosed Memo which I have just sent Mr. White, will explain my failure to answer your letter before.

I should be very glad to talk with you any afternoon this week, if you will kindly set a date.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEED/W
(Enc)

4/25/125

Ann Arbor, Mich.

APR 9 1923

University of Michigan

144 Hill St.
April 6, '23

The Crisis Magazine
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, City.

Dear Sirs:

I am debating the question "Resolved that the Ku Klux Klan be abolished by federal statute." If you will forward me whatever information you have on the subject it will be highly appreciated. Will be glad to pay any expenses incurred by your sending same.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Floyd W. Skinner

4 1923

4/21/24

April 13, 1923.

Mr. Floyd H. Skinner,
144 Hill Street,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you such material as the N.A.A.C.P. has published on the Ku Klux Klan.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/25/103

June 19th, 1923.

Mr. George Slater,
221 West 131st St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Enclosed is the letter I promised to send you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

[Slater Fund]

August 8th, 1923.

Mr. James H. Dillard,
Box No. 418,
Charlottesville, Va.

My dear Mr. Dillard:-

I have received a series of letters from Oklahoma, copies of which I enclose. I am also sending copies to the General Education Board although I expect nothing from them. What would be your advice in this matter?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

TRUSTEES
Wickliffe Rose, *New York City*
James H. Dillard, *Charlottesville, Va.*
Charles Scribner, *New York City*
Fairfax Harrison, *Belvoir, Va.*
John M. Glenn, *New York City*
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Charles S. Brown, *New York City*
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Walter Russell Bowie, *Richmond, Va.*
Clarence H. Kelsey, *New York City*
Warren Kearny, *New Orleans, La.*

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Metropolitan Trust Company, *Treasurer*

The John F. Slater Fund

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

JAMES H. DILLARD, PRESIDENT
Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

B. C. CALDWELL, FIELD DIRECTOR
Natchitoches, La.

W. T. B. WILLIAMS, FIELD DIRECTOR
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MISS G. C. MANN, SECRETARY
Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE
James H. Dillard, *Chairman*
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Wickliffe Rose
James H. Kirkland
Clarence H. Kelsey

August 9, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
89 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/21/105

Dear Sir:

Your letter, inclosing letters from various citizens of Oklahoma, is received. Dr. Dillard is not in the office and will not return for perhaps a week or ten days.

Let me say, however, that I know Dr. Dillard is much interested in extending the work in Oklahoma. Last session the Slater Fund aided Training Schools in Carter, McCurtain, McIntosh, Seminole and Wagoner Counties. We have not yet heard definitely from Mr. Duke, but it is likely that we will have at least as many Training Schools for 1923-24 as we has the last session.

In the beginning of the session we had Jeanes Teachers in Carter and Wagoner Counties. The term in Wagoner was for nine months and the work was carried on there for that period. However, the teacher in Carter County resigned after teaching about a month and as no other person seemed available for the place the work was discontinued there.

Very truly,

Gertrude C. Mann

Secretary.

JAMES H. DILLARD

PRESIDENT OF THE SLATER AND JEANES FUNDS
MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

BOX 418
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

September 11, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Although Miss Mann replied to your letter, I want to say that I am very glad to have the copies of the five communications you received from Oklahoma. I should like to know whether you would object to my letting Mr. Duke see these. He is our state agent there and I believe he is much interested in his work.

I dislike some of the Oklahoma school laws, but we are now trying to push our work in the state. The Slater Fund is helping in five schools which we hope to make real high schools, and we expect to have the Jeanes work in five counties this Fall.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Dillard

4/9/117

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. James H. Dillard,
Box No. 418,
Charlottesville, Va.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of September 11th. I beg to say I shall have no objection at all to your showing these letters to Mr. Duke.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/25/4

901/52/4

May 9th, 1923.

Miss Lucy D. Slowe,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Slowe:-

I have your letter concerning Mr. Bruce and have turned it over to the Committee. I thank you for the suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

BELL TELEPHONE

DR. WILLIAM M. SLOWE
DENTIST
1436 LOMBARD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Jan. 13th - 23

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Many of us who heard you on Sunday the 14th. think you made one of the best talk ever given in this old town on that subject.

We are sure you realize from the applaud how much you were appreciated.

Brent Havard, it might be well to state that one of her sons who came to us via Tuskegee and Manassas has by quiet methods persuade our State Educational Dept. that Cheyney would be a good State Normal School for our group and it is so advertised in the official bulletin.

Very truly yours,
W. M. Slowe.

2/11/14

1923

January 17th, 1923.

Dr. William M. Slowe,
1436 Lombard Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Slowe:-

I appreciate your kind words.

I am very sorry indeed, if what I hear about Cheyney, is true.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Honey Grove, Texas,
Aug 13, 1923.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I know you will be surprised to hear from me, but as you have previously expressed the desire to hear from me sometimes I feel no hesitancy in writing.

In July 1922 while convalescing at the Sherman Hospital, where I too "looked death in the face and found its lineaments not unkind", a friend sent me two books - Darkwater and Batouala by René Maran. At that time much big ado about Batouala was being made, but I read Darkwater first. I enjoyed every chapter

but it seems that for me "The Shadow of Years" held real ecstacy. Perhaps it was because I had learned to admire its author. I am re-reading it at this writing for in it I find so much food for thought.

It is with much pleasure I read from time to time articles written by you, and oft-times where you are being assailed by others through the press I become vexed. Why should I.? I do pray that you may live long to continue to render the invaluable service to the Race or even more so than you are now doing. I was happy to see you repudiate the statements concerning your Philadelphia speech not long since.

My husband and I were planning to motor to Kansas City to the N. A. A. C. P. meeting, but have just received a letter which informs me that I'll have company from Galveston. It seems that when ever I plan a trip expecting to see you something happens. I have other plans for next summer if all goes well.

I trust you and yours are

in excellent health.

With every good wish for a long and happy life, I am

Very sincerely yours,

E. H. Smith.

August 29, 1923.

4/11/32

Mrs. E. H. Smith,
Honey Grove, Texas.

My dear Ethel:

I was delighted to have your letter of August 13th and to know that you are still alive and well in spite of the hospital. Thank you so much for your kind words concerning "Darkwater". I am afraid the only way for me to see you is to come directly and specifically to Honey Grove and I shall keep that in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

DO YOU NEED GLASSES?
SEE SMITH AND YOU'LL SEE.
DON'T EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR EYES.

VICI VICI

EYES TESTED WITHOUT DRUGS;
LATEST METHODS; NO MISTAKES;
GLASSES FITTED; MODERN INSTRUMENTS

DR. FRANK G. SMITH
EYE SIGHT SPECIALIST
EXPERT OPTOMETRIST
3613 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICE PHONE VICTORY 4955

RESIDENCE PHONE DREXEL 6643

2/16/23

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor Crisis
Dear Friend.

I am enclosing you a program which is self explanatory. I was in attendance at this convention, which is the first time in the history of Illinois that a colored man sat in Annual Convention as a member of the Illinois State Society of Optometrists. I was elected a member of this society (which is a white society) and attended the sessions with all privileges. Only optometrist of good reputation and ability are eligible to membership.

This is a mark of progress — a step forward for the race and I send it to you as a news item, for the Crisis.

Hope you are well. My folks send regards.

Yours.

F. G. Smith.

4/11/23

February 21st, 1923.

Mr. F. G. Smith,
3613 South State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return, April 5th, your letter under date of February 16th, will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W.

Miss Jessie R. Fauset,
Literary Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York. N. Y.

can be purchased here.
1.00 cloth
.75 paper

1614 E. Fayette St,
Syracuse, N. Y.
4/12/23

My dear Miss Jauset:

Kindly inform me where I can buy the Negro Year Book (1921-22 latest edition) issued by Prof. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute, and its cost.

Sincerely yours,
Miss Ruth G. Smith
Syracuse Univ.

April 13th, 1923.

Miss Ruth C. Smith,
1614 E. Fayette St.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

1923

My dear Miss Smith:-

Replying to your card under date of April 12th, I beg to say that The Negro Book may be secured from The Crisis office - cloth bound, $1.00 and paper bound, 75¢.

I trust we may be favored with your order.

Very sincerely.

1923

July 31, 1923.

Mr. Warren Smith,
4 West 99th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Miss Louise Latimer has given me your name and she thinks it is possible that you might be able to repair a small piece of statuary which is in my office. It is a plaster cast and some parts have been broken. I should be glad to have you call and look at it. Kindly make an appointment by telephone. The number is Stuyvesant 3024.

4/11/52/4

Baltimore md. Aug 4th
Dr. Dr. Baise Be Liberyan kindly
send me the names of some
good reasonable industrial schools
for boys of 12 and 13. years. old
in Pa. md. Pa. & Delaware
I have been told ya could
give me some very good
industrial schools. for boys.
I will be very grateful to
ya if ya will
Mrs. L. D. Snowden
1104 Druid Hill Ave

4/25/112

August 7th, 1923.

Mrs. L. B. Snowden,
1104 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Madam:-

There are the following schools for boys which might interest you: Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Virginia, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, West Virginia, Institute for Colored Youth, Cheyney, Pa., Bordentown Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J.

If you will write to the presidents of these schools they will give you information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[1923]

Camden , Mississippi , Oct . I.

4/25/110

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois ,

New York , N . Y .

Dear Mr. Du Bois :

I am interested in the future outlook of Negro migration to the North. Will you be so kind as to give me the names of a few authors and their publishers who have written on this matter ? I shall be very grateful to you indeed . I am also interested in the future of migrating peoples in general . I thank you very much .

Yours truly,

Howard Snyder

Howard Snyder

4/25/109

October 5, 1923.

Mr. Howard Snyder,
Camden, Mississippi.

My dear Sir:

Monographs on Negro migration have been published by Emmett Scott of Washington, D. C., Dr. C. G. Woodson and others. You can get a complete bibliography by writing "The Journals of Negro History", 1216 You Street, N.W., Washington, D . C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Central Offices of the Society of Friends.

W. F. NICHOLSON,
SECRETARY.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"OVERSIGHT—AVE, LONDON."

TELEPHONE
CITY 1148.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, 136, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON, E.C. 2.

5th November, 1923.

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
c/o Dr John Alcindor,
23, Westbourne Park Road,
W 2.

Dear Friend,

I have this morning received a letter from Charles T. Hallinan suggesting that it might be possible to arrange a meeting for you at Devonshire House. What I would suggest is that you should come to Devonshire House next Monday the 12th about 3 p.m. when I will do my best to arrange for some of our leading members and secretaries of committees to meet you in an informal way when perhaps we could talk things over. If that is agreeable I shall be glad to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Nicholson

21/15/326

[SOC. OF FRIENDS]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "OVERSIGHT AVE LONDON."
TELEPHONE NO.: CITY 1148.

Memorandum.

From:-
W. F. NICHOLSON,
SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
DEVONSHIRE HOUSE,
136, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON, E.C.2.

10th November 1923

To W. E. B. Du Bois,
Hotel Glenburn
26, Great Russell Street, W. C

4/15/232

Dear Friend,

Many thanks for your letter just received. I shall look forward with pleasure to meeting you on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Nicholson

Temple
4 Kings Bench Walk

OFFICE OF

DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE

1800 SAN PEDRO ST.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

1923

April 10 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave
Newyork;

Dear Dr DuBois, I presume we find you back at your desk in Newyork after your wonderful trip to the far West. I am sure the trip has been a success all around. You will be able to settle down to hard work greatly refreshed while all along the path of your itenery a good many of us are beginning to think along more advanced lines. We received both your letters while enroute and were pleased to hear from you. I am sending under separate cover pictures and newspaper clippings of the Connor-Johnson Building which you visited before completion also an article in the Times by Mr McGroarty.

I have given up the Newspaper or rather my connection with it and feel like a new man with my burden gone. The writer of "Opinion" in the Crisis needs not be afraid that he will be surpassed by The New Age Dispatch for many of my friends have told me that they think I am a pretty good Writer but — well — I dont like to repeat things spoken to me in confidence.

We have had rain and disagreeable weather since April 1st. Mrs Somerville joins me in sending best regards to you and Mrs DuBois.

Yours Sincerely

J. A. Somerville

[illegible]

1923

April 12th, 1923.

Doctors John and Vada Somerville,
1800 San Pedro St.,
Los Angeles, California.

2/18/91

My dear Friends:-

I am at last to my desk after my thirty lectures. Los Angeles was, of course, the best of all, and I cannot thank you enough for the opportunities, the beauty and the rest.

I am going to write to Dr. Vada in a few weeks concerning the Pageant. I am sending a letter to Florence Cole Talbert in your letter accordingly, as I do not know her address. Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

AUG. 1923

August 14th, 1923.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Somerville,
1800 San Pedro St.,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Dr. and Mrs. Somerville:-

Just when do you expect to be in New York? I shall not be at the Kansas City meeting and shall probably attend the Third Pan-African Congress in Lisbon, Portugal sometime this Fall when the date is fixed. I am hoping, however, to be here when you come through.

If Yolande has returned to school by the time you reach here we shall have room for you in our flat and be only too glad to have you stop with us. She leaves September 26th. If you come before that time, we cannot unfortunately entertain you, but we should be glad to do everything we can to make your stay pleasant. I shall want to talk over the Pageant with Dr. Vada. With best regards

Very sincerely,

WEBD/W

August 29, 1923.

4/18/86

Dr. J. A. Somerville,
1800 San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Dr. Somerville:

I am sending two copies of this letter, one to Los Angeles with "Please forward" on the outside, and the other to Kingston where I am sure it will never reach you.

This is to invite you to stop with us when you come through New York. I shall meet the steamship October eleventh unless you notify me of some other date.

With best regards for a pleasant trip.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

OFFICE OF
DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE
1800 SAN PEDRO ST.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Aug 21 23

Dr W E B Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave
New York

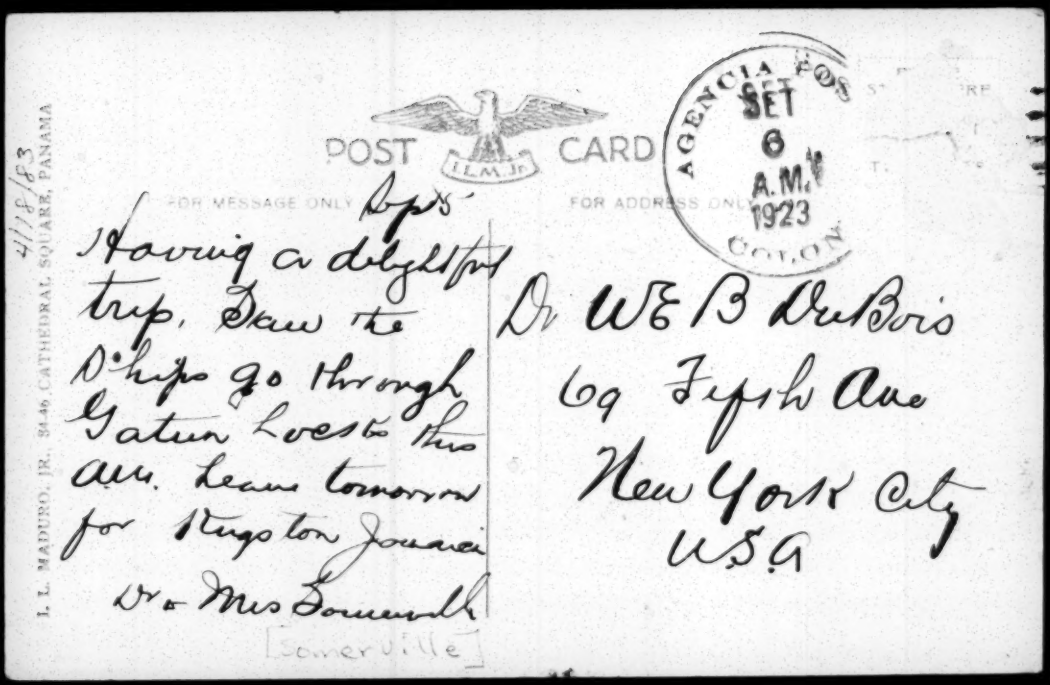
My Dear Dr Du Bois

Your letter received with the very kind offer of stopping with you while in New York. We leave Friday 24th Inst Via. New Orleans, Havana, Cristobal reaching Kingston Sep 8th. We remain on the Island 28 days reaching New York Oct 11th on the S.S Zapala. United Fruit Co. I am sorry we will not be able to attend the Grand Boule' Session this time. I do hope you will be in New York when we arrive.

With Kind regards

Yours Sincerely

J A Somerville



POST CARD

FOR MESSAGE ONLY

FOR ADDRESS ONLY

L. L. MADURO, JR. 34-46 CATHEDRAL SQUARE, PANAMA

4/18/23

Sept 5

Having a delightful trip. Saw the ships go through Gatun Locks this a.m. Leave tomorrow for Kingston Jamaica

Dr & Mrs Somerville

[Somerville]

AGENCIA DE CORREOS
SET
6
A.M.
1923
COLON

Dr W E B DuBois
69 Fifth Ave
New York City
U.S.A.

CLUB DEL CANAL Y RESTAURANTE, CRISTOBAL, ZONA DEL CANAL

PANAMA CANAL CLUB-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT, CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE

No. 386

October 11th, 1923.

Spanish American Line,
16 Pearl Street,
New York City.

4/18/21

Gentlemen:-

Can you give me any information concerning passage from Spain to Liberia and return next December? I want if possible to leave Spain on or about December 1st, spend a couple of weeks in Liberia and reach Spain on return trip about January 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

WFBD/W

October 11th, 1923.

Spanish Chamber of Commerce,
113 Broad Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Can you give me any information concerning passage from Spain to Liberia and return next December? I want, if possible to leave Spain on about December 1st, spend a couple of weeks in Liberia and reach Spain on return trip about January 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

October 11th, 1923.

Spanish Royal Mail Line,
Pier No. 8,
New York City.

4/18/82

Gentlemen:-

Can you give me any information concerning passage from Spain to Liberia next December? I want if possible to leave Spain on or about December 1st, spend a couple of weeks in Liberia and reach Spain on return trip about January 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
~~FIFTY-FIVE LIBERTY STREET~~
NEW YORK CITY

50 West 67th Street
April 25th 1923.

Dear Dr Dubois;

We have just heard the distressing news of Yolande's illness. We hope she will find her better than I am. Had Esphanie and we send our warm good wishes. All good luck to her and you; our fervent prayers are with you and Mrs Du Bois.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

[illegible]

1023

May 3, 1923.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
50 West 67th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

Yolande was operated on for an adhesion following the operation for appendicitis. The operation was short and apparently completely successful. She was recovering rapidly when I left Monday night.

I thank you and Mrs. Spingarn for your kind enquiry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

February 2nd, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:-

Thank you so much for the photograph. You look as though you were both sitting up and taking notice.

I envy you the glorious climate of Carolina, although I can dispense with some of your other surroundings.

Your brother and his wife were at our house one evening before they went to Haiti, and we enjoyed ourselves very much.

I am lecturing in California during a part of February and March and I shall hope to see Yosemite for the first time and possibly Yellow Stone Park. I shall hope to see you well and happy by the time I return. My best regards to you, Mrs. Spingarn and family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK

April Tenth
1 9 2 3

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am sending you under separate cover the manuscript of a short novel, "In the Shadow: the Story of a White Woman's Love for a Colored Man". It is apparently too short for book form, and too long for magazine form, and is weak in spots; but the spontaneous simplicity of the story is quite moving, and I am wondering whether you could use it in some way or make some suggestion in regard to it.

Very sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

1923

April 12, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
1 West 47th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I shall be very glad to see the manuscript "In the Shadow". Perhaps we can publish it serially.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

9 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET

19 April 1923

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Do you remember that you were to spend a week-end at Amenia last summer, and that you were to meet Dr. Beatrice Hinkle there? She is to dine with us on Tuesday evening, May 1st, at 7.30, and it would give us all pleasure if you could join us. It will be wholly "informal". Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

April 24, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am called out of town, but I hope to be back by May first and if so shall accept your kind invitation with pleasure. I will let you know a few days ahead.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

May 3, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am sorry that I did not get back in time for the dinner to which you so kindly invited me, but I just returned today.

Yolande had to have an additional operation for an adhesion after her appendicitis operation of last fall. When I left her she was recovering quite rapidly and everything seemed to be all right. I just got in this morning. I shall try to see you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

July 3rd, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck,
Amenia, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:-

I shall be delighted to spend the week-end of July 14th at Troutbeck. If I were superstitious, I should hesitate because hitherto your invitations have had a surprising effect upon my daughter's health. But she seems to be well and happy just now and I am going to risk it.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

July 20, 1923.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Spingarn:

The spell of the beauty of Troutbeck is still upon me. But I am disillusioned of Packards. Thank you so much for the outing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck, Amenia, New York.

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. Chas. S. Spivey,
331 South St.,
Zanesville, O.

My dear Mr. Spivey:-

I want to thank you very much for the pleasant occasion at Zanesville. I think it was a remarkable audience for any night, not to mention a rainy one, and I certainly enjoyed it.

My best regards to your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

April 3rd, 1923.

Mrs. M. Cannon Spraggins,
1924 Boulevard,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Spraggins:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. Upon his return to the office, your kind invitation will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

3/14/24

TELEPHONE 803 BERGEN

M. CANNON SPRAGGINS

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS

1924 BOULEVARD, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CREATED TO EXPRESS YOUR PERSONALITY

June 11 — 1923

My Dear Dr. DuBois

I would like to come to your office to see you — would like to discuss with you my invention & get my Patent not quite two years ago. Know your time is precious & I am very busy (?) as I be sure by Catch. You — am writing to ask what is the best time to come. Trust you and family are quite well. Very truly yours M. Cannon Spraggins

4/18/25

June 12th, 1923.

Mrs. M. Cannon Spraggins,
1924 Boulevard,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Spraggins:-

I am usually in my office afternoon from three to five, and will be glad to make an appointment with you by telephone.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

March 6th, 1923.

Square Deal Realty and Loan Co.,
1315 East 18th St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sirs:-

In the absence of Dr. Du Bois, I acknowledge receipt of your tenth dividend check in the amount of $1.20, in payment of the second quarter of this year's 12% dividend.

Very sincerely yours,

W.

SAMUEL R. HOPKINS, Pres.-Treas. ELMER E. PULLUM, Vice-President BOTHWELL W. MORRIS, Secretary

HOMES BOUGHT AND SOLD

INSURANCE

MONEY TO LOAN

OUR MOTTO:
"Square Deal To All"

Square Deal Realty & Loan Co.

CAPITAL STOCK $250,000.00

Limited amount of Stock now selling at $1.00 per share

TELEPHONE HARRISON 3963
1315 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET

KANSAS CITY, MO.

OFFICERS

SAMUEL R. HOPKINS
ELMER E. PULLUM
BOTHWELL W. MORRIS
JAMES L. BLAKE
ERNEST FULTON

Hopkins

$1.20

December 1st, 1923.

4/10/24

My Dear Stockholder:

Enclosed please find your check for the first quarter of this year's 12% Dividend thus making the 13th quarterly Dividend paid consecutively by the Square Deal Realty & Loan Company.

We sincerely hope you fully realize and appreciate the value of your investment in this Company. At our present rate of Dividends we are now paying as much every three months on the dollar as the average bank pays per year and at the same time it is possible for the stock that costs you $1.00 per share to be easily worth $10.00 or more per share in the near future. The next quarter of this year's 12% Dividend will be paid March 1st, 1924. There is no "Promises" or "Red Tape" about these Dividends - here is your money.

The success of the "Square Deal" speaks for itself. Last week we sold over $100,000.00 worth of real-estate alone. The commissions from such sales and the profits from our other business transactions are large and steady and it is from these that our Dividend fund is certain. It is also for these reasons that we consider "Square Deal" stock a safe and profitable investment.

In order to begin the building of houses in the spring and to establish our bank as soon as possible we are asking you to assist us personally by doubling your holdings in the "Square Deal" within the next 15 days before our stock has advanced from $1.00 to $2.00 per share.

If it is not convenient for you to pay cash for the number of shares that have been set aside for you, you may pay 20% down now and the balance in monthly installments. If it is impossible for you to purchase as many shares as you now own, we will ask you to sell as many shares as mentioned above to your friends or acquaintances. In other words, you are held responsible for the sale of as many shares as you now own. You may buy them yourself or sell them to some one else. The subscription for these shares must be in our

office in the next 15 days.

We believe that every loyal stockholder who has the interest of their Company and the interest of their investment at heart will comply with this request.

Wishing you and yours a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and hoping to hear from you by return mail, we remain yours for success,

SQUARE DEAL REALTY & LOAN COMPANY

By Samuel R Hopkins

Pres. & Treas.

P. S. If you desire to be remembered; if you want to give your dear ones or friends something that is worth while - them subscribe for them a block of this quarterly Dividend paying stock for Christmas.

The officers of your Company are working night and day in order that your investment in the "Square Deal" will continue to be a great success.

Help them --- How --- By complying with this letter.

4/10/23

December 7th, 1923.

Mr. Samuel R. Hopkins,
1315 East 18th St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Hopkins:-

Dr. Du Bois is in Africa; on his return I shall call your letter to his attention. Meanwhile, I am writing to acknowledge and to thank you for the check of $1.20 dividend which you sent him December 1st.

Yours truly,

JRF/W

410/21

Standard Life Insurance correspondence

Herman E Perry

1923

February 6th, 1923.

4/23/23

The Standard Life Insurance Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:-

Is the annual premium on my policy #2382-C due April 16th or October 16th?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

180 Auburn Avenue

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
OLD RELIABLE LEGAL RESERVE
HOME OFFICE, 180 AUBURN AVE.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 26th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70-5th, Ave.,
New York City, N. Y. IN RE: #2382-C

Dear Sir:

We are writing to advise that our record shows that your Policy #2382-C lapsed on May 16th, 1921, because of the non-payment of the semi-annual premium of $35.40, which was due and payable on April 16th, 1921. There are now due the April and October 1921 semi-annual premiums at $35.40 each, making a total of $70.80, necessary to be remitted. It will also be necessary for the enclosed Health Certificate be executed, and returned to us with your remittance; and if same is approved by our Medical Department your Policy will be restored to its full force and effect.

Trusting that you will take immediate steps to reinstate this valuable protection and investment, we are

Very truly yours,

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

By Chas. A. Shaw

Chas. A. Shaw,
Assistant Secretary.

LLW*LPG
Encl.

4/23/2

Copy 1

February 26th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City. in Re: #2382-C

Dear Sir:-

We are writing to advise you that our records shows that your policy #2382-C lapsed on May 16th, 1921, because of the non-payment of the semi-annual premium of $35.40., which was due and payable on April 16th, 1921. There are now the April and October, 1921 semi-annual premiums at $35.40 each, making a total of $70.80, necessary to be remitted. It will also be necessary for the enclosed Health Certificate be executed, and returned to us with your remittance; and if same is approved by our Medical Department your policy will be restored to its full force and effect.

413143

Trusting that you will take immediate steps to reinstate this valuable protection and investment, we are

Very truly yours,
STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
By-(Signed) Charles A. Shaw
Assistant Secretary

LLW-LPG
(Enc)

[illegible]

March 19th, 1923.

Mr. Homan Perry,
Standard Life Insurance Co.,
180 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Perry:-

On February 26th, your Assistant Secretary, Charles A. Shaw, sent the following letter to Dr. Du Bois: Copy 1.

Since Dr. Du Bois was, and still is absent on a long tour in the West, I undertook to look this matter up, since I thought it was extremely unlikely that he had allowed his premium to run so long unpaid. I found in Dr. Du Bois' files, the following letter from Mr. Bond, your Agency Supervisor, dated June 3rd, 1922: Copy 2 and in connection with this, I found this letter from Dr. Du Bois to Mr. Bond: Copy 3; And in that, check for $115.80, drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank, New York and deposited at the Commercial National Bank, Washington, D. C., June 13th, 1922 - put through the New York Clearing House, the Chase National Bank, New York, June, 1922, and bearing Mr. Bond's endorsement over the rubber stamp of the Standard Life Insurance Company.

I wrote to Dr. Du Bois

[illegible]

To Mr. H. P. -2-

Immediately, sending him a copy of Mr. Shaw's letter. He writes back: "This policy #2382-C was changed from semi-annual to annual premium in '21 or '22 and one annual payment made. It was in force, June 3rd, 1922 when my secdon policy was taken out. If everything was not in order why have I received no notifications whatever?"

Upon Dr. Du Bois' return, he will give this matter further attention. Meanwhile, I should be very much pleased if you would get in touch with me and let me know the true status of affairs; as this is a matter which I feel should not go on unsettled.

Yours truly,

4/23/25

JHF/W
(Enclosures)

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

OLD LEGAL RESERVE

HOME OFFICE, 180 AUBURN AVE.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 24, 1923.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Fauset: IN RE: #2382-C.

Acknowledgement is made of your letter of March 19th with reference to the status of policies #2382-C and #55995-C, Mr. W. E. B. DuBois.

4/23/1

Upon reviewing our records, we find that policy #55995-C is in force to June 2, 1923, when the annual premium of $115.80 will be due and payable, whereas policy #2382-C lapsed on May 16, 1921, because of the non-payment of the semi-annual premium of $35.40 which was due and payable on April 16, 1921.

Upon tracing our cash book and reports, we find that on October 15, 1920, the semi-annual premium of $35.40 on policy #2382-C, was remitted directly to the Home Office in Atlanta, said premium being in payment of the one due on October 16, 1920, carrying the insurance in force to April 16, 1921. No subsequent payment has been made to us on this particular policy. We are to-day writing to Mr. W. R. Wilks, Cashier of our Branch Office at Washington, D. C., in an effort to discover whether or not the April, 1921, premium was paid to that office and inadvertently overlooked. If such is the case, we shall be very pleased to adjust this irregularity as soon as we hear from Mr. Wilks.

We note in your letter that you have become confused regarding the payment mentioned in Copy 2 of letter written by Mr. Bond, as this letter refers to policy #55995-C, as does Copy 3. Our letter of February 26th to Mr. DuBois refers to policy #2382-C, which was written in response to an inquiry from him of February 6th as to the date the premium on policy #2382-C was due.

We shall communicate with you further in regard to this matter as soon as we hear from our Branch Office.

Very truly yours,

Chas. A. Shaw.

Chas. A. Shaw,
Assistant Secretary.

CAS*LLW

1923

April 11, 1923.

4/23/3

Mr. Charles A. Shaw,
Standard Life Ins. Co.,
180 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 24th with reference to policy number 2382-C, I beg to enclose my check for seventy dollars and eighty cents ($70.80) and the health certificate duly made out except the form on the back which is, I suppose, to be made out by your medical examiner.

I am very sorry indeed that your office did not call my attention to this oversight on my part before.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE

HOME OFFICE: 100 AUBURN AVE.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 25, 1923

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

In Re: Policy #2382

Dear Sir:

4/23/19

On April 17, 1923 we received from you $70.80, to be credited to policy #2382. We are advising, however, that our records show that the insurance lapsed on May 16, 1921, for non-payment of the premium which fell due on April 16, 1921, and therefore at this time there are past due and unpaid the April and October 1921 and April and October 1922 Premiums of $35.40 each, or a total of $141.60. Also the April 1923 premium would now be in its days of grace. Therefore if you will add the amount of that premium, $35.40, to $141.60 you will have a total of $177.00 which would be the full amount required to place this insurance in force to July 16, 1923. Therefore, before we shall be in position to consider the matter of reinstating this insurance it will be necessary that we receive an additional payment of $106.20.

We are asking that you give this matter your immediate attention, as in the event an adjustment is not made within the next ten days it will be necessary that we make a refund of the deposit received here on the 17th.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Robinson

Secretary.

Mc.

April 30th, 1923.

Mr. J. A. Robinson,
Standard Life Insurance Co.,
180 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:-

Dr. Du Bois is out of town. Upon his return to the office the latter part of this week, your letter of April 25th, will be brought to his immediate attention.

Yours truly,

W.

4/7/88

May 2, 1923.

Mr. J. A. Robinson,

Standard Life Insurance Company,

180 Auburn Avenue,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Just returned to city. Shall I remit or is it too late. Wire.

W. E. B. DuBois.

Charge to Crisis.

4/23/11

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

1923 MAY 2

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

ROADWAY N.Y.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

322 8

1923 MAY 2 PM 12 22

FY ATLANTA GA 2 1115A

W E B DUBOIS 269

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

REMIT AS PER LETTER OF APRIL TWENTY FIFTH

J A ROBINSON.

TIME OF RECEIPT SHOWN ON THIS MESSAGE IS EASTERN STANDARD TIME

1923

May 2, 1923

Mr. J. A. Robinson,
Standard Life Insurance Co.,
180 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

4/23/6

Answering your letter of April 25th, in re policy 2382, inclused please find a check for One hundred six dollars and twenty cents ($106.20).

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

1923

June 7th, 1923.

Mr. Heman E. Perry, President
Standard Life Insurance Company,
180 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:-

On May 29th, I sent you check #2588 on the Corn Exchange Bank, for $115.80., to pay premium #55995C on my life insurance. I have had neither an acknowledgment nor receipt.

I am beginning to wonder what there is wrong about your office organization. Without a single word of notice from you, a former policy of mine was allowed to lapse.

If I do not hear from you by return mail, I shall write the Insurance Department of the State of Georgia.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Copy [Charlotte Stearns]

1233 - 22nd St.,
San Diego, California
January 12th, 1923.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have only this morning received your communication dated December 15th and postmarked N. Y., Dec. 29th. A still futher delay because the street address was wrong #233 instead of as above.

This delay of several weeks may cause you inconvenience. I hope not.

I will write you again as soon as I can answer with more surety your questions as to people with whom you should communicate. I have many in mind, and by process of elimination, can send you the right ones. A difficulty is that I am afraid we cannot count on the clergymen nor on the church auditoriums. But we have the men's and women's organizations, educationialists, colleges, Chambers of Commerce and a few really prominent lawyers etc., who will be helpful also the theosophical outfit - Mme. Tingley's at Point Loma and one or two popular New Thought organizations who should want to hear you.

You might write at once to the former - Mme. Katherine Tingley, Raja Yoga College, Point Loma, near San Diego, California and to John Willis King, Memorial Institute, San Diego (he gets lots of publicity here.) I sent by separate cover their quarterly which has an article of mine called "New Light on the Negro Question". Mme. Tingley has a pull with our principle papers here and would be a very good one. The outfit, educational as well as religious you know, great stress on music - every pupil

4/25/38

must play something and learn to sing.

Some local difficulties - not insurmountable ones are that we are so southern here in S. D. and Imperial Co's, that few white organizations will pay a fee to a speaker on your subjects, though they prefer a colored speaker, if they want to listen, at all: and that almost the only places where a large collection would be taken would be the churches and you will not be cordially received in them on account of your frank editorials about orthodox church matters in general and white ministers in particular.

Two big things I want for you. 1. The Open Forum here, held in the Unitarian Church so crowded that the doors open at 6:30 though lecture does not begin until 7:30. The minister is chairman of the board (a sort of program committee) and something of a politician. He has used his influence to prevent a talk on the N. A. A. C. P. though we had Harry Deane on Liberia. Pickens while here on his own, spoke in the church but not at the Forum on Negro matters, not N. A. A. C. P. (largely) and Mrs. Talbert spoke at three of the othodox, Unitarian Churches. I arranged for all of these talks. Also for all of Miss Ovington's here and in Imperial. But I want the Open Forum for you, and if I talk it up with other members of the Board before a meeting, we will carry it over the head of its chairman who does not want to discuss the part the Negro played in the World War, I am sure. In any event your socialist lecture would be the suitable one, especially if along the lines of Labor and Economics, since only matters intimately concerning the United States, and timely now - not past or too far in future are taken up. There is an established fee here. When the boards have voted in favor of hearing you, you can correspond with Dr. Bard (he was also city councilman once) as to date, which should be in May or June and I will tell you why:

4/25/39

2nd. The State Conference of Social Work is to be held in May at Yosemite. Dr. Blum who has the chair on questions of Labor and Social Economics at the University of California, is to be chairman for the Conference on the Section for these subjects. I know him personally and he has already helped me to get speakers for the Colored Women's Clubs and N. A. A. C. P. on our past programs. (Last year her in San Diego was best of all. Our own Judge Marsh of N. A. A. C. P. acting judge of Superior and Juvenile Courts was President of Conference and I lead, speaking before more than 20 colored organizations asking them to send delegates. They all voted to do so, and many did. The white people were very much impressed by and interested in the fine representative colored people who came, and I got two colored speakers on the program. I could only get those representing Colored Women's work though, this time, alas because the southeners were afraid of N. A. A. C. P. This same Open Forum man kept it off. However we did have a good N. A. A. C. P. exhibit - posters, printed matter etc)

I think you can not only get on Dr. Blum's section but that he will help to make you a principle speaker at a general evening session. There, also, then would be a fee. A prominent speaker is often invited to speak several times but there would only be one fee probably.

I shall want you to stay with me while in San Diego. Will take up matter in next letter. Will only say now that you would be quieter and more comfortable here, probably, than anywhere else in San Diego, available. Also May would be a fine month everywhere in California. August and September are worst months. Now is good but you would miss the convention. Also the more time there is to plan, the better you will do of course.

4/25/40

I am not greatly in touch with Advancement Branch here, just now. Took out a $5. membership at large, not wishing any Branch to feel I was more interested in one than in another. This is since being in Pasadena a year. Used to be member of San Diego, Riverside and Imperial Branches. As member of National Adviosry Committee (3 were appointed two or three years ago but no duties were given, and I had always advised with Branches which wanted me to, long before that. Have given many, many talks for the Branches, to both colored and white as well as through Colored Women's Clubs and in Colorado Churches - some white too.) I thought it best to be member at large.

4/25/41

Branch here has gone "all colored" lately as to boards and committees practically speaking anyway - but old white members are still interested. We used to have nearly two hundred of these. Was talking with one of our city librarians, Miss Alethea Warren, over the phone about your coming, since I began this letter. She will help about Open Forum. She is a young woman, very popular with everyone here. She was secretary of the standing committee I was chairman of two years ago - "Membership Press and Publicity" We had four colored and three white.

Dr. Blum, I have interested, is a Jew, fearless and enthusiastic.

Will write again when I have other definite words for you. I hope it will not be as long a letter as this - for both our sakes.

I shall not myself, inform this Branch of your coming, for when I spoke of Mr. Bagnall's tentative plans, they were more interested in a local matter they were managing badly. (I speak in all confidence to you - and you only. You know I have written you confidentially

before. They are personally, my loving friends and I theirs, and I would only speak so of them to my friends who were also very much their friends. Never to any - one who did not know them.) They were also not interested in the information that the Piney Woods County Life School for Colored Students, were bringing their singers here and that they might be the means of helping to finance the Branch as well as the school.

4/25/42

So write direct to their President, Charles Dodge, if you wish them also, to take this up. I shall talk with Judge Marsh and Judge Haines (our president for two years) and unofficially, to many good colored people as well as white.

Cordially and with deep interest,

(signed) Charlotte L. P. Stearns

P. S. - The Northern California Branch could help you materially in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkley; and the Los Angeles Branch, there. Both have very efficient secretaries, Mrs. DrHart and Mrs. Beatrice Thompson (Mrs Thompson was the first colored speaker who got on the program of the State Conference of Social Work. I got them to have her in my place) - and both have good boards.

If you write Dr. Blum now, University of California is enough of an address. I think he would help to place you, right at the University as well as at other colleges and before many of the big organizations "around the Bay" (San Francisco and nearby cities)

I am sure I can help you to get placed both in Long Beach and Pasadena, if I have

plenty of time to negotiate fee - and both will be very desirable places for you to speak.

On second thought, this University - regular terms closes in May. You would have to try to make both by being in California, not too late for one and in time for the other. I can give exact dates in next letter.

4/25/43

Speak of me or not, as you like to any of these people. I will give you other names in next short letter.

(signed) C. S.

P. P. S. Am also writing to Mr. Bagnall who has also written me that h e expects to come to California.

(This is very long. No objection to private secretary typing it before you read it. B.S.)

1233-22nd St. [Charlotte Stearns]
San Diego. Calif.
Jan. 12th.

My dear Dr Du Bois

I have only this morning received your communication dated Dec. 15th. and postmarked "N. Y. Dec. 29th". A still further delay was because the street address was wrong - "P-38" instead of as above.

This delay of several weeks may cause you inconvenience. I hope not.

I will write you again as soon as I can answer with more surety your question as to people with whom you should communicate. I have many in mind, and by process of elimination can send you the right ones. A difficulty is that I am afraid we can not count on the cheapness

(over)

4/15/14

2/ not on the church auditoriums.
But we have the men's and women's
organizations, educationalists, college
Chambers of Commerce and a few
really prominent lawyers etc. who
will be helpful - also the
Theosophical outfit (Mme
Tingley's at Point-Loma) and one
or two popular New Thought-
organizations who should want to
hear you.

You might write a note to the
former - Mme. Katherine Tingley,
Raja Yoga College, Point Loma
near San Diego. Calif.
and to John Willis Ring,
Harmonial Institute. San Diego
(he gets lots of publicity, here.
I send by separate cover their
quarterly which has an article of
mine called "New Light on the
Negro Question". Mme. Tingley has
a hall with our principle papers

here and would be a very good one. Her school is educational as well as religious, you know - great stress on music - every pupil must play something and learn to sing (vocal)

Some difficulties - not insurmountable ones - are that we are so southern here in S. D. and Imperial Co's, that few white youngsters will pay a fee to a speaker on your subjects, - though they prefer a colored to a white speaker, if they want to listen, at all -: and that almost the only places where a collection would be taken would be the churches, and you will not be cordially received in them on account of your frank editorials about orthodox church matters in general and white

51/52/4

4/ ministers in particular.

Your big things I want for you are the Open Forum here, held in the Unitarian church - so crowded that the doors open at 6.30, though program lecture does not begin until 7.30. The minister is chairman of the board (a sort of program committee) and speaking of a politician. He has not used his influence to prevent a talk on N.A.A.C.P.; Maybe we had Pickens, Deane on Liberia. Pickens, while here on his own, spoke in the church on Negro matters, not N.A.A.C.P (largely), and Mrs Talbert spoke at 3 of the orthodox, Unitarian

4/14/47

4/25/47

6/ churches. I arranged for all of these talks: Also, all of his Forum talks, here and in Imperial.

But I want the Open Forum for you, and if I talk it up with other members of its board before a meeting we will carry it over the head of its chairman, who does not want to discuss the past the leger played in the World War, I am sure. For In any event, your Socialist lecture - especially along the lines of Labor & Economics one, here & since only matters intimately concerning N. S, and timely, now - not past or too far in future - as taken up. There is an established fee, here. When the board have voted in favor of leasing you, you can correspond with

8/15/47

6/ Dr Bard (he was also City Commissioner once) as to date, which should be in May or June and I will tell you why:

2 nd) The State Conference of Social Work is to be held in May at Yosemite. Dr Blum who has the chair of Economics of Labor and Social Economics at University of Calif. is to be chairman for the Conference, & the Society for these subjects. I have been personally, and he has already helped me to get speakers for the Colored Womens Clubs and N.A.A.C.P. on our past programs. (Last year the Conference was held in San Diego - was best of all). Our own Judge Walsh - acting Judge of Superior and Appellate Courts - was President of Conference

7/ and I had spoken before more than 20 Colored organizations, asking them to send delegates. They all voted to do so, and many did. The white people were very much impressed by, and interested in, the fine representative Colored people who came, and I got two Colored speakers on the program. I could only get those representing Colored Women's work, though (it is time, alas! because the Legislature This same year was in session) I was afraid of N. A. A. C. P. Hate were, we did have a good N. A. A. C. P. exhibit - posters, printed matter etc.) I think you can not only get on Dr Blume's section, but that he will help to make you a principle speaker at a general evening session. Where, also, there would be a fee.

4/25/49

8/ A prominent speaker is often invited to speak several times, but there would only be one fee.

I shall want you to stay while in San Diego. Will take up matter with you when I write you in next letter. Will only say now, that you would be quite and more comfortable here, probably, than anywhere else in San Diego, available.

Also, May would be a fine month; everywhere in Calif. August and September are worst months. Now is good, but you would miss the Convention. Also, the more time there is to plan, the better you will do, of course.

I am not greatly in touch with Advancement branch, here, just now. Work out as $5. or

4/25/50

9/ membership, at large, and urging any branch to feel I was more interested in one than another. This is since being in Pasadena, a year. Used to be member of San Diego, Riverside and Imperial Co's, as member of Political Advising Committee 2 or 3 years ago (3 were appointed, but no duties were given, and I made always advised with branches which wanted me to, though before that. Have given many, many talks for the branches, to both Colored and white, as well as through Colored Women's Clubs, and in Colored Churches - some white, too) I thought it best to be member at-Large. Branch here.

4/25/51

has "gone all Colored" lately, as to boards and committees - practically speaking, anyway; but old white members are still interested. We used 4/25/54
to have nearly two hundred of them. Was talking with one of our city librarians, Miss Althea Warren, over the 'phone about - your coming, since I began this letter. She will help about Aiken Norman. She is a young woman - very popular with everyone, here. She was secretary of the standing com. two years ago
I was chairman of the membership Press and Publicity. We had four Colored and three white!

Dr Blum, I have mentioned, is a Jew - fearless and

enthusiastic.

Will write again when I have rather definite words for you. I hope it will not be as long a letter as this - for both our 4/25/53
sakes!

I shall not myself, inform this branch of your coming, for when I spoke of Mrs Bagnall's tentative plans, they were more interested in a local matter they were managing badly (I speak in all confidence to you - and you only. You know I have written you confidentially, before. They are personally, my loving friends and I theirs, and I would only speak so of them to my friends who were also very

made their friends. (never to anyone who did not love them.) They were also not interested in the information that the Piney Woods Country 4/25/54
Life School for Colored students were bringing their singers here, and that they for some might be the means of helping to finance the Branch as well as the School.

So write direct to their President Charles Dodge, if you wish them, also, to take this up.

I shall talk with Judge Branch and Judge Haines (our president for two years) and unofficially, to many good Colored people as well as white. Hopefully and with deep interest, (raw)

Yours,
Charlotte L. C. Hearing

13/P.S. The Northern Calif. branch could help you materially in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley; and the Los Angeles branch, there. Both have very ~~efficient boards~~ secretaries - Miss De Hart and Miss Beatrice Thompson (Mrs Thompson was the first colored speaker I got on the program of the State Conference of Social Work. I got them to have her, in my place) - and both have good boards.

4/25/25

If you write Dr Blumer, now - University of Calif. is enough of an address - I think he would help to place you, right at the University, as well as at other colleges, and before

14) many of the big organ galeries
"around the Bay" (San Francisco
and nearby cities)

I am sure I can help you
to get placed in Berkeley
if I have plenty of time to negotiate for
Beach and Pasadena and
Berkeley will be very desirable
places for you to speak.

One second thought, the
University - regular terms
closes in May. You would
have to try to make Berkeley
by being in Calif not too
late for one and in time for
other. I can give exact
dates in next letter -

Speak of me at end - as you
like - to any of these people
I will give you other names,
only, in next, short letter -

C. S.

P.P.S. Am also writing to Mr Bagnall

4/25/50

when I was about ready to write me
to call.

P.S. Have 1233-22nd St. still only had San Diego. Calif- the one, first letter from you. Jan. 23rd

4/25/13

My dear Dr Du Bois

Here are the last names

La Jolla Womens' Club
Miss ~~L.~~ Smith, Pres.
La Jolla

Miss Edith McCloud
Chairman of Program
for Lecture Course (every
week) 1904, 1st St.
San Diego.

Business Women's Club
Miss Nellie C. Parsons, Pres.
(over)

[2]

County Recorders Office
Court House.
San Diego.

Miss Parsons says she will write to you. There is very occasionally a small fee, there - not often. (Miss McCloud)
The lecture course should pay about $50., I think.
The La Jolla Club does not pay a fee, but might be interested to pay your expenses there, for round trip and room.
This last would be a fine place to speak, as it is a

very good club and of course La Jolla is a somewhat exclusive ~~fashionable~~ place with cultured people.

There is still a likelihood that something may be arranged at Natural City, but we shall not know that until later.

If you have not already discussed dates for the Open Forum with Dr Bard, I would suggest a night letter to me, saying whether Sundays, March 4th x 11th would be all right for you, if for them, or naming alternate dates - perhaps a first and second choice. In case, then, I will take it up with them and write you.

It seems likely now that I will either have the speech in my letter at once, or postpone it until after your engagements here. In either of these events, I shall be at home when you are here, and able and happy to make you my guest during your stay -

I hope you have received both of my previous letters. Once, I did not remember to mark "personal"

Cordially yours
Charlotte L. P. Stearns

1233 - 22nd St.,
San Diego, California,
Jan. 23rd, 1923.

41251171

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Here are the last names: La Jolla Women's Club, Miss Smith, President, La Jolla, Miss Edith McCloud, Chairman of Program for lecture Course (every week) 1904 First Street, San Diego. - Business Womens' Club, Miss Nellie C. Parsons, President, County Recorder's Office, Court House, San Diego.

Miss Parsons says she will write to you. There is very occasionally a small fee - not often. The lecture course (Miss McCloud) should pay about Fifty ($50) Dollars, I think.

The La Jolla Club does not pay a fee but might be interested to pay your expenses there, for round trip and room. This last would be a fine place, as it is a very good club and, of course, La Jolla is a somewhat exclusive place with thoroughbred, cultured people.

There is still a likelihood that something may be arranged at National City but we shall not know that until later.

If you have not already discussed dates for the Open Forum with De Bard, I would suggest a night letter to me, saying whether Sundays March 4th and 11th would be all right for you, if for them, or naming other dates - perhaps a first and second choice. I can then take it up with them and wire you.

It seems likely now that I will better leave the operation on my knee at once, or postpone it until after your engagements, here. In either of these events, I shall be at home when you are here and able and happy to make you my guest during your stay.

I hope you have received both of my previous letters. One, I did not remember to mark "personal".

Cordially yours,
signed
Charlotte L. P. Stearns

4/25/72

P. S. Have still only had the one first letter from you.

1923

April 17, 1923.

Mrs. Charlotte Stearns,
1232 22nd Street,
San Diego, California.

4/28/49

My dear Mrs. Stearns:

I have at last returned to my desk and I want to thank you for your very kind activityyin helping me to get a hearing in California. I had a most delightful trip.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

MAY 12 1923

received this in my last Crisis,
but as I renewed my $5.00
Certificate membership, beginning
with this year, I am, as you know,
entitled to Crisis, Bulletin and
all other publications and releases.

4/10/51

Will you please be kind enough
to call this to the attention of the
register department? Lecturing as much
as I do, it is quite important to
have the latest news and data -

Cordially yours
Charlotte L. P. Stearns

1233 - 22nd St.
San Diego, Calif.

(over)

Dr. Du Bois

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

For RENEWAL of SUBSCRIPTION for one year in advance, as per date on wrapper.

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF

FOREIGN $1.75

NAME .....

STREET AND NUMBER .....

CITY .....

STATE .....

(over)

May 17th, 1923.

Mrs. Charlotte L. P. Stearns,
1233 - 22nd St.,
San Diego, California.

My dear Mrs. Stearns:-

When a subscriber renews through a Branch, there is necessarily some delay before the subscription is submitted to us, so that often notices of expiration go out before the renewal is received. Your renwal has been received and duly entered.

I thank you for your kind words concerning my California trip.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

March 19th, 1923.

Mrs. J. T. Stearns,
1233 - 22nd St.,
San Diego, California.

My dear Mrs. Stearns:-

We have received the clippings which you have sent us about Dr. Du Bois' speeches in San Diego. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

JIT/W

4/18/42

July 17th, 1923.

Mr. G. E. Stechert,
151 West 25th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

4/23/96

Will you kindly let me know the cost of purchasing the volumes already issued of Leo Frobenius' "Atlantis" (collections of Negro Literature, Folklore, etc.) and also the cost of subscription for the whole series.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

BRANCHES:
LEIPZIG, Hospital Str. 10
LONDON, 2 Star Yard, Carey St. W.C.
PARIS, 16 Rue de Condé
Telephone: WATKINS (3030 3031
Cable Address: NYMFLEX, N.Y.

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ALFRED HAFNER

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND PERIODICALS
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
151-155 WEST 25TH. STREET
NEW YORK

July 23, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 17th, we beg to advise you that so far there have been published of "Atlantis" vols. I, II, III and VI costing $1.50 per volume. Vols. I and III can be furnished from stock; the others can be imported within about two months. Three or four additional volumes will probably appear this fall.

Very truly yours,

G.E. Stechert & Co.

Dict. AB.

4/18/52

ATLANTIC JAN 15 5 PM

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Prof. Du Bois or Prof. Dill,
N. Y. City,
N. Y.

"The Crisis"
70 Fifth Ave

Steele Home. Jan 15/23.

Kind friend, Chatt. Tenn.

Please send to me a copy of your Jan. 23 issue at Miss White's Ind. Sch. 511 So. Union St. Montgomery, Ala. where I'm to be next week, as I need it to do some missy work with, on my trip. My thoughts have been especially with you in connection with that Dyer bill. We'll never give up! Those whites must be made to feel the power of our persistent pressure. For over 42 yrs. I've declared that I, by my example & influence am encouraging & practicing "social equality" & knows what the Lord taught & practiced & tho' I'm the only woman in the land, conducting a Home for mixed boys & girls I desire to turn on the light & blaze the way for others who may venture. My & boy Kelly Miss & S. Stalk.

I leave here for Chicago; address me there, please,
c/o J. Williams, Ill. Cent'l Ry Baggage Agent.

The Hinsdale Sanitarium

AN INSTITUTION EMPLOYING PHYSIOLOGICAL METHODS

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

1923

Hinsdale, Ill. July 12, 1923.

NEAR CHICAGO ON THE C. B. & Q. RY.

Dear friend,

You were so busy, when I called, I didn't detain you, but your dear Asst, Miss Fawcet, was lovely to me! Dear Miss Pingree offered to send me "The Crisis" for a year, but was soon stricken down. What a friend she has been to you & yours & to me! My heart is thrilled to know what the A.S.S.A.C.P. has done to save precious lives. Glad I joined the Assoc. as soon as I heard of it. God grant it may increase a hundred-fold this year. I want to help. Not knowing who is the Treas. of the Assoc. or where his office is, I send the enclosed gift to your care. If some folks saw my Home, they'd say I ought first to put fly-screens in our windows & doors & a decent fence around my premises: but I will not delay helping the Assoc. for I know too well, its great need. I've learned from sad experience how to sympathize with the dear Negroes. I enclose my last report, from our daily paper which gives some idea of the condition of things. Not one white family in Chatt. whom I can count on as co-workers. They insist that I've degraded myself & disgraced my race by "mothering" a lot of darkies! I'm so sorry I ashamed of them.

Very kindly — A.S. Steele.

July 25th, 1923.

Mrs. A. S. Steele,
c/o J. Williams,
Illinois Central Railway Baggage Agt.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Steele:-

May I hasten to thank you most heartily for the generous contribution which you have made to our work. I trust we shall continue to deserve help.

Very sincerely yours,

WMBD/W

1923

The Hinsdale Sanitarium

AN INSTITUTION EMPLOYING PHYSIOLOGICAL METHODS

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Hinsdale, Ill. Aug. 29 1923.

NEAR CHICAGO ON THE C. B. & Q. RY.

Kind friend,

I plan to spend Mon & Tues. next in the meeting of our N.A.A.C.P.

I've long been a member & Prof. Carver is a friend of long standing.

Beside I do want to lend my presence & influence with & for the dear people who belong to the Assoc.

I go via Burlington Route, leaving Chicago Sun. night at 6 P.M. if all's well.

Very kindly

A. S. Steele

September 20th, 1923.

Mrs. A. S. Steele,
The Hinsdale Sanitarium,
Hinsdale, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Steele:-

I was so sorry I was not in Kansas City to see and greet you. I shall hope to see you however when you come through New York again.

Very sincerely yours,

WFBD/W

[1923?]

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

E. H. Steele,
S. M. College,
Rogersville, Tenn.

1923

January 11th, 1923.

Mr. James Samuel Stemons,
1915 Federal Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/14/32

Dear Sir:-

Answering your letter of December 18th, let me say that the cost of raising a loan of $5,000,000. among American Negroes, would, I am afraid, be prohibited. Moreover, I am not sure what security Liberia could offer or would be allowed to offer by the interested governments.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBB/W

(Patented Feb. 15th, 1921. Other Patents Pending)

The Whirligig Manufacturing Company

1915 FEDERAL STREET - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

January 15, 1923.

1923

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

4/20/1

My dear Sir:-

I acknowledge your favor of January 11th with reference to a proposed #### raising of some part of $5,000,000 by American Negroes for the Liberian Government. I know that you have neither the time nor the inclination, any more than I have, to enter into any debate or controversy over this matter. But permit me to say that, to my mind, the two objections that you offer to such a proposition do not seem strong or conclusive enough to justify excluding such a vital matter from further consideration.

Your first objection is that the cost of raising such a sum among Negroes would be prohibitive. The National Association has branches in virtually every State and in most important communities. I fail to see where any tremendous expense would be involved were every branch in every community to put this proposition up to every Negro and every sympathetic white person in that community (either directly or indirectly, as circumstances might direct) . I mention sympathetic white persons because there are unquestionably many of them who would be glad to do the Negro race such a signal service by liberally subscribing for such bonds were the opportunity presented. Certainly that work would cost something. But I know that the Liberian government would be glad to allow a reasonable discount for legitimate expenses thus incurred, which would, I feel sure, at a rough estimate, be, in the aggregate~~#~~ #### not more than two or three per cent. At all events, it would cost that Government less than it cost them to send President King and his associates to this country to suffer months of fruitless humiliation.

Again, you speak of the security that Liberia could or could not offer. What security has she been allowed to offer by these same governments at interest? And why would not this same security be as acceptable to Negroes as it is supposed to be to the United States government? There may be 202 reasons based on international law and usage which would make it impossible for private citizens to advance such a loan to a friendly nation. But there is nothing in what you write that causes me to believe that you have hit upon a single one of these reasons. I have been prompted to write of this matter at all only because of my belief that were Negroes to take up the cause of Liberia it would do much to establish the right of our race to self-government, as well as their reputation ## for standing alone, regardless of the let or hindrance of the lordly white man.

Sincerely yours,

James S. Stewart

1923

February 7th, 1923.

Mr. Andrew Stevens,
427 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Stevens:-

4/12/23

I am having a curious controversy with my friend, Mr. Emmett J. Scott.

I mentioned, with no malice aforethought, the fact that Garvey gave him a "title" last year. Of course, I did not say that he was present. He has written back, intimating although not saying, he not only did not receive it but knew nothing about it. My contention is, that all of the persons who were thus honored, were given notice of the fact.

I write, therefore, to ask if Garvey wrote you last August or there abouts, saying he was about to make you a "knight".

I would thank you very much for this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[illegible]

May 15th, 1923.

Hon. Andrew T. Stevens,
c/o Messrs. Brown and Stevens,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Stevens:-

I have received the enclosed letter from Senator A. D. MacDade. What is your opinion of it?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/18/34

1923

August 3, 1923.

Mr. George E. Stevens,
4219 W. Finney Avenue,
Stl Louis, Missouri.

My dear Sir:

You were good enough in July and October 1922 to send me information concerning the St. Louis colored high school and the effort to get better accommodations. Will you kindly let mekknow if there have been any developments since. I want to keep in touch with this situation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

August 8th, 1923.

Dr. H. Clay Stevens,
711 West 10th St.,
Wilmington, Del.

My dear Sir:-

I understand that you are a member of the Wilmington Board of Education. The Crisis will be glad to have a recent photograph of you and an account of your life for publication. I trust you can favor us. We cannot use a cut but must have an original photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/22/50

[Enclosure]

Int $2.10

$ 70 00/100 New York, May 15 1923

Six months after date I promise to pay to

the order of Dr. W. A. Stewart

Seventy ——— 00/100 Dollars

at Com Exchange Bank, 5th Ave & 42nd St New York N.Y.

Value received with interest @ 6%.

No. 21 Due Nov 15 1923 W.E.B. Du Bois

#28379 69-5th Ave

New York N.Y.

1st Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co.
PAID
NOV 17 1923
PHILADELPHIA

[enclosure]

4/22/51

$ 100 00/100 New York, May 15 1923

Eight months after date I promise to pay to the order of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

One hundred and no/100 Dollars

at Corn Exchange Bank, 5th Ave. branch, New York City.

Value received with interest @ 6%

No. 22 #20378 Due Jan 15, 1924

W. E. B. DuBois

69 - 5th Ave

New York N.Y.

[enclosure]

4/22/52

$ 50 00/100 2.38 Int. New York, May 15, 1923

Nine months after date I promise to pay to the order of Dr W. E. B. DuBois

Fifty and no/100 Dollars

at Corn Exchange Bank, 5th Ave. branch, New York City

Value received with interest @ 6%

No. 23 #20380 Due March 1, 1924

W. E. B. DuBois

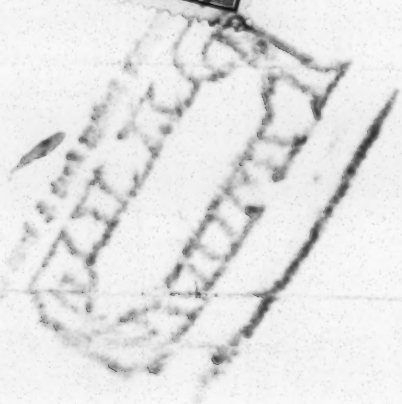
69 - 5th Ave.

New York N.Y.

Without recourse
P. A. Stewart

J. A. McMillan

P. A. Stewart
J. N. McMillan



Without recourse
P. A. Stewart
J. N. McMillan

THE McMILLAN HOSPITAL

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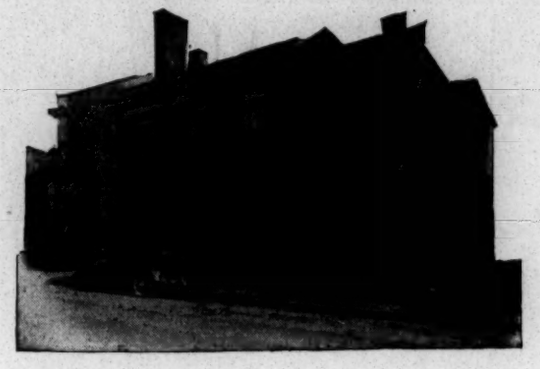
Dr. C. C. Harwell, Vice President
Dr. C. O. Hadley
Mrs. J. A. McMillan
Dr. J. A. McMillan, Sec.-Treas.



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Dr. T. H. Elliott
Dr. J. A. McMillan

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. W. F. Waters
Dr. B. H. Ball
Dr. T. H. Bullard

709 CEDAR STREET NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

May 31'23

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
To
Drs.Stewart & McMillan
For
Professional services rendered
daughter,Miss Yolande,
Ward care 3weeks
Special nurse

$100.00 – June 15
50.00 – March 1
70.00 – Nov 15

9 mos. 6% from Sept 1

May 15 June 1 ~~Sept~~ – Nov 15 – $70
June 1 ~~Sept~~ – June 15 – 100
June 1 – March 1 – 50

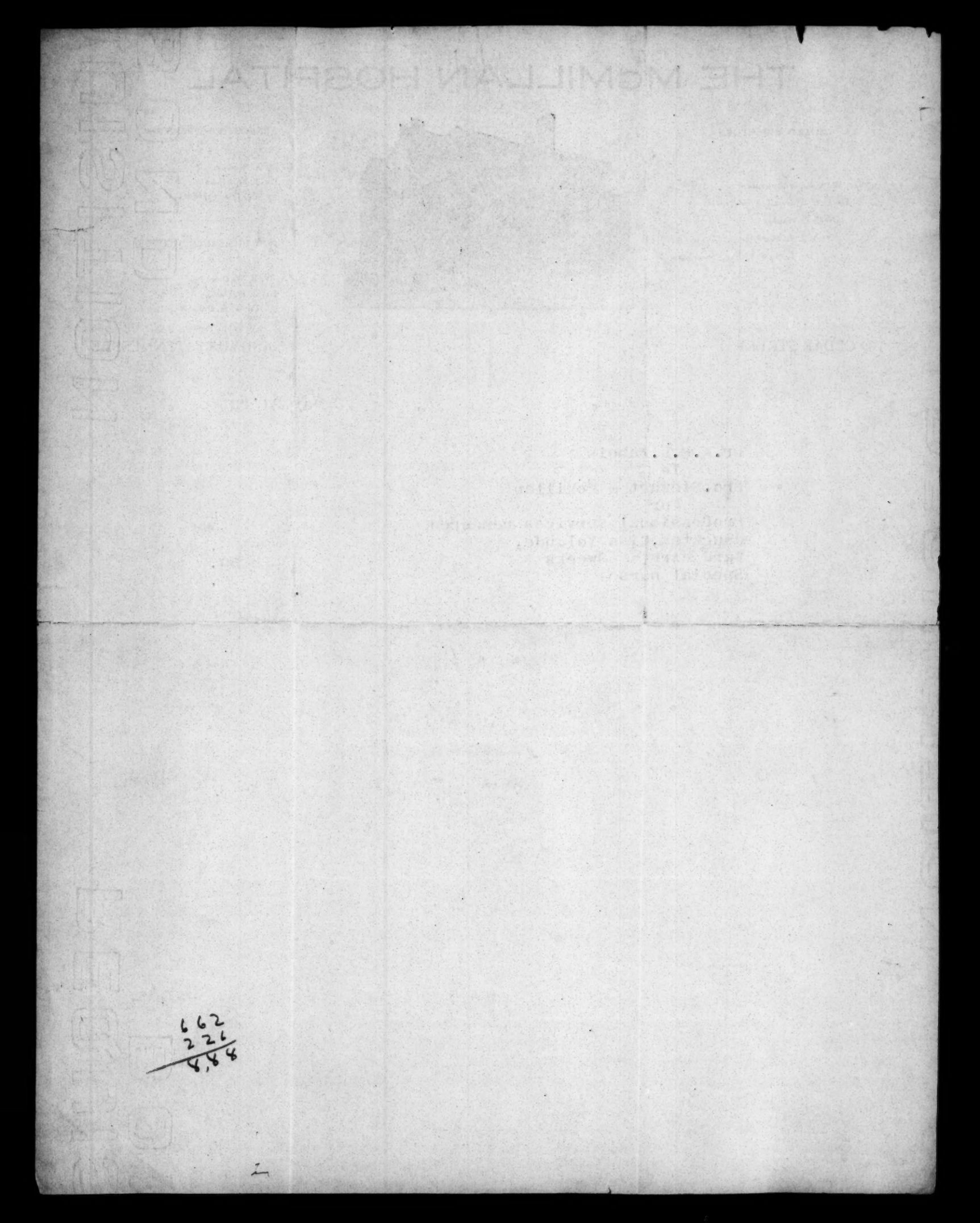
6
5½ mos int 2.10
8 mos = 84
9 mos. 2.25

4/22/53

70
6
420

3)6
2

50
6
4)300
75
3
225



July 9th, 1923.

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
323 - 8th Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Dr. Stewart:-

I am very sorry to ask you and Dr. McMillan to wait awhile for the settlement of my bill. Payments on the apartment which I told you about have fallen due this summer and I shall not be able to settle until Fall. I shall, however, remit as promptly as I possibly can. You know that I greatly appreciate the services rendered.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

3/18/37

October 20th, 1923.

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
323 - 8th Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Dr. Stewart:-

Enclosed is a check for your medical services to Yolande and three notes dated May 15th and due in six, eight and nine months from that date for the payment of the balance. These will be promptly met.

I am so sorry to have had to delay in the payment of this sum but the obligations on my real estate have been so heavy that it has kept me scratching this year. I hope this will be satisfactory. I have paid Dr. Eve's bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WFBD/W
(Enc)

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oct. 24-1923

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter with check and notes received. I thank you very much. How had notes discounted and turned proceeds over to proper parties. You will receive notice from bank when notes are due. Mrs Stewart was slightly ill a few days ago. Nothing serious - all now. Kind regards to Mrs DuBois.

Very truly
F. A. Stewart

To go.
Bill for
Dr. Du Bois' receipts
J. T.

If the services and bill rendered are satisfactory, tell some one else; if not, please tell me.

BILLS DUE WHEN PRESENTED

OFFICE: 407 EIGHTH AVENUE NORTH

RESIDENCE; 215 EIGHTH AVE, NORTH

OFFICE HOURS:
8:30 to 10:00 A. M.
2:00 to 3:30 P. M.
7:00 to 8:00 P. M.

TELEPHONES:
OFFICE: Main 3112-R
Residence: Main 1384

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 24 1923

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois

TO F. A. STEWART, M. D., DR.

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

to Miss Gilmore
during school year 1922-
1923

$20.00

Received Payment F A Stewart

ACCOUNTS PRESENTED MONTHLY

A prompt settlement will be greatly appreciated.

Thanks

4/22/49

October 26, 1923.

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

4/10/39

My dear Dr. Stewart:

Dr. DuBois has left for England and Portugal and so I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of your letter.

I am glad to know that Yolande has quite recovered. I am sure that you will keep her mother posted concerning her.

With all good wishes, believe me

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

November 15th, 1923.

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
323 - 8th Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Dr. Stewart:-

4/22/24

I am enclosing Dr. Du Bois' check made payable to you for the sum of $72.10. I think the amount covers the note which is due on November 15th. Since Dr. Du Bois had the check already made payable to you, I assume that the same should be sent direct to you rather than to the bank.

You know, of course, that Dr. Du Bois is in Europe. A recent cablegram from him reported a successful session of the Pan-African Congress held in London last week.

Your acknowledgment of this check will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/W
(Enc)

4/22/45

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nov. 17-23

My dear Mr Dill:-

Yours favor of recent date with check received. Please find note enclosed - I thank you for your kindness -

Very truly
F. A. Stewart

[T. G. STEWARD]

1923

January 17th, 1923.

Chaplain T. G. Stewart,
Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Chaplain Stewart:-

I thank you very much for the clippings which you have recently sent me.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

4/12/23

Wilberforce Ohio May 30 '23.

Doctor W.Burghardt Dubois,

New York.

Dear Doctor:

The "Course in Lynching " is the keenest bit of Sarcasm that I have ever read. I wish it might reach every college president in the country,north and south. I f it is possible for the average white American to blush, that ought to bring the crimson into view even thru his tough hide.

I am enclosing another report of the excellence of the 25th which I wish you might comment upon. You know the 25th is my old re regiment-all good colored men--under white officers-that is the pla plea,of course-but I know it is just as easily done under colored officers of sufficient skill and experience.

Look-out for the "crackers" in that Tuskegee hospital;if they win their point, it will soon degenerate into a slaughter-house and a brothel unless theyr abandon their crystalized form.

How much longer must the social clique of slaveholder descendents rule our country,because of the weakness of the whole mass of the population saving what is left of the New England stock and tyhe old quaker element of eastern Penna.?

Be encouraged.Keep on fighting as long as God lends you vitality here;truth,right and justice will win in the"Eternal years of God".

J. L. Steward

25th Makes Record.

Again the 25th infantry carries off the shooting honors with the highest qualification ever made by an infantry battalion. The feat was accomplished by the 3d battalion of the regiment, commanded by Captain E. A. Kindervater, at Nogales, Arizona. All of the 325 men who fired the course qualified as marksman or better except one, which gives the battalion a record of 99.695 per cent, which betters the last season's record of this splendid shooting outfit by a fraction of one per cent. Last year's record was 99.55 per cent.

The tabulation below shows the results in detail:

Co.	Co. Comdr.	E. R.	S. S.	M. M.	Unq.	%
I	Capt. S. O. Neff...	22	42	26	0	100
K	Capt. E. J. Boyer..	28	37	10	0	100
L	Capt. L. A. Page..	40	38	18	1	98.96
Hq. Co.	Capt. J. W. Bollenbeck	8	6	3	0	100
Service Co.	Capt. J. W. Bollenbeck	11	24	11	0	100
		109	147	68		99.695

4/18/29a

The battalion spent five weeks on the range following a period of one week devoted to preliminary training in the post. Three groups were fired for record 12 days apart, each completing in two or three days. The practice was conducted throughout in accordance with the instructions laid down in rifle marksmanship and to this is attributed the wonderful success attained.

National Guard Scholarships at Universities

4/10/28

Wilberforce, Ohio,
June 30. 23

Editor The Crisis:

Enclosed find MS on which I have spent considerable study. If available please insert. If not will you kindly return.

Respectfully

W. S. Stewart

The picture was taken about a dozen years ago and is in Africa dressed as Prof. Negro's Ethiopian Boy.

October 15, 1923.

Mr. T. G. Steward,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

We have kept this a long time but I am afraid that we are not going to be able to find space for it. I thank you very much for letting us see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/1/27

1923

May 2, 1923.

Dr. P. A. Stewart,
215 Eighth Avenue,
North, Nashville, Penn.

4/1/23

Dear Dr. Stewart:

I arrived home safely this morning. I hasten to express to you and Mrs. Stewart my deep obligation for you great kindness, care and hospitality. I know how great the responsibility put upon you so suddenly was and I appreciate the trouble to which Mrs. Stewart has gone in our behalf. I trust that some time we may be able in some small way to repay you.

With best regards to you and Mrs. Stewart and to Annie.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/PF

WESTERN UNION

Form 2289

NIGHT LETTER

[1923]

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVER'S No.	TIME FILED	CHECK

SEND the following Night Letter, subject to the terms on back hereof, which ~~are~~ hereby agreed to file

May 16

Dr. F. A. Stewart

215 Eighth Ave., North,

Nashville Tenn.

1/31/24

Persuade mrs Du Bois to leave twenty first instead of seventeenth so as to give me time to get new home settled. Of course do not do this if delays inconveniences you and family. Am well and happy How is the car.

W. E. B Du Bois

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

N AA390 32 NL MAY 17 AM 12 30

FY NASHVILLE TENN 16

DR W E B DUBOIS

70 5 AVE NEWYORK NY

TICKETS AND DRAWING ROOM ALREADY BOUGHT FOR THE NINETEENTH YOUR WIFE AND DAUGHTER WILL LEAVE SATURDAY EVENING AT EIGHT THIRTY SHOULD REACH NEWYORK MONDAY MORNING ALL ARE WELL CADILLAC IS A DREAM

F A STEWART.

1923

4/14/23

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Hazel Stokes,
260 Homestead Ave.,
Dayton, O.

4/12/67

My dear Mrs. Stokes:-

I have just returned to my desk from a long trip to the Pacific coast. I trust this will find you and your family well. Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

May 17th, 1923.

Mrs. Hazel Stokes,
260 Homestead Avenue,
Dayton, Ohio.

My dear Hazel:-

I have your letter of May 14th and am delighted with the news. I sent you one or two cards from California, but I find in several cases that the cards which I sent didn't arrive.

I trust that the children are all over the measles by this time and that you have not got them. I have just been moving and feel a bit like a dish rag. I shall be glad to see you when you come.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/18/23

June 14, 1923.

Mrs. R. C. Stone,
Ethical Culture School,
Central Park West & 63rd St.,
New York City.

4/18/70

My dear Mrs. Stone:

I am sending my friend, Mr. R. C. DeFrantz, to you with a letter of introduction. He is one of the colored general secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. and a man of education and character. He is trying to get his little girl into the Ethical Culture school. I am not sure whether he has run across any real snags or not, but any advice that you can give him will be appreciated.

I believe I have not told you that I met your son at Reed and that he looked happy and healthy. It is a very fine institution.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/pp

The Society for Ethical Culture of New York
(Founded 1876)
Central Park West and 64th Street

Office of the Treasurer, 2 West 64th Street

June 15 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. Du Bois

Your letter has just arrived telling me to expect a visit from your friend, Mr. De Frantz. I will try, circumspectly, to look into the situation before he gets here so that I may be in position to advise. As you know I am not connected with the School in any way, and have not been for the past five years, but I still keep up my personal connections with the various departments and individual members of the faculty so that I am often, in one way or another, able to bring in some outside point of view that helps in a final decision.

Jim did write me most enthusiastically of your visit out there. He was quite thrilled and wrote several reports for their college paper, including one signed editorial that was really quite fine. If you lived up to the point in it you would never write to me,-or to any one else,- "He is one of the colored general secretaries of the Y.M.C.A."! Why isn't "one of the general secretaries" enough? Forgive me, but I honestly believe that we must leave that qualifying adjective out if we are ever to arrive anywhere. I am confident that in my mind as well as in my practice it is never present, and I never lose an opportunity to criticise others who use it, whether from friendly or unfriendly reasons.

William, our older boy, is over in Europe, studying and travelling, and, incidentally, doing some reporting for the papers and getting experience and training of one kind and another. He has just been attending the conference at Geneva, the Opium Section. I am very happy at the way both boys are developing and I give Reed a great deal of credit for the College end of their education. I am glad that you thought it fine,- I was anxious to get your verdict.

Faithfully always

R L Stone

COPY

735 Exchange Building
Boston, Massachusetts
9th February 1923

L. S. Gannett, Esq.,
The Nation,
20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Dear Mr. Gannett:

I have your letter of the 8th. My first inclination was to say "yes", but on reflection I think the answer must be "no". I want very much to get this discriminating order repealed. It has never been formally made, and I think after Mr. Lowell returns it will be abrogated, and the announcement publicly made that discrimination against colored students in the dormitories will no longer be enforced.

The nomination of Bruce would precipitate a fierce fight, and that creates bad blood and intensifies the feeling on both sides. Men who are now lukewarm in supporting that prejudice will very likely become violent, and the effects of the discussion would be I think to injure our cause. Those who agree with us are firm in their conviction. The other side do not care to discuss it. The tangible result which I hope to accomplish will be a great victory for us, and will stop the downward course of Harvard. I think on the whole today it is wiser not to provoke a conflict which would embitter both sides. If the committee on nominations should nominate him I should see no objection to that, though I think they would be wiser not to this year. In the near future the colored people should have a representative on the board.

49-13-103

Yours truly,

(signed) M. Storey

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
RAYMOND S. WILKINS
HAWLEY K. RISING
JOHN HOAR

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 8th May 1923

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I take pleasure in introducing to you my friend Mr. Franz H. Krebs who is much interested in our cause and wants to have a conference with you. I am sure you will be glad to meet him, and I commend him to your kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Moorfield Storey

Bros Lec

1923

January 3rd, 1923.

4/25/36

Mrs. Florence Stote,
110 East Columbia Street,
Colorado Springs, Col.

My dear Madam:-

Since writing you, I have made arrangements to speak in Southern California, and find that I can come to Colorado Springs somewhere between March 15th and 20th.

My charge for a single lecture would be One Hundred ($100) Dollars, out of which I would pay my own expenses. I would be glad to quote terms for two or more lectures in the same vicinity.

I trust you will not assume any responsibility in this matter unless it is in accordance with your wishes. I have written merely at the suggestion of Mr. Henry Sachs.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

February 14th, 1923.

Mrs. W. H. B. Stote,
110 East Columbia St.,
Colorado Springs, Col.

My dear Madam:-

Enclosed herewith you will find copy of my biography; I am forwarding cut under separate cover.

Very sincerely yours,

D/W
(Enc)

1923

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. W. H. B. Stote,
110 East Columbia St.,
Colorado Springs, Col.

My dear Mrs. Stote:-

I thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Colorado Springs, and I want to express to you my appreciation of your hard work in arranging for the occasion.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

April 17, 1923.

Mrs. W. H. B. Stote,
110 East Columbia Street,
Colorado Springs, Col.

4/18/53

My dear Mrs. Stote:

I have somehow misplaced the name and address of the very charming lady and her husband who were my hosts while I was in Colorado Springs. Will you kindly send this to me? I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/PW

DOROTHY STRAUS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
60 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

1923

DS:RM

January 24, 1923.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

As you were good enough to give me so much of your time I want to tell you that, after very careful deliberation, we have decided to give our little memorial fund to the Nation Urban League for a scholarship in social and civic work, as we believe that in this way we shall best be continuing the work which Mrs. Ella Sachs Plotz would have done had she remained alive. We hope that you and your organization will join with the League in finding suitable candidates.

Permit me to express my personal appreciation of your helpfulness and my pleasure in meeting you, which I hope will be renewed at some future time.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Straus

47-2-68

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Ella Sachs Plotz

11/1/60

File. under Strand

Photographic Dept.
LONDON HOSPITAL,
WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E. 1

Oct. 10th 1923

W. E. B. Du Bois Esq.

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find photos of tablet as requested. I have no idea where a photo or engraving of the "Chief" can be procured.

A small donation in return will be gratefully accepted by the above Institution.

Yours faithfully
H. J. Suggars
Clinical Photographer

4/27/40

[ENCLOSURE]

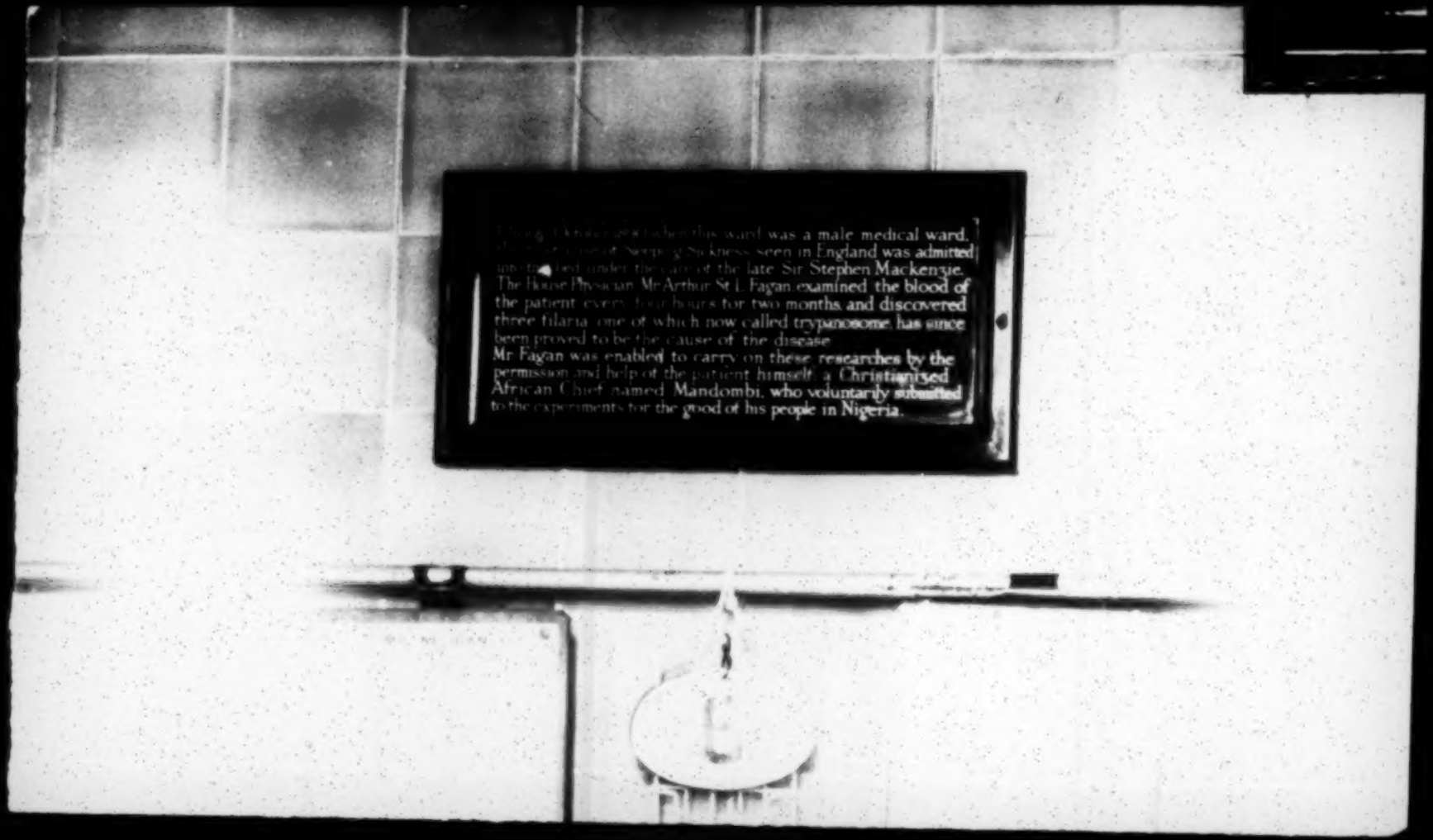
4/12/15

Harold J. Suggars, M.S.R.

RADIOGRAPHER.

London Hospital,
Whitechapel, E.

With Compliments.


this ward was a male medical ward.
Sleeping Sickness seen in England was admitted
into this bed under the care of the late Sir Stephen Mackenzie.
The House Physician Mr Arthur St L Fagan examined the blood of
the patient every four hours for two months and discovered
three filaria one of which now called trypanosome has since
been proved to be the cause of the disease
Mr Fagan was enabled to carry on these researches by the
permission and help of the patient himself a Christianised
African Chief named Mandombi who voluntarily submitted
to the experiments for the good of his people in Nigeria.

On 10th October 1890, when this ward was a male medical ward, the first case of Sleeping Sickness seen in England was admitted into this bed under the care of the late Sir Stephen Mackenzie. The House Physician, Mr. Arthur St. L. Fagan, examined the blood of the patient every four hours for two months, and discovered three filaria, one of which, now called trypanosome, has since been proved to be the cause of the disease.

Mr. Fagan was enabled to carry on these researches by the permission and help of the patient himself, a Christianized African Chief named Mandombi, who voluntarily submitted to the experiments for the good of his people in Nigeria.

4/27/46a
[ENCLOSURE]

4/27/45a

[ENCLOSURE]

DR. N. M. SYKES

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS

July 1 192 3

The Crisis
69 - 5th Ave
New York City

JUL 5 1923

Kind Sirs:

Enclosed is check for $10.00 for renewal of subscription.

The successful outcome of the Elaine Riot Cases alone should amply justify any effort toward keeping the good work of the association going. That indeed was a master stroke and should give every supporter increased hope and courage.

I think the Lincoln editorial of some few months back was possibly a little "undiplomatic"

DR. N. M. SYKES

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS

.....192....

However the policies and efforts of the Race have been so uniformly sound and save a little divergence of opinion here and there will only strengthen its efforts to greater improvements. I notice in this particular territory that the unlawful mother "The Black Star Line" has given birth to an illegitimate child which has been christened "The Oriental and African Commercial and Trading Company." If you have the space I think that movement needs continued publicity even tho Garvey has been convicted

Very Sincerely

Neuman M. Sykes

439 Broadway

4(11)103

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Florence Cole Talbert,
c/o Dr. J. A. Somerville,
1800 San Pedro St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Talbert:-

I did not have a chance to say good-bye when I left Los Angeles, but it was a great joy to have you there and to hear your beautiful voice now and then. Let me know when you come East. My best regards to your parents.

Very sincerely yours,

4/20/42

WEBD/W

Atlanta, Ga.
April 30, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City.

My dear Friend;

4/12/20

I received your kind favor at Tuskegee and was surprised to see you directly at Fisk (from the stage) and was disappointed not to be able to speak to you after the concert but I suppose you were anxious to get to your family. I hope that Yolande is

from Philadelphia.
I shall be with Mrs. Asbury
1710 Christian St. then.
Hoping to see you soon,
Sincerely yours,
Thomas H. Talbot.

quite recovered by this time.

I am somewhat threadbare from much strenuous travel which lasts until June 1st.

I go from Atlanta to Washington, Philadelphia and shall pass through New York to New Bedford Mass. May 13 or 14". If I don't go to Chicago for the 20" (when I am wanted) I shall be in New York on that day and possibly a few more days but I am not certain as to when I shall start. I can write you

May 8th, 1923.

Mrs. Florence Cole Talbert,
c/o Mrs. Asbury,
1710 Christian St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/26/19

Dear Mrs. Talbert:-

I have your kind note of April 30th. Be sure and let me know when you are passing through New York.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[TALBERT]

"A MILLION WOMEN UNITED TO SUPPRESS LYNCHING"

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West Virginia, Mrs. Maggie W. Arter
Wisconsin, Mrs. Clara C. Montgomery
Wyoming, Mrs. Ollie Redd

Anti-Lynching Crusaders

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DIRECTOR
521 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

February 1st, 1923.

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Campaign Literature,
Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Mrs. Lottie Cooper, Miss Jessie R. Fauset

1923

4/20/77

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

I am taking the trouble to send you clippings from the Buffalo papers showing what is happening here with reference to Marcus Garvey.

I don't wish to be placed in the position of Dr. Eason. I refused to be interviewed in regard to Garvey and the reporter in a casual manner, speaking of other things weaved this "pretty" little story, which she published and which has called forth a storm of protests from the Garvey Negroes of Buffalo, who have a very large following here.

Hastily yours,

Mary B Talbert

MBT/AHT
Enc.

Note the lies about you, they met in an indignation upon me!

"To Your Knees and Don't Stop Praying"

[TALBERT]

[illegible] 1923

February 2nd, 1923.

Mrs. Mary Talbert,
521 Michigan Avenue,
Buffalo, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Talbert:-

Thank you for the clippings which you kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/20/76

[TALBERT]

"A MILLION WOMEN UNITED TO SUPPRESS LYNCHING"

STATE DIRECTORS

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Montana, Mrs. J. W. Duncan
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New York, Mrs. Helen Curtis
North Carolina, Mrs. A. L. E. Weeks
South Carolina, Mrs. Maggie H. Levy
Ohio, Mrs. Johnye E. Barnett
Oklahoma, Mrs. Anna H. Cooper
Oregon, Mrs. E. D. Cannady
Pennsylvania, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin
Rhode Island, Miss Amey Harry
Tennessee, Mrs. Nettie L. Napier
Texas, Mrs. Ethel Ransom
Virginia, Mrs. Margaret Johnson
West Virginia, Mrs. Maggie W. Arter
Wisconsin, Mrs. Clara C. Montgomery
Wyoming, Mrs. Ollie Redd

Anti-Lynching Crusaders

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DIRECTOR
521 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

February 2d, 1923

1

1923

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Campaign Literature,
Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Mrs. Lottie Cooper, Miss Jessie R. Fauset

4/20/78

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

Replying to your letter of yesterday, would say that I do not know where Harry S. Keelan can be found.

We have not known his whereabouts for over two years.

Yours respectfully,

Mary B Talbert

MBT/AHT

4/20/79 [MARY B. TALBERT] [1923]

Mary Morris Burnett born Sept 17-1866
Oberlin, Ohio —
9th Child of Cornelius Johnson & Caroline
Nichols Burnett, Parents from North Carolina

Mother was Granddaughter of Richard Nichols —
who compelled Peter Stuyvesant — to surrender "New
Amsterdam" —

Graduated from Oberlin High School 1883, Oberlin College 1886,
was one of 6 representatives of her class at class day Exercises-
taught school 5 yrs in Little Rock, Ark, Asst. Principal
of Union High School, only colored woman to ever occupy
that position —

Married William H Talbert of Buffalo N.Y. —
September 8th 1891 — In club work was appointed
Statistician of National Association of Colored
Women by Mrs. Josephine Silone Yates — 1901 —
Acted Proxy for Mrs. Yates, September 1901 and
attended meeting of National Council of Women

of U.S. And paid (R1) to them 4/20/60 the $100.00 which brought the N.C.C.W into the National Council of Women -
Was proxy for Miss Elizabeth Carter, at Cleveland, Ohio
meeting of National ~~Association~~ Council of Women -
Appointed by Miss Carter Parliamentarian of National,
Elected Chairman of Executive Board, served 4 yrs,
Elected Vice President at Large, served two years
Elected President, served 4 years.

As Vice President at Large, crossed Continent
to California, visiting Clubs,
as President, Visited Cuba, and studied Social
Conditions there, toured every southern state -
inspected prison camps, reformatories and
State Prisons, attended Criminal Courts
in many states --
made protest - against South Carolina reformatory
where boys, 8 yrs old are by law sentenced until
21 yrs. old for petty thefts, such as stealing
loaf of bread, pie, two watermelons &c -

4/20/61

entered protest in Ida, to Judge sending children 3, 5 & 8 yr. old to Prison camps, for petty thefts.
Inspected prison stockades in North Carolina -
visited Jails, prisons, in Va, Louisiana, Oklahoma
Kentucky and other southern states -
Toured the U. S. in interest of Douglass Home -
Crossing Continent - twice from East to West and
North to South.

During war, organized National Association of
Colored women for war work, including Red Cross -
Liberty Bonds and all other forms of work -
National Association for advancement of Colored
People, furnished money for 6 women to tour
South during 3rd Liberty Loan to help Govern-
ment - travelled in dirty filthy Jim Crow
Cars, during war, while Railroads were
under control of Government, and while
doing war work for Country - not per-
mitted to have sleeper - although some of

the trips consumed 30 hrs. time -
Organized Texas for N.A.A.C.P. - (report was sent in to
work on & have no other copy Miss Christian last -
After armistice, Mrs. Talbert went over seas -
was stationed with Mrs. Helen Curtis at Romaigne
Cemetry - where 26 000 American heros were
laid to rest ~~at~~ in the Shadow of the Argonne -
Beside doing canteen work here, she spoke
to soldiers in the "Hangaar" 3 on to 4 000 for. night -
the Hangaar" built by Germans to hold their
Air ships -
Was a member & by virtue of her office -
National President of the Association of
Colored women, a member of President
Wilsons, Women's War Cabinet -
In recognition of the work done by her and
her organization during World War, She

was 1st Colored woman ever elected delegate to the International Council of Women, which met in 1920 in Christiana, Norway - Mrs. Talbert raised all of the funds to pay her way to the Convention, and a part of the funds for the Alternate, leaving no stone unturned which would prevent the presence of a Colored delegate at the first Session of the International Council held at close of World War ---

was insulted in Paris, France by an American Y.W.C.A Hostess at an American club flying the American flag - En route to the International Conference where she was not only delegate but one of the speakers in the Starting "House of Parliament ----

Sent out four press stories in Norway

4/20/84

EEB

Holland, ---- Restored Douglass Home and dedicated same Aug 12 - as a shrine for Colored People of the World -

1st woman to receive Spingarn medal

Mary L. Talbert

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT UNION SQ. N. Y.
STUYVESANT 1382

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

This is a fast Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N.L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram) | Form 16 D28

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE.

135NY V 438P 17 5 EX

BUFFALO NY OCT 15 1923

DR WEB DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE NY

MY WIFE MRS MARY B TALBERT DIED THIS MORNING NOTIFY HERE FRIENDS

WM H TALBERT

118 NORTHLAND AVE

4/20/65

1923

139 W. 136 St.,
N. Y. City,
June 4, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 - 7 fifth Ave.,
N. Y. City.

4/26/21

Dear Sir,

You may be interested in adding to the account which my graduation Mr. Martin sent you concerning, the fact that on Sat. night (June 2nd.), a special prize of $500 was awarded me by the Faculty and Trustees of the Institute because of the fact that my grade was

only one percent less than that of the singer Miss Gustafson who received $1000. My grade was the highest among the pianists. Miss Gustafson is a singer. The award was made at the Commencement exercises.

Sincerely yours,

Sonoma C. Talley

4/20/98

May 8th, 1923.

Mr. T. W. Talley.
Fisk University.
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Talley:

I want to thank you so much for your kindness to Yolande and to Mrs. Du Bois and myself during our trying ordeal. I trust that this will find you and Mrs. Talley and the little girl in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[TERRELL]

4/26/18

Justice and Mrs. Robert Heberton Terrell
request the pleasure of your presence
at the wedding reception of their daughter
Mary Louise
and
Dr. Leon Algernon Tancil
on Wednesday evening, June the twenty-seventh
nineteen hundred and twenty-three

From seven to nine
1615 P Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C.

[redacted] 1923

July 30, 1923.

4/20/17

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Leon A. Pancil on the occasion of their marriage.

[redacted] 1520

August 3, 1923.

Mrs. V. W. Tandy,
231 West 139th St.,
New York City.

4/20/60

Dear Mrs. Tandy:

Dr. Valdo Turner of St. Paul, Minn., writes me July 14 as follows:

"My wife and I expect to be in New York September the 5th and I would like to ask you to tell me something about a good place to stop. I would like to make arrangements ahead so there will be no confusion when we arrive. We will perhaps be there a couple of days before the 5th and if you will give me the address of some one I will write to them and make the reservation at once."

He is a prosperous physician and a friend of mine and I have told him that you might be able to accommodate him and if not you would know where he could be suitably housed.

May I remind you that August 15th is the last day for receiving baby pictures?

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/20/61

1923

4/20/89

May 22nd, 1923.

Mr. Frank Tannenbaum,
2 West 64th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Tannenbaum:-

I hope I am not too late with this letter. Enclosed is a letter of introduction to Mrs. Florence Kelly.

I do not think that I can add anything in particular to your own excellent conception of the paradox in the Negro problem. I think you can prove that either whatever is denied the Negroes is also denied the whites; or in such cases as this is not true, the monopoly of the whites brings them either no advantage or not nearly as great advantage as they imagine.

To illustrate the latter point: Grand Opera comes to Atlanta; Negroes are not allowed to buy tickets and hear it. That means that the supporting city consists of 60,000 instead of 100,000 people; that the tax on the 60,000 is so great per person, that most of the 60,000 cannot hear it, so they suffer with the excluded 40,000.

I shall look forward to the articles with great interest.

WEBD/W
(Enc)

Very sincerely yours,

MAR 9 1923

Prof. Luther James Jardy of Ulm Arkansas is Planing to Retire from the Rice industry Prof. Jardy receive His Education in Common School at Verona Mississippi & Hamilton- ~~of~~ ~~[redacted]~~ is chair He receive the Degree of Master of Arts at Madison University. in Oct 1909 He Were Married to Miss. Laurence L- Mitchell of Roe Arkansas & move to Mississippi & Was Engaye in the mfg. of Brick with the Verona Brick & Jile Co- and in 1913 move Back to Arkansas & Soon Be Cam interesting in the Raising of Rice- now He is Plaining togather with his Assonate to only Put out this year 70 acres of Rice & when Harvested Retire & move to Louisville Ky. chair He is Expecting to live Prof- Jardy says Sents His

4/20/36

Wife Died in August 1920.
He can not Be Satisfied
Any more Raising Rice
He said Senta April 1920 that I have
not Been But Do Work days that
He did not get Pay for.
Many nights & Some times
Sundays He have worked-
for. Jardy is a first Class
News Paper Writer
He is thinking or Looking —
this direction

4/20/37

Yours Fraternally
Luther J. Jardy
Lock Box #108
Ulm, Ark.

1923

4/20/23

March 9th, 1923.

Mr. Luther J. Hardy,
Lock Box No. 108,
Ulm, Arkansas.

My dear Sir:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, on a lecture tour in the West, I am thanking you for the news item which you sent him, and shall bring it to his attention upon his return to the office, April 5th.

Very sincerely yours,

W.

October 5, 1923.

4/20/62

Mr. Luther Tardy,
Lock Box 108,
Ulm, Arkansas.

My dear Sir:

I regret that because of the pressure upon our space we shall be unable to use your picture and biography.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Jackson, Tenn.
March 22, 1923

Mr. W. E. Dubois
70 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in immediate need of material on the following question: "Is the American Negro's Intellectual Progress in Keeping with His Opportunities?" I have been referred to you by Dr. Isaac Lane, President of Lane College of this city, as one who can furnish me this needed material. I am writing on this subject as my graduating Thesis in Union University, and arguing this question on the affirmative side.

Any pamphlet, book or data that you will be so kind as to furnish me will be gratefully received, taken care of, and returned by my paying all postage. As to my reliability I refer you to Dr. Isaac Lane, President of Lane College, and Dr. H. E. Watters, President of Union University of this city.

Very truly yours,

A. M. Taylor

Union University,
Jackson, Tenn.

4/20/59

[illegible]

March 27th, 1923.

Mr. A. M. Taylor,
Union University,
Jackson, Tenn.

My dear Sir:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return to the office April 5th, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

4/20/58

W.

[illegible]

1923

April 12, 1923.

Mr. A. H. Taylor,
Union University,
Jackson, Tennessee.

4/20/57

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 22nd, I may say that your question is too general to give opportunity for much exact information. To gauge the Negro's intellectual progress you would have to take into account the Negroes in school, the number of graduates, books written, the works of art, creative, etc., while the question of his opportunities would lead to a study of laws and customs, wages, housing and general manifestations of prejudice. On each one of these matters there is a tremendous lot of information and publications to which I could hardly help you unless I had more definite information as to your needs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

RABBI I. L. KAPLAN, PRESIDENT, JACKSONVILLE COL. RAYMOND C. TURCK, M. D., HON. VICE-PRESIDENT, JACKSONVILLE MRS. J. W. McCOLLUM, SECRETARY, GAINESVILLE
PROF. R. M. SEALEY, VICE-PRESIDENT, TALLAHASSEE MISS ELIZABETH SKINNER, HON. VICE-PRESIDENT, DUNEDIN FRED W. HOYT, TREASURER, JACKSONVILLE

The Florida Public Health Association

Crusade Against Tuberculosis In Florida

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
507 DYAL-UPCHURCH BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

STAFF
DOYLE E. HINTON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MISS REBA HARRIS, B. S.
DIRECTOR MODERN HEALTH CRUSADE
MISS MAE GRAHAM,
OFFICE SECRETARY

MAR 1 1923

427 W Church St.
Orlando Fla.
Feb 18th 1923

Mr A. G.Dill:-

My Dear Mr Dill:-

Your letter some time ago in reference to taking up subscripions for the Crisis was received,but it will be impossible for me to do any thing along this line as my time is all taken,my work as Social Service Worker and Public Health Nurse is ~~xxxx~~ fill ing every hour. however if I come across some one who will take it I will let you know at once.

Enclose I am sending you a clipping from one of daily papers,We do have a little sunshine between lynchings,This musical organization which I organized in Oct has received some very cordial invitations from our most exclusive white womens clubs Chamber Of Commerse and School board.

My maid accidently left out the money order for the the Crisis in the letter sent some time ago.

Very Truly Yours.

K. B. Taylor.

4/20/19

M. O.
1.- 0
Enc.
JJP.

[1923]

THE TENEMENT HOUSE COMMITTEE

OF

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

LAWSON PURDY, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM F. ATKINSON
GROSVENOR ATTERBURY
CHARLES S. BROWN
PAUL D. CRAVATH
ROBERT W. DE FOREST
ABRAM I. ELKUS
MATTHEW C. FLEMING
ROBERT W. HIGBIE

PURPOSES

TO IMPROVE HOUSING CONDITIONS, PREVENT SLUMS, PROTECT AND STRENGTHEN THE TENEMENT HOUSE LAW AND ASSIST ITS ENFORCEMENT.

DARWIN R. JAMES, JR.
ALFRED E. MARLING
ROBERT GRIER MONROE
FREDERIC B. PRATT
ALLAN ROBINSON
ROBERT E. SIMON
WALTER STABLER

JOHN J. MURPHY
SECRETARY

105 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE, 4066 GRAMERCY

4/11/23

Petition the Governor to Veto the Jesse Bill!

Dear Sir:-

The Jesse Bill, amending the Tenement House Law, is intended to permit the installation of water-closets without windows in old residence buildings converted into tenement houses. It passed the Senate in the last hours of the late session in spite of the nearly unanimous opposition of civic organizations.

The bill proposes to allow such rooms to be ventilated by a flue as a substitute for the window or skylight now required to provide both light and ventilation. It would overthrow a principle, established in the Tenement House Law for more than twenty years, and would be a most dangerous entering wedge for further depreciation of housing standards.

The measure is now before the Governer for final action. During his terms in the Legislature, the Governor generally aligned himself with supporters of the Tenement House Law; he knows what tenement house conditions are from personal observation; therefore there is confident expectation that, if a sufficiently large number of protests reach him, he will not approve the bill.

We therefore urge you to send a communication to him expressing disapproval of the measure and your hope that he will not sign it. For purposes of identification the bill should be referred to as "The Jesse Bill Print #2190--to amend the Tenement House Law in relation to three family converted dwellings." Your communication should be addressed to Hon. Alfred E. Smith, Governor, The Capitol, Albany, N.Y. Your opposition can be made doubly effective, if you will return to this office the enclosed postal card informing us whether you have taken the action we request, so that we may be able to represent you with others at the hearing which will doubtless be given.

Yours very truly,

Lawson Purdy

Chairman, Tenement House Committee.

4/20/17

March 6th, 1923.

Mr. Luther Tharpe,
362 New Street,
Newark, N. J.

My dear Mr. Tharpe:-

In the absence of Dr. Du Bois, who is now lecturing on the Pacific coast, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter to him under date of March 5th, asking for information regarding the life, etc., of Col. Young. Replying, beg to say, if you will look in the following numbers of the Crisis, copies of which we are sending you under separate cover, I think you will find the desired information:

March	1916
October	1917
March	1918
February	1922

Very sincerely yours,

W

4/20/53

March 8th, 1923.

Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Thirkield:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, lecturing on the Pacific coast, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter to him under date of February 27th, and thank you for him, for your kind words. Upon his return to the office, April 5th, the same will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

W.

[PERCEVAL THOBY]

Th. Du Bois

CABINET
DE
Me H. MALEBRANCHE
AVOCAT
238, RUE DANTES DESTOUCHES, 238
PORT-AU-PRINCE (HAÏTI)

TÉLÉPHONE No 276
English Spoken.

Mes: H. MALEBRANCHE
ODILON CHARLES
PERCEVAL THOBY
AVOCATS
Fondé de Pouvoirs:
LOUIS RAYMOND.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, LE 23 Janvier 1929

4/20/44

Mon cher Monsieur Du Bois,

J'ai eu le plaisir de recevoir votre lettre que Madame Salisbury Field m'a fait l'honneur de me remettre en personne. — Je n'ai pas manqué, selon votre désir, de lui donner quelques renseignements sur la vie haïtienne. Je l'ai vue deux fois et me propose de la revoir encore aussitôt que mes occupations professionnelles me le permettront. — En toute franchise, je prends la liberté de vous dire qu'il m'a semblé que Madame Salisbury Field a quelque peu subi déjà l'influence de l'ambiance américaine de Port-au-Prince. Elle est malheureusement descendue dans un hotel, tenu par une dame absolument dévouée à Monsieur Bailly-Blanchard et aux intérêts de l'Occupation. Elle a fait connaissance avec Monsieur et Madame Davis, postés par l'Occupation pour endoctriner les autres américains en ce qui concerne les questions haïtiennes. — Par ma conversation avec Madame Salisbury Field, j'ai constaté que déjà on l'a persuadé d'histoires fantaisistes sur Haïti. —

D'autre part, permettez-moi de vous informer que Monsieur et Madame Williams, de Cuskoge, sont de véritables prisonniers des Officiers de l'Occupation et de la gendarmerie. Ces blancs américains ne le laissent aborder par aucun haïtien. On lui a donné comme Chauffeur d'Automobile un officier blanc qui sort avec lui, de sorte que s'il lui arrive de voir un haïtien, il a toujours cet officier américain qui assiste aux conversations. Aucun de nous n'a pu entrer en relations avec lui. — Nous nous sommes laissé dire qu'il est chargé de faire un rapport favorable

Monsieur Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

à l'Occupation américaine en Haïti de façon à influencer contre Haïti l'élément nègre des États-Unis. Ce sont des manœuvres que je crois bon de vous signaler.—

Vaudley, je vous en prie, présenter à Messieurs Walton Johnson, Seligman et Mlle Tavel mes sincères et amicaux souvenirs.—

Croyez-moi, mon cher Maurice Du Bois

bien cordialement à vous

Hoby

Apr. 1923

May 9, 1923.

Miss Florence L. Thomas,
c/o Miss Dorothy Peterson,
380 Monroe Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Madam:

Mrs. DuBois and I thank you very much for your kind invitation to the reception April 27. We were called to Nashville at that time and so could not be present. We appreciate the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

94/92/h

Dear Friend:-

Does not the tremendous victory of Bruce in the Harvard controversy entitle him to the Spingarn metal? I beleive you will agree that it was the salvation of educational opportunity for Negro youth in America. Will you not write your sentiments to the committee of award, named below, and have others of like mind do the same?

****

Miss Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington, Vermont.
W. E. B. DuBois, No. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia, Box No. 118
Bishop John Hurst, No. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Oswald Garrison Villard, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York City.
Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
John Hope, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. (President)

Won't you do this at once. It will be a fitting farewell for him as he leaves the educational world, as well as a recognition of this immortal service to American democracy.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Neval H. Thomas.

4/20/23

4/20/14

April 12th, 1923.

Rev. T. H. Thomas,
Shorter Chapel A. M. E. Church,
23rd and Washington Streets,
Denver, Col.

My dear Mr. Thomas:-

I want to thank you and Mrs. Thomas and all the Denver friends for the pleasant opportunities in Denver. I think you have a remarkable group of people there and I enjoyed the opportunity of meeting them, both white and colored.

I shall be glad to publish in the Crisis an article on Denver. Perhaps you can get together the material and let us do the article here, - pictures of prominent people, churches and buildings and homes, and biographies of leaders, accounts of movements, institutions, etc. Think this over and let me hear from you. I have received the note about the Y. M. C. A. Campaign, which I am going to publish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Easter Greeting

dear Dr. DuBois

from Anita, 1923

4/26/33

[THOMPSON]

1923 1923

April 12, 1923.

4/26/134

Miss Anita Thompson,
1883 W. Twenty-Third Street,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Miss Thompson:

I trust this will find you happy and full of sunshine within and without. I want to thank you heartily for the many ways in which you made my Los Angeles visit pleasant.

Your mother promised me a copy of the photograph representing India, was it suffering or struggling, or something of that sort? I hope you will send it to me. Also I should be glad to know of your plans as they develop. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1973

May 3, 1923.

4/24/32

Miss Anita Thompson,
1883 West 23 Street,
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Anita:

The cigarettes have arrived and I am surprised and delighted. I am looking forward to your coming.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Anita Thompson]

4/26/30

Los Angeles -
June 2, 1923.

My dear Dr. Du Bois -

Your visit was like a very lovely dream from which it has been rather difficult for me to awaken. I cannot know, since, if you were really here and "adopted" me or if the chinaman gave me a six-months pipe o' rop. Perhaps? ha ha)
Your letters have been parts of the dream. But in the crisis, this month, I've found the eye openers - your editorial, "On Being Crazy" and the picture "In Hollywood". Yes - I'm beginning to realize how we are and I'm the same. I can hear you chuckling over "In Search

to follow your suggestions. If you'd be kind enough to make them.

Within the next ten or fifteen years I hope to study philology, French, Latin, Greek, Psychology, logic, philosophy, sociology, painting, engraving and dance. It matters not a tittle to me where I start — only I must start — soon you say. Remember I have no money. And I can only dance, pose for artists and do a little. I've been rather successful in those useless ("for us") art trades. Batik, bookbinding and interior decoration. If you can imagine a student living by the means afforded in these occupations — you win the twelve hundred Bath-Tub.

I'm so glad the cigarettes pleased you and I'm really flattered to death when I think of your smoky visions.

"Did you see my few words in the Liberator?" Do you think fifteen years

are. He said as he trotted along in the mud" - and perhaps breaking out in song when it was finished. And I'm more than happy to know we are we and you will think about me and help me to think.

Father wants to attend the N.A.A.C.P. convention and I'd take part in Miss Robinson's wedding in September so you may expect us about that time.

The Little Theatre idea fascinates me to the finger tips and I think the best place for me to prepare myself for work there will be at Howard. What think you? I'd love to live in "Washington" but of course I'd have to be prepared to "live" among new ways and rather an inconvenient profession for school lovers. I've not set my heart on any school, course of study, or anything as I'll be very glad

Hard work'll straighten me out?
I doubt it.

The Queen is here now.
He took me to Sam Bernard's
where he lectured on Decoration
Day. The moon was full
(remember?) so our many
hours of driving were very
beautiful and his heavy
personality added charm even
to the moonlight. I love to
hear him talk. Ever noticed
how his soft, rich voice adds
weight to everything he says?

Jim Peters, who is taking
some post-graduate work at U. S. C.-
working for a Ph. D. in Pathology-
secured the enclosed list for
me. I thought you'd be in a
hurry for this one - will have
the complete list of under
graduates, soon.

I'm not sure I found
Yolande in the picture of her
Society but I think she's the
central seated in the center.
Am I right? I'm so anxious
to know her.

Please think about me,
when you can spare a minute,
and tell me what to do this fall.
I'll love you forever for it.

Sincerely yours,
Anita.

1923

1924

June 16th, 1923.

4/26/35

Miss Anita Thompson,
1883 W. 23rd St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Anita:-

I thank you for your nice long letter and am glad that moonshine and agreeable voices are making your Spring pleasant. Of course, I hate to say it, but still one cannot exist indefinitely on that sort of thing, and marriage is a serious and more or less hum drum matter.

By the way, I have not received yet the photograph about which your mother wrote sometime ago and promised The Crisis first use. Please look it up. I shall be glad to see you in September. Of course, that matter of bread and butter is most annoying, but I am going to keep it in mind. With best regards to you, your brother and mother

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[Anita Thompson]

Los Angeles -
July 4 '23

My dear W. E. B. -

We really have summer weather in California - the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to the contrary. Of course, we've the cooling, ocean breezes - as advertised - but - they too - I believe there's a desert somewhere out West there and it often seems nearer than the sea. However - I may be mistaken. How many died from the heat in little old New York, this week?

4/26/28

III.

I had only two Hindoo poses, you found, and gave one to the Crisis and one to the Messenger. Chandler was about to publish his when he saw that the Crisis had "beaten him to it." How the Messenger is holding it for future use (or abuse)- I suppose. I've a few other interesting poses but no other Hindoo ones. Or is it a Hindoo you want now? I'll send the best I have (including Chandler's which I'll mark) and you may take your choice. They're being printed now.

I hope — "I shall be glad to see you in September" — does not mean

Crowds and crowds - I imagine. Our newspapers say people falling out by the thousands back East. "Better buy a better home in cooler California." ha ha

I hate holidays like this one and Labor Day and the rest. Only Christmas and Easter are really happy feast days for us. To-day I'm trying to exist anywhere - in any time - except Los Angeles on the Fourth. May I spend a few minutes with you?

I was a little surprised to read in your last letter that Mother promised the Crisis the first use of another photograph.

you'll be unable to be in Kansas City for the Conference. The National Association just isn't without you. Mother and I will go to New York as soon as the Conference closes. She'll leave me here if she thinks I'm being "properly watched" that is. I've written to Columbia and Howard. The tuition and all - at Columbia - is too steep for a working girl. During the first two years - one cannot study under Thorndyke, Dewey and the others who make Columbia worth so much. I haven't given Howard much thought because - in the first place -

I.

I do not see a way to go to school and work in Washington and because friends who know me best, and who have attended Colored schools, think I'll be out of tune there. Until January - perhaps - I'll work and try to find myself in New York. A very interesting lad comes to my house, once in a while, who was carried out of Waco on a rail - a few years ago - when he went there to collect data for the N.A.A.C.P. He lived a while in New York and is a good friend of Carl McKay. Louis Lautier is his name. Do you

6/26/24

thousand genuine music lovers here, but many go because it's being done — this reason and usually the Band is filled. Our evenings are cool and — in the hills, out there — serene, perfect — (and the music — !! Louis and I go often when he comes up from the desert and Mother and Summer very seldom miss a concert.

I hope you'll found a pleasant way to spend the summer evenings.

Very sincerely
your Western sister
Rita.

(over)

remember ever having known him? He is, now, the Hall correspondent for Imperial Valley - Arizona and writes a column on the Los Angeles Examiner (Hearst). He's looking up for me the "dope" on the "Defender". I've an idea it's owned by Hearst and he'll find out for sure. We have the most delightful symphony concerts here - "Doctor" - out in the Hollywood Bowl. I'm sure you'll enjoy them. The Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra plays three nights a week, in an amphitheatre which seats about forty-five thousand people. Of course, there are not forty-five

P. S.

On this twenty-ninth day of July - I feel duly ashamed of myself and pray both knees bended - that you will forgive my stupidity. After writing this note - I placed it in an old Emerson which I read, once in a decade. How I happened to open it to-night was a mystery until I found this letter. I've been attending summer school and reading only Fiction and Spanish. On this Sunday night - the moon is round and beautiful - I dropped my work a minute.

In the meantime - Doctor - I've wanted to say - I think the Defender or any other Colored influence that criticizes the work or work of our leader shows by that very criticism that it is working only for itself - at the expense of the general good and should therefore be ignored or put away with. I do not wish to be intolerant - to deny anyone the right of a personal opinion but they know you have the interest of the group at heart and really know what you're talking about, at all times - regardless of how it impresses them. Those who fight you hold us all back - they are interested only in their own advancement. I'm sure you do not take such opposition seriously - but it must be annoying to be "misunderstood."

Yours - Anita.

[THOMPSON]
[1923?]

4/26/31

Philadelphia
Tuesday

My dear "Du Bois,

I've been thinking
of you night and
noon for two days.
Is it because you're
wondering why
haven't written?
Or lucky sake?

This experience—
"on the road"—trooping
is truly marvelous.
And the material

The Allisons and two
other girls who share
our dressing-room
live with me at Mrs.
Boswell's home, on
Christian Street.
I've many friends here,
and some come over
from New York.
Generally - I'm quite
happy in Philadelphia.
Tho' it's not New York.

We'll play for
two weeks in Newark,
starting June first -
during which time -
I'll be at Home.
Then I'll see you
again, maybe.

Sincerely
Anita

[Thompson]

I'm gathering — so human and so worth compiling? Some day, perhaps. Tell everybody about this little painted world and it's unpainted side —

this Friday — will give a benefit for the Philadelphia Branch — of course, you'll hear all about it. Mrs. Martin called on me one day, and I wasn't at home but I hope to see him, soon.

1923

January 2nd, 1923.

Mrs. Beatrice Thompson,
1883 W. 23rd St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

4/25/31

My dear Mrs. Thompson:-

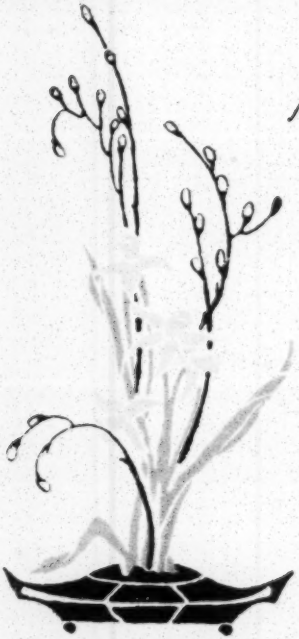
I am arranging with Rev. Mr. Cleghorn for my lectures in Southern California, and have asked him to cooperate with you.

I want to serve the N. A. A. C. P. in every way possible and at the same time, I do not want to be in any way, a financial burden to the branches. I hope they will only undertake my lecture in case they feel that it is to their advantage.

I shall appreciate your cooperation and help and that of Mr. Thompson.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W



A HAPPY EASTER

Sing a song of springtime.
Sunshine in the air,
Daffodils and crocuses
Nodding everywhere;
Sleeping trees awaking
Skies a-growing blue-
All to bring the happiest
Of Easter Days to you!

Los Angeles—
March 28—
1923

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bois

Hope the contents of this package will be reminiscent of pleasant days spent in Los Angeles and assure you, the memory of same will be long cherished by yours truly.

Have just succeeded in getting those studio pictures. After several unsuccessful efforts to get them from Mr. Harrison, sending [illegible] developed, to the man who had them made and sent to me forthwith. I am sure he will appreciate their appearance in

"The Crisis". My brother-in-law - Rev. R. W. T. - also has the pictures - and is fairly "bubbling over" to release them, thru the coloured press but I insist that "The Crisis" have the first release and he has promised, to respect my request.

No doubt you are positively "gleeful" over your safe return to the daily grind, but whatever you do please don't "burst into song" when pounding away your typo.

With regards - Sincerely yours
R. Tatlock Lampson.

83/0214

1923

4/26/36

April 12, 1923.

Mrs. Beatrice Thompson,
1883 W. Twenty-Third St.,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mrs. Thompson:

I remember with much pleasure the joyful times in Los Angeles. I have received the "Sunshine Sammy" pictures. I think they are excellent.

Mr. Morrison, Sammy's father, promised to prepare for me a statement of his life and the career of his children in the movies. Can I trouble you to remind him of this and send it to me? I should like to use it in The Crisis.

My best regards to your son. I am writing Anita.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/20/23

BEATRICE SUMNER THOMPSON
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

April 18 - 1923 -

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois -
70 Fifth Ave.
N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois -

I am sending you to-day a package which has been delayed owing to misunderstanding regarding the order of some of the contents. These are the belated Easter cards.

Glad you are pleased with the "Sunshine Sammy" pictures. You made several masterful efforts to get a story from his father. Will try to get him at home and get what information we can from him and send it on. You probably will have to write the story.

Very truly yours
Beatrice S. Thompson

1923

4/26/37

May 3, 1923.

Mrs. Beatrice Thompson,
1883 West 23rd Street,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Thank you so much for the present which you so kindly sent. It is very beautiful. I shall be so glad to receive the photographs. Do not forget Mrs Morrison.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Chicago-Ills-
Sept. 27-1923.-

My dear Dr. Du Bois-

Curtis and I are plainly heart-sick from the disappointment of not seeing you at the Convention in Kansas City. However we are still on the map and hope to arrive in the "Village" soon- probably next Tuesday.

I took the liberty to have my mail forwarded to the Crisis office and will greatly appreciate your holding same for me.

We had intended leaving here
ten days ago but were unfortunately
detained (Dot in jail) trying to get
just our regular ticket. Have just
received refund and ready to start
again.

After all - I'm rather thankful
for these "relays" in this Coast to
Coast trip as it breaks the monotony
of travel.

Hoping this will find you in
good health and spirits (especially
the latter)

Very truly yours
Bertrand S. Thompson

4/26/39

604 Conley Avenue,
Columbia, Mo.
Oct. 17, 1923.

Dr. W.E.R.Du Bose,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bose:

I am writing to ask if you would be kind enough to venture an opinion on the probable consequences of the negro migration on the future social evolution of the United States. Do you think the exodus will ~~in time~~ tend quicker to fundamentally change the habits, ideas, standards, values, and traditions of both races in all parts of the country so as to bring about a better understanding and adjustment between them and at the same time preserve the racial integrity of each ?

Thanking you in anticipation of your answer, I am

Very truly yours,

Edgar T. Thompson

October 31st, 1923.

Mr. Edgar T. Thompson,
604 Conley Ave.,
Columbus, Mo.

My dear Mr. Thompson:-

Dr. Du Bois has left for England and Portugal. He will probably be out of the country for two or more months. In his absence I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to tell you that it will be brough to his attention on his return.

Yours truly,

4/26/41

attach

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY
ADVERTISING

ESTABLISHED 1864

NEW YORK - CHICAGO - BOSTON - CINCINNATI - CLEVELAND - LONDON

NEW YORK
244 MADISON AVENUE

April 16, 1923.

4/20/22

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In another package we are returning to you the copy of Detweiler's "The Negro Press In The United States" which you lent us last week. The book should be mailed today and ought to arrive with this letter or soon after it. If it does not come will you please let us know so we may trace it.

Thank you very much for the book and for the information you so generously gave us.

Yours very truly,
Gladys Phelan

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

GP:S

EZW

June 12th, 1923.

Mr. William F. Thornton,
3207 South Park Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

4/20/26

I have your letter of June 9th. I regret to say that we have been unable to get any direct report from the University of Illinois. Will you kindly tell me who can inform me as to the number of colored students and the number of graduates with their degrees?

Your picture is too late for the July Number of The Crisis, but we may be able to use it later. We cannot sell the cut.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Alpha Phi Alpha
Tau Chapter
University of Illinois

1209 Second St.
Peoria Ill.
June 22nd 1923

4/20/54

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 - Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of about June 12th the following is the information you requested regarding the students at the University of Illinois:

Approximately 60 men students and 10 women students enrolled during the last year.

The graduates for 1923 were:

Miss Margaret Wilkins B.S — Springfield, Ill.
Mr. Courtland S. Booker B.S. - Washington D.C.
Mr. Wm T. Thornton B.S. - Chicago Ill.

Miss Wilkins finished in Home Economics, Mr. Booker in Mechanical Engineering, & Mr. Thornton in Civil Engineering.

If you desire any further information, Mr DuBois, I shall be only too glad to be of service to you. Kindly address

future correspondence to
3207 South Park Ave., Chicago,
Ill. as my Peoria address may
be only temporary.

Trusting that you will find
it convenient to use the
photograph that I mailed in,
I remain

Very truly yours.

William F. Thornton

4/20/66

206 N. Clinton St.
East Orange N.J.
August 28, 1923.

My dear Mr. Du Bois,-

Kindly forward to me by return mail copies of the Crisis containing facts in reference to "Refusal of the American Legion to issue Charters to ex-service Negro Veterans in the South".

Also copies containing complete data in reference to the erection and placement of Colored personnel in the Hospital at Tuskegee Ala. by the Veterans Bureau.

I desire these copies and all other information that you may have to reveal as to the name or names of State Departments refusing admittance of Negro Veterans into the American Legion so as to present same to the State Convention of the Department of New Jersey at Wildwood, N.J. September 13, 14, and 15th.

as facts in confirmation of resolutions
that the Colonel Charles Young Post #31
American Legion Dept. of N. J. of Newark N.J.
will present to the convention for
passage and adoption, also in co-operation
with the Col. Chas. Young, Post of N.Y. to
try and put this through the National
Convention at San Francisco Cal. in
December as a Constitutional Amendments
to the National Constitution.

Thanking you in advance
for your co-operation. I am.

Very truly yours,
Luther Thorpe
Past Commander &
Delegate to State Convention.

(P.S.) Will forward copies of resolutions
to you under separate cover.

October 6, 1923.

7/20/65

Mr. Luther Thorpe,
206 N. Clinton St.,
East Orange, N. J.

My dear Sir:

I regret that it was impossible for me to forward you the data which you asked in your letter of August 28th in time for your meeting. I suggest that you communicate with Captain M. V. Boutte, 2301 Seventh Avenue, New York City, who can give you all the facts.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[TRENTON STUDY CENTER]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR COLORED YOUTH
BORDENTOWN

January 10, 1923.

W. R. VALENTINE
PRINCIPAL

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Trenton Study Center, and organization of colored teachers, that meet monthly to discuss and to hear speakers of experience talk on problems relating to their profession, has asked me to find out if you could speak to us at our meeting of February 10. Our meetings are held at three o'clock in the afternoon.

We should be glad to pay your traveling expenses. If you can come, please let me know as early as you can so that we shall have a one hundred per cent attendance. We are all eager to hear you.

Very truly yours,

T. G. Williams

Chairman of Program Committee.

61/12/4

1923

811.216

January 13th, 1923.

Mr. T. C. Williams,
Manual Training and Industrial School,
Bordentown, N. J.

My dear Mr. Williams:-

I could speak for your Study Center, February 10th, but I should have to make a definite charge of Twenty-Five ($25) Dollars.

I find that when I speak for "expenses" that most of the real expense of incidentals and absence from my desk, falls upon me. I do not want to appear to press the matter in any way, but I have made this a rule of my speaking and do not think I ought to depart from it.

I thank you very much for your kind invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Cables and Telegrams—" LIMITABLE, WESDO, LONDON."
Telephone—MUSEUM 2077.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR **Tropical Life** ESTABLISHED 1905

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of those living, trading, holding property or otherwise interested in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries.

(Issued by the Publishers of the "Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene," "Twentieth Century Russia," &c.)

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT:
"Oxford House,"
83-91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.

PLEASE REPLY TO
Edit. DEPARTMENT:
5, Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.
Tel. No. MINORIES 2426.

10th Oct - 1923

Dear Sir

Quite a time ago I meant to have written you but lost everything but your picture. In this week's (Oct 6th) African Mail - I find the same picture with some address - so will try again.

I want you to come into T. L. as 'Our Friend' (see odd copies sent under separate cover) - especially with reference to the need of conserving & increasing the negro and native races of the world in order that the White races can also increase. In my book on "The Tropics for a Living" - I claim that the world must go back 50% if we had to do without the tropics (2) That the tropics, to be properly developed must have much larger native populations than we have at present, especially Latin America - (3). That the ~~increased~~ white population will increase or diminish according to increase or reduction of the native races. Do you agree with this? Neither this book, nor the more pretentious one on The Rubber Industry of the

f/11/107

Amazon, have been popular. (many claim they have not read them yet I find out that they have bought copies). The latter is unpopular because I claim that Brazil can never be developed unless she imports Japanese & Chinese settlers. Altho' several Japanese Immig: Societies are already working to take in goodly quantities, but this the Brazilian does not want to ack: altho' it is going on, all the time. "The Tropics for a Living" was originally issued under the title "How to Pay for the War — by developing the resources of the Empire" altered fancy I ran foul of the Big Man - who objected to my insistence that if you want to develop the world You cannot do it by shock battalions, or a whole army i.e. by huge firms & big corporations, You must first send scouts ahead i.e. individual planters, traders, &c, & following them comes several men & then the army. This was not what the Powers wanted. It had preached Federation among firms, when even single firms want scouts. As a result everything remains stagnant up to now, and neither the big firm nor the individual have started because — the big man says he can get on with his shock battalions without the scouts. Can he — if he can why has he taken five years to start & is, perhaps, farther off from success than in 1918?

but people got so sick of the words, that I changed the title immediately 300 or 330 copies were ordered to meet the leading libraries of the world.

Ands so, saying what you like on the matter please come in as Our Friend. Send me bare facts of your career - birth, education, travels. Books articles, tc, to further your ideals. You can see what the others say, please do the same & do it soon. Will you be here for the Exhibition at Wembley next year?

Best wishes

Yrs truly

H. Hamel Smith

Dr W. E. Burghardt du Bois.
Editor The Crisis.
New York. U.S.A.

I am writing Mr Weinthal - who I also want to rope in when his Cape to Cairo Souvenir is ready) to lend me your block.

Your state facts. I fill in padding

October 22nd, 1923.

Mr. H. Hamel Smith,
5, Great Tower Street, E.C.3
London, England.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of October 10th. I am going to be in London the first week of November and will be glad to talk over matters with you. My London address will be in care of Dr. John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road, London, W. 2.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

4/20/110

May 21, 1923.

Mr. E. B. Trotman,
State College,
Dover, Delaware.

My dear Sir:

I am handing your letter of May 15th to the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We appreciate your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/20/112

MAY 2 1923

Boston mass
April 25 219 W Canton st

Dear Editor Of the Crisis
: Will you kindly tele me the Addres
of the y W C A in Washington D C

Thanking you very much

Miss Marietta Lightman
219 W Canton st
Boston mass.

1923

4/20/III

May 2, 1923.

Miss Marietta Tryman,
219 West Canton Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Madam:

The address of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. is Ninth Street and Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/20/98

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1923 JUL 10 AM 2 09

MA14 49 NL

STPAUL MINN 9

DR DUBOIS

69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

PLEASE TELL ME SOMETHING ABOUT THE PHILADELPHIA SPEECH AS REPORTED IN THE PAPERS LAST WEEK WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A CORRECT INTERPRETATION OF WHAT YOU SAID ABOUT SEGREGATION IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR OUR BRANCH TO KNOW GIVE ME SOMETHING THAT I MAY PUBLISH IN THE PAPER HERE

DR V D TURNER.

Defender statement absolutely false + misleading. Exact text follows

1923

July 10th, 1923.

Dr. Valdo Turner,
386 N. St. Albans St.,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Dr. Turner:-

Enclosed is a statement concerning my Philadelphia speech.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

4/20/47

WEBD/W

(Enc)

VALDO TURNER, M. D.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

July 14, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor:

Your telegram and letter received. The letter was entirely satisfactory and I cannot understand how the paper would get the impression from it such as were published. We have made the correction here and they have been well received.

My wife and I expect to be in New York September the 5th and I would like to ask you to tell me something about a good place to stop. I would like to make arrangements ahead so there will be no confusion when we arrive. We will perhaps be there a couple of days before the 5th and if you will give me the address of some one I will write to them and make the reservation at once.

Valdora is quite a large girl now. My wife joins me in best regards to you and yours.

Fraternally yours,

V Turner

VT:VC

1923

August 3, 1923.

Dr. Valdo Turner,
386 N. Albans St.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Turner:

Concerning your stopping place in New York, I would advise you to write to Mrs. V. W. Tandy, 231 West 139th Street, New York. She has a very nice house on the best street in Harlem and if she hasn't room for your herself she could recommend a good place. I am writing her direct and telling her that you will communicate with her.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[TUSKEGEE]

January 31, 1923.

My dear Mr. Logan:

Within a few days I shall have to report to the United States government concerning Hosea K. Nyabango who was a student at Tuskegee and left to attend Gammon.

You will remember my conversation with you and that I assured you He left against my advise. If he accumulates unpaid bills the government will deport him and I will have to pay the expenses. I must therefore show the government in this coming report that his bills are paid. Would you be willing to send me such a statement? In case it is not literally true I will endeavor to see that eventually you are repaid.

I trust I may hear from you immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

1923

January 17th, 1923.

4/26/50

Mr. Irvin Underhill,
816 S. 18 St
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Underhill:-

I am very sorry indeed that I did not see you and your father Sunday night. I had been up Saturday until after three o'clock in the morning, and spoke twice Sunday so that I simply had to go to bed early Sunday night.

I trust I shall have the pleasure of meeting your father sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

OFFICE CENTRAL
PALAIS MONDIAL
CINQUANTENAIRE
BRUXELLES

BUREAU EXÉCUTIF:
HENRI LA FONTAINE
PAUL OTLET
SECRÉTAIRES GÉNÉRAUX

1923.02.06.

4/129/93

Cher Monsieur Bubois,

Je suis resté sans aucune nouvelle de vous et je ne sais plus votre revue.

Le progrès des idées sains se poursuit partout.

Le Ministre des Colonies de Belgique M. Franck vient de me prier de vous communiquer, avec son portrait, un extrait de vos discours recueillis au Sénat. Vous le lirez avec intérêt.

J'espère recevoir de vos nouvelles et vous assure de mes meilleurs sentiments

Otlet

April 12th, 1923.

4/29/192

Mr. Paul Otlet, General Secretary,
Union Des Associations Internationales,
Palais Mondial,
Cinquantenaire, Brussels,
Belgium.

My dear Mr. Otlet:-

Thank you very much for the information sent me concerning Mr. Frank and his attitude toward the Belgian Colonists. Belgium is still far behind the ideal in her Colonial administration, but I have hopes for betterment.

My best regards to yourself and Mrs. Otlet.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

UNION PATRIOTIQUE HAITIENNE

COMITÉ CENTRAL

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MORAVIA MORPEAU, *Trésorier*
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D. JEANNOT, «
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PRICE MARS «
L. NAU «
PAULÉUS SANNON «
LS. ED. POUGET «
S. VINCENT «

Port-au-Prince, le 12 Février 1923

Monsieur W. du Bois
Directeur du Crisis
Fifth Avenue
New-York

Cher Monsieur du Bois,

Je n'ai pu, à son arrivée, m'occuper personnellement de Mrs Fields, parce qu'elle m'a apporté votre lettre d'introduction juste au moment où je partais pour le Nord d'Haïti. Mais je lui donnai immédiatement toutes les indications utiles, et la recommandai à M. Sylvain qui se mit à sa disposition pour tout ce qui pourrait la faciliter dans sa tâche.

Nous avons quelque raison de craindre qu'elle n'ait prêté une oreille trop complaisante aux suggestions des agents de l'occupation, dont le mot d'ordre semble être d'empêcher la vérité de luire aux yeux des enquêteurs de bonne foi qui viennent nous visiter. Quoi qu'il en soit, Mrs Fields a trouvé tous ceux des nôtres qu'elle a bien voulu interroger bien disposés à la renseigner sans ambages et sans réticence sur les choses et les gens de notre pays.

Quant à M. Williams, il s'est isolé et s'est laissé isoler. Nous avons voulu quand même aller à lui de notre propre mouvement. Le Comité Central de l'Union Patriotique a décidé de lui proposer une entrevue. Mais il était à la fin de son séjour. Il est parti sans nous avoir vus.

Nous avons eu

4/11/105

par contre, grande satisfaction à recevoir, avec toute la cordialité qu'ils méritent, vos amis M. et Mme Arthur Spingarn. Ils vous communiqueront leurs impressions de voyage et vous diront, j'espère, combien votre belle Association, votre vaillant Crisis et votre action personnelle sont appréciés ici et sympathiques aux patriotes haïtiens.

Ayez la bonté de partager avec vos dévoués collaborateurs et collaboratrices mes vœux de santé et de succès et agréer, cher Monsieur Du Bois, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Georges Sylvain

1923

Le 20 février, 1923.

M. Georges Sylvain,
Union Patriotique Haitienne,
Comite Central,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Cher Monsieur Sylvain:

Dr. DuBois est allé a la Californie ou il doit faire plusieurs discours. Il ne sera pas de retour jusqu'a avril 5, ou j'appellerai son attention sur votre lettre.

En attendant je veux vous remercier de vos renseignements et de vos gentils voeux. Je vous prie d'agreer, M. Sylvain, l'expression de ma consideration tres distinguee.

JF/PF

Students Hostel
39 Guilford Street
London W.C.1.

6th November 1923

Dear Dr DuBois,

The members of the Union for students of African Descent expressed their desire to have you as their guest on Saturday the 10th of November 1923; for this reason Dr Alcindor was asked to communicate ~~with you~~ the invitation to you. He has written to say that you are leaving London on the 10th, and as a result of this you will not comply with our request. I daresay it will be a great shock to them to hear it as they had expected you eagerly and impatiently.

It may not be possible to get the Students to attend in a body any of the Sessions of the Congress. However, we are sending the following to represent the club. viz. Mrs Pearson, Miss Douglas, Mr R. S. Blay, Mr Egbe & Mr Harris.

Doubtless it will be of great interest to you and the promoters of the Congress to know what the Union for students of African Descent stands for. Its object is simply to foster a spirit of brotherhood among the Sons of Africa who happen to be studying in Great Britain.

May the strength of a noble cause be ~~with~~ on your side.

With abundance of good wishes.
For Union for Students of African Descent
C.F. H. Benjamin. President

1/15/23

4/20152

July 6, 1923.

United Electric & Power Co.,
130 East 15th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

The house at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue is the property of my wife, Mrs. N. G. DuBois and I occupy an apartment in it. There is no meter in my apartment which means, I presume, that my electricity is being charged on the house meter. This is not what we wish and mixes up our accounts. A meter has been partially installed in our apartment but has never been properly connected. Will you please see that this is done immediately on the third floor of 606 St. Nicholas avenue?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[U.S. - CONSULATE]

October 25, 1923.

Mr. William James Yerby,
American Consulate,
Dakar, Senegal, Africa.

My dear Mr. Yerby:

Dr. DuBois sailed yesterday for England and Portugal. Since he is going to be in sourthern Europe he is hoping to come to Africa, particularly to Liberia - a notion which he has been cherishing for some time. He would like to get there in time for President King's inauguration, which I believe is to take place January first.

However he has been unable to get any very satisfaction information about sailings as he must be back in this country no later than February first. Yesterday we were told that the French steamers ply constantly between Marseilles and Dakar and that thereafter the question is getting a sailing from Dakar to Monrovia. Will you give him the benefit of your knowledge about this?

Dr. DuBois will be in Lisbon by November 25th and will probably stay there at least five days. He will be putting up at the International Hotel. I have no notion how long it will take for this letter to reach you, but I know that he would be very much pleased if he could get some sort of communication from you in Lisbon. (He himself is planning to write you from England, but I doubt if he could receive an answer from you by the 25th.) So I am venturing to ask you if it would be possible for him to get a sailing from Dakar to Monrovia and then back to Monrovia at a date which would enable him to land in the United States toward the end of January, will you cable him two or three words to Lisbon to that effect. Meanwhile I shall have sent a copy of this letter to England so that he will be able to understand the tersest sort of a message from you.

I know that he will appreciate very much any information which you can give him in this connection.

Very sincerely yours,

JF/PF

4/12/47

[U. S. DEPT. OF Labor - Washington]

Challoughlozil

April 18, 1923.

Department of Immigration,
United States Bureau of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

4/21/23

Gentlemen:

There is in this country a colored man who calls himself Prince Challoughlozilozise. He has been operating in Oklahoma, Illinois and Canada and just now is in Colorado. I have every reason to believe that this man is a fraud and he has certainly caused losses to large numbers of colored people in Oklahoma and elsewhere. He claims usually to be an Abyssinian, a Bishop of the Reformed Coptic Church, a relative of the late King Menelik, etc.

I write to ask, first, if it is true that he is an Abyssinian, that is ife he has an Abyssinian passport and if not to what country he does belong. And secondly, if you have any information which you could furnish the public concerning the truth or falsity of his assertions?

I trust I may hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/21/32

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
AND REFER TO

No. 55218/68

April 30, 1923.

4/25/117

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
C/O The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau regrets that it is necessary to advise you that it will be impracticable to answer the questions contained in your letter of April 18th, relative to Wizzard Solomon Jeremiah Challoughidzilegise, for the reason that the Department does not furnish information in arrest cases to parties not directly interested in the proceedings.

Very truly yours,

W. W. SIBRAY,
Assistant Commissioner-General.

JF

4/25/24

May 2nd, 1923.

Mr. W. W. Sibray,
Assistant Commissioner-General,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter #55218/68, may I say that I was not aware that Challoughidzilegise was under arrest. Is it against your rules to make public the fact of arrest and the reason thereof? I am sure you will realize that I am not inquiring out of mere curosity, but am trying to protect the long-suffering colored people from fraud by letting them know the truth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

ww

7dd

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

1923

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
AND REFER TO

No. 55218/68

May 7, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
C/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

4/21/29

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of May 2nd, relative to Wizzard Solomon Jeremiah Challoughidzilegise, you are respectfully advised that proceedings under the Immigration Laws are separate and apart from the public, and the Bureau cannot, therefore, furnish information taken from such proceedings to outside parties.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Sibray

W. W. SIBRAY
Assistant Commissioner-General.

KIZ

Files

[U.S. Dept of Labor - Colorado]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 3805/7.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOMS 355-357, FEDERAL BUILDING
DENVER, COLO.

May 14, 1923.

Mr. W. E. Burghart Du Bois,
"The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

While in Denver, Colorado, on your recent tour your attention was called to the person of PRINCE WIZZWARD SOLOMON JEREMIAH CHALLOUGH-LDZILEGISE, and at that time you expressed your opinion of this man to Dr. Westbrook, and according to Dr. Westhrook you stated that you would have something to say regarding the alleged prince in your May issue of "The Crisis." We have procured that issue and find that in your editorials you express the opinion that he is a fraud, etc.

4/2/19

This office since your visit to Denver has started an investigation regarding the alleged prince and has a number of statements regarding his activities, and is endeavoring to procure more. We believe that if this man is a foreign person and is the imposter he is alleged to be by many, that he should be deported from the United States; but we wish to get all the information possible in regard to him prior to having any further hearing in the matter. We will, therefore, ask you to kindly inform us what information you have regarding the activities of this alleged alien, in order that we may use it against him in a further hearing that we will have.

It is my personal opinion that this man is not an alien, and that he was born in the United States. Please treat this matter as confidential, as if anything was said in your magazine at the present time regarding our investigation, or even to those who might inform him, we might have difficulty in locating him. Of course, Dr. Westbrook does not wish his mane mentioned in the matter either.

If you send us your report typewritten, will you please have it made in triplicate? The enclosed envelope for reply needs no stamp.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in the matter, and asking that you expedite your reply, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

W. R. Mansfield.
Inspector in Charge.

WRM/Mc
enclosure.

Prince

1923

May 21st, 1923.

Mr. W. R. Mansfield,
Inspector in Charge,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Rooms 355-357, Federal Building,
Denver, Col.

4/21/38

My dear Sir:-

Answering your letter #3805/7, I beg to say that I have never met the so-called "Prince" in spite of his extraordinary statements to the contrary.

I first definitely knew about his activities when I went to Oklahoma to lecture to branches of this Association in 1921. I found this man then had started certain commercial enterprises and especially one or two grocery stores of a co-operative nature. These had failed either through dishonesty or mismanagement and he had fled to Chicago and numbers of people were trying to get in touch with him so as to have money invested returned. His chief activities, if I remember correctly, were in Muskogee. One or two years later, I heard of him in Canada where he had referred to his acquaintanceship with me as a recommendation. I immediately wrote denying that I had ever met him and expressing my suspicions.

When he appeared in Colorado, I had occasion to denounce him as a liar and a fraud.

as a liar because he stated he was delegate at large to the Peace Congress of Versailles - fraud, because he bore after his name titles like "F. R. G. S." which stands, of course, for Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, although he explained that it meant Member of the Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society.

I am convinced that he is a dangerous impostor, who is collecting considerable sums from gullible people which he uses for his own purposes. I am trying to get from friends in Oklahoma a definite statement with dates but I have not heard from them yet. As soon as I hear I shall communicate with you. He is at present in Butte, Montana, and I am forwarding you two letters from a private correspondent there concerning him, and my answers to them. I am also enclosing a clipping.

Very sincerely yours,

4/2/39

WEBD/W
(Enc)

May 28th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. Mansfield,
Inspector in Charge,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Rooms 355-357, Federal Building,
Denver, Col.

My dear Sir:-

4/21/8

Enclosed is a letter which I have just received from St. Paul Minnesota. It is possible that this man could give you more details.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 3805/7.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOMS 355-357, FEDERAL BUILDING
DENVER, COLO.

July 19, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Burghart Du Bois,

"The Crisis,"

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Referring to our past correspondence re WIZZWARD SOLOMON JEREMIAH CHALLOUGHLDZILEGISE, you are advised that as the result of different reports and complaints, among them the interview you gave Inspector Walter S. Mathews on June 12, 1923, our Bureau has ordered that this alleged alien's parole be canceled and he taken into custody and given a re-hearing. This order was not made until July 10, and the alien made his last monthly report on June 29, by telegram from Portland, Oregon, so we do not know just where to locate him. His telegram was not very definite, saying he was leaving on the 30th and would give three lectures in Wyoming, two in Nebraska, and others in Iowa and Wisconsin; but not giving dates nor places where these lectures were to be.

On account of your connections you doubtless receive reports from time to time as to the activities and whereabouts of this party, and we would appreciate it if you would try and ascertain where we may expect to find him and write us as soon as possible. If you get enough information regarding his itinerary so you can come to within a day or two of his whereabouts, please wire "U. S. Immigration Service, Denver, Colorado," Government Rate Collect so we may take steps to arrest this imposter and place him in jail, where he will remain unless he can give proper bond.

Please treat this as confidential as the "Bishop" does not know we are looking for him.

We thank you for your past cooperation in this affair.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Williams

Inspector in Charge.

WRM/Mc

If Telegraph Co would not accept the telegram as "Govt Rate Collect", just send it "Commercial rate" collect

WRM.

July 24th, 1923.

United States Immigration Service,
Denver, Colorado.

Government Rate Collect

Prince reported June eleventh to be at Seven Hundred Four South O Street, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Letter follows.

W. E. B. Du Bois.
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

WEBDuB/h

July 24th, 1923.

Mr. W. R. Mansfield,
Inspector in charge of Immigration Service,
Federal Building,
Denver, Col.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your letter of July 19th in re: No. 3805-7, I telegraphed you saying that the last address that I had for Prince Chalioughlozilozise was at No. 704 South O. Street, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

4/2/16

I have had several notices in reference to him recently: A Probation Officer from the Juvenile Court of Cook County has a seven months old baby of which he claims to be the father and the case was to come up in the Juvenile Court, Tuesday, July 24th, at 9:30 o' clock and to be continued twenty days for observation. This officer is Mrs. A. M. Smith, 900 County Court Building.

I have also several letters and some documents from Carrie F. Wright of Weleetka, Oklahoma. It seems that among other things the Prince has promised to marry Mrs. Wright but so far has not done so. I am sending you a copy of a letter which was sent by her to a friend in Oklahoma. He sent it to me.

One of the agents of the Prince and his organization is W. N. B. Hendricks, general

secretary. His address is or was No. 905 Freeman Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. I have also various receipts of monies given to the Prince and signed by him and various agents and two certificates of stock. I am forwarding one of these. Kindly return it to me after it has served your purpose; also I have a copy of the constitution and by-laws of this organization which I am also enclosing and ask you to return it. I trust these things may be of some use to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

46117

August 27, 1923.

4/21/37

Mr. W. R. Mansfield,
Inspector in Charge,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Rooms 355-357, Federal Building,
Denver, Colorado.

My dear Sir:

I have received a letter today dated Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, August 25, 1923 which says:

"Mrs. Carrie Wright formerly of Weleetka, Oklahoma, now 522 South 52nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska, writes that she received your letter but misplaced the same and hence cause of delay in answering. She requested me to tell you that Prince's (Challoughlozilozine) address is 704 South 6th Street, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Any information or assistance she can render demand her."

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Dir re Prince Challoughlezilezise 245.7

June 21, 1923.

4/21/26

Commissioner of Immigration,
Ellis Island.
Att. of Inspector Matthews in re file #98875-214.

My dear Sir:

With regard to the subject of Prince Challoughlezilezise, I find the following note made during my lecture trip in Oklahoma in February 1921.

"Oklahoma has been a peculiar nesting ground for frauds and profits. There have been five movements that have swept over the country among colored people: 1. the proposed African movement in 1907-8, 2. the Chief Sam Movement in 1912-13; 3. the Prince Challoughlezilezise, a so-called Abyssinian prince movement in 1918-20 and 4. the Garvey movement beginning in 1920-21. Persons who have given me information in Okmulgee and other places tell me that Challoughlezilezise got from thirty to forty thousand dollars, that he started two cooperative stores with an investment

of $10,300 and that these were insolvent within 14 months. He carried credentials signed by three "Jethro's" and his organization was called the International Rescue and Relief Conference".

I cannot find yet the names of the persons giving me this information, but I hope to get them. I have a feeling, but cannot yet bring any supporting facts, that Chalioughlezilczise had something to do with the so-called Abyssinian riots in Chicago which preceded the great race riot.

Very sincerely yours,

4/21/27

WEBD/PF

[U.S. Dept of Labor - Immigration Service - Ellis Is.]

4/2/28

July 20th, 1923.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Ellis Island,
Att. of Inspector Matthews in re: file 98875-214.

My dear Sir:-

I have a letter from Oklahoma City which I am enclosing. The writer was formerly Postmaster at Bolgy. I do not know whether either of the men he refers to is Prince Challoughlczilos zise. I am writing him to ask specifically and I have also written to Mrs. Carrie Wright.

In addition to this, I have received another letter from the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, copy of which I am also enclosing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(2 enc)

Leavenworth

UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

IN REPLY REFER TO

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

October 16, 1923.

Editor, The Crusader,
7th Av.,
New York, N.Y.

4/25/27

My dear Sir:-

I am making a special effort to provide helpful and worth-while reading matter for the prisoners in these Barracks, the work of the Chaplain's Office, the School, the Library and the Recreation Department being noteworthy features here. We believe that our accomplishments in that respect mark a distinct step forward in penal reform.

I am anxious that the colored men of the Barracks have access to publications of their own people and believe they are entitled to.

If you care to put on the complimentary mailing list of the Crusader these two addresses, sending a paper to both, I can assure you that they will be distributed among colored inmates-- providing that the contents are not objectionable, which I am sure will not be the case.

The Chaplain,
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks,
Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

E. & R. Officer,
U.S.Disciplinary Barracks,
Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

I may add that this request is made because no further funds are available for the present for reading matter for prisoners. So to augment our supply of periodicals we must depend on donations and complimentary subscriptions.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. D. SUTHERLAND,
Chaplain, U.S.Disciplinary Barracks.

U.S.D.B. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas-6-13-22-1M

No. 2501 NEW YORK December 1923

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

Pay to Collector Internal Revenue or order

7389

Fifteen and 06/100 Dollars

$15.06/100

W. E. DuBois

August 6th, 1923.

Mr. F. H. Palmer,
Chief Audit Division,
Income Tax Bureau,
Albany, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of August 6th, Division #33 - file #17419, I beg to inclose a copy of the letter of explanation sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue in explaining the same deduction in my United States Income Tax Return.

The name and address of the first debtor was Ruth Fisher, University of London, London, England. The name and address of the second debtor was the Brownie's Book - A. G. Dill, No. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Neither debtor was related to me. In the case of the first debtor, I hold the duplicate draft on London and in the case of the second debtor, the canceled checks. No promissory notes were signed in either case. I think the enclosed letter will answer all other questions in your questionnaire.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

Copy

February 14th, 1923.

Collector Internal Revenue,
District of Manhattan.

Sir:-

Enclosed is my income tax return for the year 1922. I write to explain further the entries under schedule E.

The loan of $210.75 was made to a friend who is a student and was at the time amply secured by her holdings in real estate in Lorain, Ohio. However, since she has been abroad she has been ill and her real estate has become involved so that finally this year I gave up trying to collect and wrote her cancelling the note.

4/19/15

The second loan of $500.00 was made to The Brownies' Book magazine. This magazine was published for two years under the name of Du Bois and Dill. I furnished the editorial matter and Mr. Dill financed the magazine. It began to fail but as a last effort to boost I loaned five hundred dollars for a special advertising trip undertaken by Mr. T. J. Calloway of Washington. The trip was unsuccessful and the magazine had to be suspended.

I am leaving town February 16th for a lecture trip on the Pacific coast and shall return April 15th. If there are any amendments in this return I hope you will permit me to attend to them after April 15th.

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) W. E. B. Du Bois

Monrovia, Liberia,
May 7, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 5th Avenue,
New York, City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It is rather late in the year to reciprocate your wish to me for a happy New Year in your letter dated January 19th, 1923. Let me assure you that my delay in answering has not been due to lack of appreciation of your letter or interest in the subject it presented.

I do not know whether President King has made any reply to the letter you sent him or not, but I do know that he and I have discussed this matter, and he is very deeply interested in getting some colored men of character, money and brains interested in the developement of Liberia.

To speak frankly and confidentially, there has always has been a number of strong men opposed to an American Loan. At present, three of the strongest men in the Cabinet, the Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State, besides Ex-President Barclay, now the strongest man in the Republic are all and have been opposed to an American Loan.

Something, however, must be done for this country. As you well know, the resources are all here, whether one considers the material or the aboriginal people. There are two million just waiting for some force strong enough to develope them. You have said you believed Liberia would be redeemed and put on it's feet through the agency of the black man. It can be, provided they are such men properly organized as I have indicated before. You have spoken of direct commercial intercourse on a small scale. It cannot be done on a small scale. The problem is too large, and the difficulties to be encountered too great, besides, if any thing is to be done, to command the respect and confidence of the Liberian Government, it must be on a large scale. Some Negro American financiers offered to lend Liberia $5,000,000 if the loan plan failed. It has failed. Why could not this same $5,000,000 be interested in a commercial movement. A company so organized need not come here on sentiment, nor merely for Liberia's good, but from a clear cold business standpoint. It would have to be a class of men, however, whose names are absolutely free from any connection with the expedition that failed, Garveyism, or even direct missionary effort. If such a class of men could approach Liberia, I am free to say

that they could get almost any kind of concessions and returns for money invested, as would give them the best financial satisfaction, and at the same time they would be doing real altruistic work for this country.

One of the reasons why I have not written you before is because we have been in a Presidential Campaign, and Liberia, for about the first time in her history has had two strong parties, and at one time it did not seem certain what the exact results of the election might be, but President King has been returned to office for another four years by a large majority. It is, therefore, now an opportunity to say and do some definite things as there was not during the predeeding months while the campaign was going on.

My stay in Liberia has been profitable, and though I have received every possible consideration from President King's administration, and the people of Liberia, due a foreign representative, I cannot say my stay has been pleasant on account of the many perplexing problems which arose while the loan was pending, and particularly since it failed, and the situation which now confronts this country calling for the most serious and sane consideration.

I will be very glad if you shall find it possible to tell me just what the prospects are in America for doing something along the lines I have indicated, and shall hope that it will be possible for me to have some definite things that I can put before the President.

I do not know whether he answered your letter or not, if not, I can know some reasons why, but I am, nevertheless, sure, from my personal touch with him, that he is open to approach along these lines; I may say more-- to co-operate.

Trusting to hear from you, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Solomon Porter Hood

August 4, 1923.

Honorable Solomon Porter Hood, 1923
United States Legation,
Monrovia, Liberia.

410/34

Dear Mr. Hood:

I have your letter of May 7th and have delayed answer because I was not quite sure of my plans. As it looks now it is barely possible that I may be able to visit Liberia in October or November of this year. I am rather expecting to attend the third Pan-African Congress in Lisbon in September. If I find that I can get to Liberia I shall cable you.

Kindly present my respects to President King and give him this information for me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/TF

May 29th, 1923.

Copyright Division,
Congressional Library,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:-

Could you give me information as to the following:

There is an old work in Arabic called, "Tarikh-e-Soudan" and written by Abderrahman Es-Sa'di in the 16th century. It was translated into French and published in Paris in 1900. Certain Negroes including myself, are interested in translating this into English and publishing it. If this were done and the book printed and manufactured in Germany, under what conditions could it be imported to the United States? Would it have to pay Custom's duties and at what rate? It is, of course, an historical work and would be imported for purely scientific purposes.

If you are unable to give me this information, would you kindly let me know where I shall apply?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

OFFICE OF THE
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
HAH-ARM

U.S

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT OFFICE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1923

JUN 7 1923

4/14/16

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of May 29 inquiring as to the conditions and duties to be paid on books imported into the United States, we beg to say that for information of this character you should address the Secretary of the Treasury.

Respectfully,

A. D. Brown

Assistant Register of Copyrights.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
C/o "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

[US-Sec. of State]

January 5th, 1923.

21-5-151

Hon. Charles Hughes,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

As an American citizen of Negro descent, and a member of the Executive Board of the Pan-African Congress, I am very much alarmed at the failure of Congress to confirm the Liberian loan.

I believe it is an open secret that the British and French Governments have only been held back in their aggression on Liberian territory, by the interest of the United States and by the prospect of her active aid. If this aid finally fails, I understand that British banking interests in particular, have secured such financial hold upon Liberia, that without the loan, Liberia will practically become a British protectorate with complete absorption looming in the future.

I am writing to ask what the colored people of the United States could do to avoid this contingency? I am convinced that the chance of Congress approving a loan to Liberia, is now very small. On the other hand, I am sure if the commercial interests in this country had any adequate idea of the trememdous resources of Liberia, that private capital could help reestablish the country.

Moreover, among these private interests are the resources of Negro Americans. If the matter were properly presented to black America, and if the colored people were safe-gaurded from the exploitations which might arise in such a project, they could laon considerable money to Liberia.

One of the best methods of bring this about, would be to establish a direct commercial

21-5-152

intercourse between America and Liberia under a small company in which colored people had representation. This company could do three things: 1st, it could begin direct commerce; 2nd, it could carry a few passengers backwards and forwards, not so much immigrants as observers, men of education and of technical training, who could report and investigate and guide the commerce; 3rd, it could establish in America a museum of Liberian resources, letting both colored and white people realize what tropical Africa means for future industrial development.

If this experiment could be made successful on a small scale, there is no telling to what tremendous results both for Africa and America, might not eventually ensue.

There has been, as doub less you have heard, a plan, looking somewhat toward such a start, in the now Bankrupt Black Star Line. The difficulty with this was that its leader, Marcus Garvey, was not a business man and turned out to be a thoroughly impractical visionary, if not a criminal, with grandiose schemes of conquest. The result was that he wasted some eight or nine hundred thousand dollars of the hard-earned pennies of Negro laborers. However, two things are clear; Nearly a million dollars of Black Star Line stock is now distributed among colored people and is absolutely without value. On the other hand, the United States owns thousands of vessels, any one or two of which might be used to initiate the plan I have spoken of.

I write, therefore, to ask if there is any feasible and legal way by which the United States Government could aid or guide a plan of furnishing at least two ships for the tentative beginning of direct commercial intercourse between Liberia and America.

If a legal way for such an enterprise could be found, could this be also linked up with an attempt to restore the confidence of the mass of American Negroes in commercial enterprise with Africa, possibly by having a private company headed by men of highest integrity, both white and colored, to take up and hold in trust, the Black Star Line certificates?

21-5-153

It is quite possible that these matters are quite outside the purview and power of the State Department, but I have ventured to address you, Sir, because of the pressing importance of the matter. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Dict. WEBD/W

[U.S. - TREASURY DEPT]

JUN 1923

June 6th, 1923.

Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Could you give me information as to the following:

There is an old work in Arabic called, "Takikh-Es-Soudan" and written by Abderrahman Es-Sa'di in the 16th century. It was translated into French and published in Paris in 1900. Certain Negroes, including myself, are interested in translating this into English and publishing it. If this were done and the book printed and manufactured in Germany, under what conditions could it be imported to the United States? Would it have to pay Custom's duties and at what rate? It is, of course, an historical work and would be imported for purely scientific purposes.

If you are unable to give me this information, would you kindly let me know where I shall apply?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

IN REPLY REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS

WASHINGTON 110479

June 13, 1923.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant in which you inquire whether duty would be assessed upon a book printed in English, the book consisting of a translation the printing being done in Germany, I have to advise you that if the translation is the work of a foreign author the book would be subject to duty at the rate of 15 per centum ad valorem under paragraph 1310 of the Tariff Act, if the book is not bound wholly or in part of leather. If the book is bound wholly or in part of leather or is not the work of a foreign author, it would be subject to duty at the rate of 25 per centum ad valorem under the said paragraph.

Respectfully,

Acting Director of Customs.

No enclosure.

E21/02/h

Garvey

Dr. D. Wilson. This is "Garvey" Mch 3, 1923

PRESS RELEASE

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N

American Headquarters:
56 West 135th St.
New York City.

Immediate Release February 1923.

The following Letter Is Released At The American Headquarters of The Universal Negro Improvement Association, 52-54-56 West 135th Street, New York City, To The White Press Of The World by MARCUS GARVEY As an Explanation Of The Aims And Objects Of The Universal Negro Improvement Association of which he is president-General.

AN ANSWER TO HIS CRITICS.

THE EDITOR.

Sir:

You have, for quite some time, been publishing news, letters and other articles in your paper purporting to be information about the activities of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the "Back to Africa Movement," so named by critics, the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation and myself, but you have never been fair enough to give the public and your readers the other side of the story or the picture painted by you.

It has been my policy not to pay any attention to prejudiced and unfair criticism, in that I always believed that truth of any kind cannot be permanently crushed; but whilst I personally still feel this way, a large number of my friends and well-wishers have for more than a thousand times endeavored to have me place the Association I represent in a proper light before the public so that the general misrepresentations of the Movement can be clarified, I still would not have yielded but for the increasing demands made upon me by those whose interest I serve, and because this misrepresentation has been conveyed to a large number of your readers who seem to regard me as some "hideious" person who hates all white people.

I am not blaming you for the stand you have taken against the Movement I represent because I know that you have arrived at your conclusions through the misrepresentations made to you directly or indirectly by my enemies within my own Race, who, being jealous of my success in assembling together more members of my Race throughout this Country and the world than

any other person has done, have been and are endeavoring to so misrepresent me as to cause an opposition sentiment to develop that would eventually handicap and thwart the objects of the Organization I am leading.

The real function of the Press is public service without prejudice or partiality: to convey the truth as it is seen and understood without favoritism or bias.

You have already by your many reports published one side of my activities; I feel that you will be honest enough to now publish at least a part of the other side.

First of all, let me say that all that have been published about the Universal Negro Improvement Association and about me, tending to show that there is any hatred of other peoples, any scheme for personal gain, any desire to stir up Race antagonism, and that my Organization tends to promote Race friction, are all false.

The following Preamble to the Constitution of the Universal Negro Improvement Association speaks for itself:

> "The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League is a social, friendly, humanitarian, charitable, educational, institutional, constructive and expansive society, and is founded by persons desiring to the utmost to work for the general uplift of the Negro peoples of the world, and the members pledge themselves to do all in their power to conserve the rights of their noble Race and to respect the rights of all mankind, believing always in the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. The motto of the Organization is: "One God! One Aim! One Destiny! Therefore, let justice be done to all mankind, realizing that if the strong oppresses the weak, confusion and discontent will ever mark the path of man, but with love, faith and charity towards all, the reign of peace and plenty will be heralded into the world and the generations of man shall be called blessed."

Surely you will not find hate or anything unworthy in the above declaration.

The oft repeated statement that the Movement is sponsored and supported by the ignorant and gullible is so frivolous as to need no comment. Our Movement reflects the highest intelligence of the Race and as proof of this, we have challenged and still challenge anyone within the Race to debate our differences. No

one has been manly enough out of the critics to accept the challenge.

Among our bitterest critics and opponents are W.E.B.DuBois, James Welden Johnson and their National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yet, these persons have not the manhood the match the intelligence of their Association with that of the Universal Negro Improvement Association by accepting the challenge.

Our Organization stands for the highest in Racial ideals, yielding to all Races the right to ascend to the loftiest peak of human progress and demanding for ourselves a similar privilege.

Starting our Organization in New York four and one half (4 1/2) years ago with thirteen (13) members, we have now grown into an approximate membership of five million (5,000,000) people scattered all over the world; but principally to be found in the United States of America, Canada, South and Central America, the West Indies and Africa. It is because of the rapid growth and success of this Organization that other Negroes have sought to defeat me by hostile propaganda in their own newspapers and with the misrepresentations they supply to the white Press from time to time against which I am now complaining.

Every effort among Negroes has been made and exhausted by my enemies to defeat me and yet they have failed, hence they resort to the Government and the white Press for the accomplishment of this purpose. To repeat, it is not because I fear defeat or the sting of unfriendly or unfair criticism that I write to you because I owe my success in organization to no one. Neither the press nor my enemies made me, so neither can they break me. No influence, caring not how great, can defeat a righteous cause so I am not personally disturbed, but I would like the public to be correctly informed about the Movement I represent for the good of the members and those interested.

The Negro problem in America and elsewhere must be solved. We cannot do this by postponing the issue or by sidetracking it. We might as well face it now.

Some Negroes, such as the faction of the mulatto W.E.B. DuBois, believe that the problem will be solved by assimilation and miscegenation; at least they believe that the black Race will become, through social contact and intercourse, so mixed up with the white Race as to produce a new type, probably like DuBois himself, which will in time be the real American. It is for such a contingency that he and his associates are consciously or unconsciously working.

We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association believe in a pure black Race just as how all self-respecting whites believe in a pure white Race as far as that can be.

We are conscious of the fact that slavery brought upon

us the curse of many colors within our Race, but that is no reason why we of ourselves should perpetuate the evil, hence, instead of encouraging a wholesale bastardy in the Race, we feel that we should now set out to create a Race type and standard of our own which could not, in the future, be stigmatized by bastardy but could be recognized and respected as the true Race anteceding even our own time.

We believe that the Negro has at least a social, cultural and political destiny of his own and any attempt to make a white man of him is bound to fail in the end. In like manner, we believe that you cannot successfully make a Negro out of a white man in that he too has at least a social, cultural and political destiny of his own. Therefore, the fullest opportunity should be given to both Races to develop independently a civilization of their own, meaning not to infer thereby that either Race could not, in a limited degree, become a part of the civilization of each without losing their respective Racial, cultural, social and political identities.

If this can be done, then we feel that the Negro too should have a Government of his own and not remain in the Countries of whites to aspire for and to positions that he will never get under the rule of the majority group upon his merely asking for or demanding such positions by an accidental Constitutional right.

If the Negro is to have a Government of his own of any importance, then there can be no better place than Africa, the land to which centuries ago he was born a Native. Admitting that this is right, is the reason why the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which I am President-General, raises the cry of: "Africa For the Africans at Home and Abroad." This, I see will be the only solution of the Negro problem not only in America but all over the world.

We have been brutally criticised for advancing this program as a solution of the Race problem. Some critics have been honest enough to give their reason for attacking us, others have done so, as I have already stated, through jealousy and prejudice.

Within the Negro Race, if I must repeat, there is as much prejudice, and I believe probably more, than is exercised against us by other Races. Some mulattoes and other types within the Race do not want to be classified with Negroes and hate to be identified with anything African in color or in spirit except for immediate personal benefit. Such persons are mainly responsible for the general opposition to the African program in that they claim that they are not to be personally benefited; that they have "not lost anything in Africa." They believe that being the offsprings of black and white in America, they constitute the only true American.

How far the two Races will travel together socially, industrially and politically in America before a serious civil clash ensues is the speculation of all earnest thoughtful people. It is because I personally want to prevent such a clash that I am advocating the cause of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

My interest in the Negro peoples of America and of the world is purely Racial, because I feel proud of my Race: I have the highest regard for the Motherhood of the Race and I see absolutely no reason why all Negroes should not be proud of themselves as other Races are.

Now let us look at the problem reasonably:

We are educating the Negro, the slave of the last century. He is so advanced educationally that he claims scholastic recognition everywhere. Place him in any school, college or university and he comes out with honors. In Science, Music, Art and Literature, he is holding a place of equality with other Races everywhere. His ability fits him no longer for the farm, cotton field, or plantation as a Race. He seeks broader opportunities in every field. He is a citizen. He pays Taxes. He observes the Law. He supports the Government. He applies for and seeks the position that attracts him.

"Why shouldn't I be President?" he asks himself. "I have the education and the ability."

"Why shouldn't I be a member of the Cabinet, a Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, Secretary of War or Secretary of State?"

"Why shouldn't I be Governor of the State: Mayor of the City; a Judge of the Supreme Court; Police Commissioner or President of the Board of Alderman?"

"Why shouldn't I be Chief Clerk in Gimbel Brothers, Macy's or Wanamaker's?"

"Why shouldn't I be a Conductor on the Railroad; or the pullman Car or Tramp Car service?"

"Why shouldn't I be employed in all the useful and productive industries of the Nation?"

All these are positions and jobs sought by the majority group of whites in America and elsewhere. As the Negro becomes more insistent on these demands for Constitutional rights and privileges and threatens the more to compete with the white men for the job that the latter seeks and believes worth while having, then the inevitable conflict will come, and the group that is not strong enough to hold its own will go down, irrespective of the law and of the Government because the law and the Government are but executive expressions of the sober will of the people, but when the people, through prejudice or any ,ass opinion, become dissatisfied, the law and the Government are no longer able to control them in their action.

In this respect, I would refer you to the industrial riots of East St. Louis and Chicago; the political riot of Washington and the commercial riot of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The things that the white majority want in their own Countries they will not yield to the Negro or to ANY OTHER RACE and that is natural.

The only sensible thing for the Negro to do, therefore, is to "BUILD" for himself. This can be done without friction or animosity between the Races and that is why the Universal Negro Improvement Association believes in the building up of Africa for the Negro Race.

Those Negroes who are too lazy to work and lay the foundation for such a Government are among those who criticize us.

Pilgrim Fathers we had in America before we enjoyed the delights of New York, Chicago or Boston. Pilgrim Fathers we must have if Africa is to rise from her slumber and darkness.

We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are satisfied to be called ignorant and gullible in working toward this end.

The Black Star Line's failure has been made such of by the press and our critics. In another letter, I will explain to the public, through you, the cause of the failure of this Corporation.

4/6/62

Yours truly,

(Sgd) MARCUS GARVEY

President-General

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.
56 West 135th Street,
New York.

[1923?]

No 3 Adelphi Terrace

No 11 Dno

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

4.1.24

1. Adelphi Terrace. Reform Club.

[UTOPIA NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB]

ALBERT S. REED, M. D.

OFFICE
127 WEST 130TH STREET
TEL. MORNINGSIDE 5085
NEW YORK CITY

RESIDENCE
129 E. HAYES AVE.
TEL. HAVEMEYER 1349
CORONA, N. Y.

4/7/76

April 24, 1923

My dear Dr. Du Bois;

Enclosed find two tickets for the Fashion Show.

The Utopia Neighborhood Club will feel honored to have you present.

Very truly yours,
Dana C. Reed Pres.

4773 [enclosure]

NEW STAR CASINO 107th Street between Park and Lexington Aves

Utopia Neighborhood Club

UTOPIA NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB

FASHION SHOW

Friday Evening April 27th

1923

TICKET OF ADMISSION - $1.00

4-7-24 [enclosure]

NEW STAR CASINO 107th Street between Park and Lexington Aves

Utopia Neighborhood Club

FASHION SHOW

UTOPIA NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB

Friday Evening, April 27th

1923

TICKET OF ADMISSION - $1.00

N° 184

N° 185

1923

4/7/25

April 26th, 1923.

Mrs. Daisy C. Reed,
129 E. Hayes Avenue,
Corona, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Reed:-

Dr. Du Bois has suddenly been called out of town. In his absence, I am writing to thank you for him for your kindness in sending the tickets to attend "The Fashion Show", April 28th, and to express his regret at his inability to attend.

Yours truly,

W.

January 24, 1923.

Mr. Carl VanDoren,
c/o The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

4/20/17

Dear Mr. Van Doren:

Miss Jessie Fauset has submitted her novel "There is Confusion" to the Harpers prize novel competition. I understand that it is possible that only a limited number will reach the judges from the readers. I have read the novel and I am intensely eager that it should be read by competent authority. Is there any method of making sure that this novel comes to the eyes of the actual judges?

I would be glad to have any advise that you can give.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

C. W. POSEY, President
ROBERT L. VANN, Editor
IRA F. LEWIS, Man'g Editor

The Pittsburgh Courier

518 FOURTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
BELL PHONE, COURT 1832

MAR 19 1923

DU BOIS

Vann

4/20/129

March 12, 1923.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

ATTENTION EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I am writing to call your attention to the monument which is to be erected at our National Capital, and dedicated to our "Black Mammies". As I see the whole idea, it is nothing but the effort and intention of the South to erect an everlasting reminder to our group of a people of SLAVERY, SERVITUDE and INFERIORITY. I believe that all of us, as a race, should not only continue to oppose the monument idea, but we should see to it by a thorough canvass of our group that Negroes have nothing to do with the erection of the monument, its unveiling or its dedication. I shall use my personal endeavors to show to the South and to our unguarded friends of the North that this monument idea does not meet the approval of intelligent Negroes.

I hope you will be able to see and appreciate the injustice this monument will do our people and oppose it with all your characteristic vigor.

If you are not in sympathy with my point of view as expressed in this letter, I shall be glad to hear from you; and if you are in sympathy with it, I shall be glad to see your expression in your publication from time to time.

Yours for the cause,

Robt L Vann

March 19th, 1923.

Mr. Robert L. Vann,
518 Fourth Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Vann:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence on the Pacific coast, I am writing to tell you I shall be glad to call your letter to his attention on his return.

I know that Dr. Du Bois has already had some correspondence with the proposers of the Black Harmies' monument, and I am quite sure that he has expressed himself to them in no uncertain terms. He himself will advise with you as t what further steps he may be willing to take.

Yours truly,

JIF/W

4/20/28

June 6th, 1923.

Miss Ana Velardo,
137th Street Dormitory,
Y. W. C. A.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Velardo:-

I have been talking over your case with some of my friends, and I have been told that you have made almost no personal effort to get work as a substitute teacher, but have waited for the school authorities to send for you. This is a great mistake. You must go to the various principals and seek work; and if you do, the chances are you will get more and more, until you receive a regular appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[1923.?]

Irma Velardo

137 St., (Dormitory)

Y. W. C. A.

English + Spanish
(little French)
a little typewriting — [redacted]

12 years — Domestic science

L21/02/11

April 24, 1923.

4/20/18

My dear Mrs. Villard:

The name of the woman that I had in mind is Mrs. Daisy Reed who lives in Corona, Long Island. Her address is 129 Hays Avenue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Mrs. Henry Villard
522 Park Avenue
New York City.

Dr: W. E. Burghardt Dubois
69 Fifth avenue
New York, N.Y.

Paramaribo 16. 11. 23

My dear Doctor!
Could you be so friendly to inform me title of some magazine or weekly publishing in Liberia, West Africa. And also the Editor and subcribtion rate of same?
I remain
most thankfully yours

A. P. Vrede

4/20/125

address:
A. P. Vrede
Paramaribo, Surinam, D. G. W. I.
N Jolsinga street 234, 2. B. W.

P. S. I suppose ~~you~~ ~~Hon~~ Col. ~~Hood~~ U. S. M. Liberia ~~by~~ now ~~to~~ N. Y.

November 5, 1923.

Mr. A. P. Vrede,
Paramaribo, Suriname,
South America.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is out of the country to be gone until the latter part of January. On his return I will be glad to call you letter to his attention.

In the meantime I would refer you to the Honorable Solomon Porter Hood, United States Minister to Liberia, who I am sure will be glad to give you the desired information.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

J. A. VREELAND

Mason, Tile, Marble ▲ Cement Work a Specialty

535 WEST 133d STREET

4/29/02

New York City May 14th 1923

Mr Jno. E. Nail

Dear Sir:

I agree to repave & regrade the celler bottom at 606 St Nicholas Ave — the entire open space from front to rear for the sum of ($150.00) One Hundred and Fifty dollars.

Very Respectfully

J A Vreeland

92/42/h

October 1st, 1923.

Mr. L. I. Williams,
Wage Earners' Savings Bank,
Savannah, Ga.

My dear Mr. Williams:-

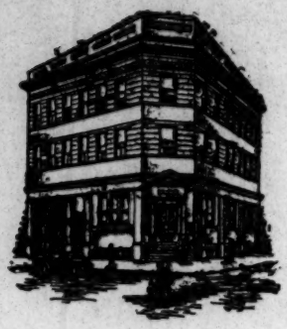
Is there any market in and around Savannah for Black Swan Phonograph Company stock? I have twenty shares - par value $2,000.

I have got to be out of the country for three months in order to attend the Pan-African Congress and must finance some real estate which I have bought while I am away. If you have any suggestion I would be glad to have you write me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

L. E. WILLIAMS, President SOL. C. JOHNSON, Vice-President R. A. HARPER, Cashier E. C. BLACKSHEAR, Asst. Cashier



WAGE EARNERS SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL $50,000.00

RESOURCES OVER $1,000,000.00

—Directors—

Samuel J. Brown
Dr. H. M. Collier
Thos. M. Holly
J. M. Ferreebee
R. A. Harper
Jno. F. Jones
Jos. L. Jackson
Sol. C. Johnson
Dr. J. W. Jamerson
Daniel Simmons
J. C. Lindsay
Nathan Roberts
I. R. Spaulding
A. B. Singfield
L. E. Williams

ALICE AND WEST BROAD STREETS

TELEPHONE 1198

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

12/27/27

October 6th, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
70-5th Ave,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are in receipt of yours of the 1st inst., in which you inquire as to whether there would be any market in this territory for Black Swan Phonograph Company's stock.

I am a little afraid that it would be almost impossible to interest any people in Savannah just now, even at a sacrifice, as I find that they are not investing just now in any class of securties. However, I will keep your letter before me and should I find anyone interested, I would be glad to advise you.

We note that it is your intention to be out of the country for awhile to attend the Pan-African Conference, which we trust will be both pleasant and profitable to you.

With our very kindest regards, we are

Very sincerely yours,

L. E. Williams

President.

W: S

Linton. N. Dak
May 16 - 1923

My dear Mrs DuBois.

Yours just received and you have my sympathy and I cannot tell you how pleased I am she is on the road to recovery. Words mean so little but mothers feel. Poor sister felt so terribly over it last fall. Yolande is very precious to her - I hope she continues to gain rapidly for I know you are both anxious for home - I think my letter had not reached you - the one sent in care of Yolande - In that I expressed my fear - I think - that sister might become insane - They write me from home since then that she is simply feeble minded - childish - gets angry etc. Now Mrs DuBois it seems that both my brother and myself are barred from doing for her what should be done and which both are anxious to do for one who has been a mother to us - Her disorder is in a highly nervous condition aside from the fact that he is in a serious condition - He wants my constant attention all his life he has given very little thought to himself but now in the very opposite. He suffers constantly and he wants me right there - I spoke to his Dr. about bringing my sister here and he said "no" emphatically - Even when John or Margaret have come to see us I get very

4/20/16

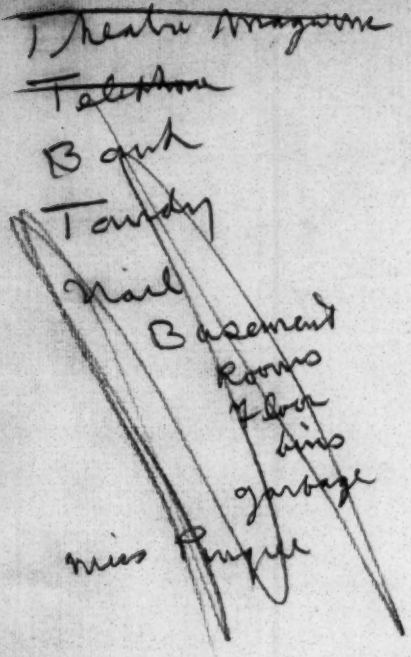
little time for them. I realize I could not do
for sister as I should - Again the Dr said
this winter I must take Mrs Macnider and
go until I found a climate he could endure -
With it all Mrs Du Bois I am nearly beside myself
I have determined to go home and try to find
a home for aged women where sister will be com-
fortable - Even if I succeed my brother may not
agree - They are willing I take her to my home
but I shall have a time to take her elsewhere -
Yet I feel it would be best for her - They have no
idea of the little attentions a person in her con-
dition needs, or time to give them if they had -
Ethel is a wonderful little woman and is doing
her best which is all any of us can do -
Of course if I can find a place near Portland
my folks would like it but I know there used
to be homes around Boston but it is so long
since I was there I am helpless - I've no in-
fluencial friends and sister's friends are among
your people - I am wondering if you and Dr
Du Bois can find out if there are such institu-
tions, and where, there your friends - Please
don't consult Atlanta University, or at all appeal to the
colored people there - But you understand as well
as I about this, perhaps better - If we can find the
place and the admission fee is within reason
I can manage that. I feel that I should not
thrust my burdens on you at a time when
you have so heavy a one of your own to

carry but I know you will understand -
I expect to leave for Maine May 23 or 24th
I would be pleased to receive a line from you
before I go. telling of Yolande's condition and
if you think there is any likelihood of finding
what I seek, or did be. so glad of suggestions -
I must work rapidly when I reach there -
I will write you if I think either you or
my sister will derive pleasure from a visit
from you to her - You are most kind in
wishing to go. Were I wish she might know
that you spoke of it - It would have made
her so happy once - My address in Maine
will be Denmark -

Your sincere Friend

Cynthia E. Hazendar

4/22/14


Theatre Magazine
Telephone
Bank
Tandy
Mail
Basement
Rooms
Floor
Lino
garbage
miss Temple

ALCORN A & M COLLEGE

ALCORN, MISS.

March 10-1923.

The Crisis,
70-5th, Avenue,
New York City.

MAR 15 1923
DU BOIS

Dear Sirs,

101/21/4

The enclosed letter speaks for itself. If it is worthy of mention in the Crisis kindly do so.

Enclosed please find stamped envelope for return of the letter.

Very truly Yours,

J. L. Waitz

March 16th, 1923.

Mr. E. A. Waite,
Alcorn A. & M. College,
Alcorn, Mississippi.

My dear Sir:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return to the office, April 5th, your letter with enclosure, will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

1923

April 11, 1923.

Mr. B. L. Waite,
Alcorn A. & M. College,
Alcorn, Mississippi.

4/12/23

My dear Mr. Waite:

I am returning the letter which you kindly let me see. I should not put much value upon it. This and other societies have a way of taking the catalogs of various institutions, selecting the teachers of mathmatics and sending them a form letter. You will notice that this is a form letter which has been printed and then your name filled in.

I thank you for letting me see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

August 8th, 1923.

Mrs. George F. Wakefield,
242 Hanchett Avenue,
San Jose, California.

4/17/3

My dear Madam:-

I thank you for letting us see the manuscripts which you have sent us. I think we may be able to use them sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Mrs. Farrett Thurston

REV. J. A. WALDEN
[redacted]
CHICAGO

July 18th 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. Du BOIS,

Dear Sir;

The Baptist ministers conference of Chicago appointed me and instructed me to write yuu concerning your Phila., address inst, that is , whether you are for JIm Crow school or against them. Will you kindly write us on this matter as we do not like to form an opinion without first hand information when such can be had. Thanking you previously for an early reply,

I remain yours truly,

J. A. Walden

Address 4640 Champlain Av.

21-6-177

1923

21-6-178

July 25th, 1923.

Rev. J. A. Walden,
4640 Champlain Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I am enclosing a statement of what I said in Philadelphia.

In addition to this I may say that I believe that a "Jim Crow" school system is the greatest possible menace to democracy and the greatest single hindrance to our advance in the United States. At the same time, we have separate schools in the South and in some cases in the North and these schools have done are doing excellent work. The teachers in them in most cases have been capable, self-sacrificing persons. I believe in these schools in the sense that without them we could not have gotten our present education. I should be sorry and alarmed to see their number increased and I look forward to the time when all separate institutions based simply upon race will disappear.

I trust this will answer your question.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

January 15th, 1923.

4/25/17

Mr. T. H. Davis,
Walden College,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Sir:-

Sometime ago, we received a news note from you concerning the installation of the new president at Walden. There were pictures of three persons connected with the ceremony, but the main picture to which you refer, has not been received.

We would be glad, at any time, to publish interesting news concerning Walden College.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

[c. MAY 1923]

Walden College,
Nashville, Tenn.

4/25/16

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
215 8th Ave., North,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Faculty and Students of Walden College unreservedly unite in expressing sympathy for you, during this illness of your daughter, Miss Yolande Du Bois, and in wishing for her a speedy and safe recovery.

Cordially and sincerely,
J. K. Davis,
President.

[illegible]

323

May 3, 1923.

4/25/15

President T. R. Davis,
Walden College,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear President Davis:

May I thank you, your faculty and students for the kind letter of sympathy during the illness of my daughter. She seems to be on the way to a quick recovery.

Mrs. DuBois joins me in appreciation of your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

May 9th, 1923.

Madam A'Lilia Walker,
108 West 136th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam Walker:-

I want to thank you very much for the cigarettes which you kindly sent me while I was in Los Angeles. I am still smoking them.

My best regards to you and to the lady who was with you. Was it Thompson? I am not quite sure of the name.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

D. Ormonde Walker
MINISTER
RESIDENCE: 622 S BLOUNT ST.
PHONE 1763

DR. L. E. McCAULEY, TREAS.
DR. J. T. WORTHAM, SEC.

St. Paul A. M. E. Church

ORGANIZED 1858

Stewards
PETER BAKER, SECRETARY
CULLEN HUNT, TREASURER

APR 19 1923

Edenton and Harrington Sts.,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16. 1923

Crisis Publishing Co.
Fifth ave.
New York.

Dear Sirs

Will you kindly forward any information that you may have touching upon Negro Migration to the North? It will help me greatly in preparing a thesis in the Class of Economics at Shaw University. Thanking you for an immediate reply.

Respectfully,
D. Ormonde Walker

1s/7/14

[illegible]

April 25th, 1923.

Rev. D. Ormonde Walker,
822 S. Blount St.,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Walker:-

With regard to your letter asking for information upon "Negro Migration to the North", let me urge you to get in touch with H. Romeike, No. 220 West 19th Street, New York City. He runs a Clipping Bureau which will be glad to supply you at a moderate price, clippings on this or any other subject.

Yours truly,

JR/W

1923

[illegible]

May 3, 1923.

Dr. D. O. Walker,
822 S. Blount Street,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Sir:

Supplementing the reply made to your letter of April 16, I beg to say that there are two monographs on the subject of Negro migration, one published by Emmet Scott of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and the other by Carter G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Howard Wallace.
114 W. Henrietta, St.
Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 15 1923

Dear sir:

Christmas is approching very fast. And every place of business like to send card of greeting to they imtimate friends. I have some various suggetions.I would like very much to sell you.I am sending you one of my.circulars. You can make your suggestion. In ordering please give the number. All orders send C.O.D. by mail. Trusting to be favored with your order. I beg to remain.

Yours truly.

H. Wallace

P.R.R. Commissary
Renovo Pa.
April 16-23

Dr W.E. DuBois.
New York N.Y.

My Dear Sir

Having heard your lectures interesting, in Wash D.C. and N.Y. in order to settle an argument will you be kind enough to answer the following questions?

Are negroes allowed to vote for mayors, sheriff, Governor and municipial Goverment election in the States of Tennese and Virginia?

I am sure you are versed on the subject and will be willing to

give a reply you will find ~~enclosed~~
enclosed a stamp for reply.

Sincerely
W. C. Wallace
P. R. R. Commissary
Renovo
Pa.

1923

April 18, 1923.

4/17/43

Mr. W. C. Wallace,
P. R. R. Comissary,
Renovo, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

Negroes may vote for city, county and state officers in Tennessee and Virginia if they are registered voters. In Virginia however, they would find a good deal of difficulty in registering. They would have to satisfy the local Board of Registrars that they could read and write or had property and very often these registrars refuse to register perfectly competent persons. In Tennessee there would be no difficulty about registering.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/PP

THE PANAMA CANAL
CANAL ZONE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE

CABLE ADDRESS:
"PANCANAL, PANAMA"

LaBoca Clubhouse;
Panama Canal Zone.
c/c Balboa Post Office.
March 22nd. 1923.

Editor Crisis;
Fifth Avenue.
New York. N.Y.
Sir:-

For five years Mr. Waller and I have been on the Canal Zone where Mr. Waller is a Y.M.C.A. Secretary.
Since I have been here I have been investigating conditions.

There are two terms used here known as Gold and Silver which in reality means white and black but the Government claims has reference to the rating of a person. All those receiving over eighty dollars are rated as Gold Employees and are entitled to Gold priviledges. All those receiving under eighty dollars are rated as Silver Employees and are entitled to Silver priviledges.
All over the Canal Zone made be seen the signs for Gold and Silver Employees in Commissaries, Railroad Stations, Post Offices and other public places where employees are compelled to go.

When I first came to the Canal Zone, I was surprised to learn that Colored Americans did not purchase in the Gold Commissaries and if they did, they went in an enclosure set aside for the servants of the white employees. These people are compelled to wait their turn.
From the first, I made up my mind I would not go to any Silver Commissary nor would I go to an enclosure set aside for servants.
My first experience was in 1919 when I went to the Pedro Miguel Commissary. The Manager wanted me to go to the Servants' enclosure but after holding my ground, I won out and continued to go to the Gold Commissary and also to the Gold side of the Post Office.

In 1922, we were transfered to Gatun where Mr. Waller was made Secretary of the Gatun Silver Clubhouse. The same conditions existed there but I won out and we purchased in the Gold Commissary and went to the Gold side of the Post Office.
This year we have been transfered to the LaBoca Clubhouse, a promotion for Mr. Waller with an increase salary.
The Head Quarters for LaBoca are in Balboa, the most beautiful section on the Canal Zone. The Post Office, the Commissary, the Administration Buildings and all other important Buildings are found in Balboa.
As usual I went to the Commissary and won out but to my surprise I was flatly refused in the Post Office .
This morning, I was compelled to go to the Post Office to sign for a registered package and was ordered on the Silver side and altho I told him who I was that I was entitled to Gold Priviledges etc. he replied it made no difference, I was Colored and if I could not come over on the side on which I belonged, I would not be served. When I told him I would report the case, he replied that would make no difference others had reported the case and that was the end of it. "For fourteen years there had been those reporting conditions on the Canal Zone and that was the end of it for they were not able to do anything about it."
I asked him to ell me the difference between Gold and Silver. He replied that Gold meant white and Silver meant Colored.

I am writing you this to see if something cannot be done in behalf of the Colored People here especially the Colored Americans. There are only three Colored American Secretaries here altho they are entitled to Gold priviledges, their priviledges are limited.
Will you kindly look into the P ost Office matter.

Respectfully,
Helen A. Waller

[illegible]

April 3rd, 1923.

Miss Helen A: Waller,
LaBoca Clubhouse,
Panama Canal Zone,
c/o Balboa Post Office,
Isthmus of Panama.

My dear Madam:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return to the city about April 6th, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

1923

April 11, 1923.

Miss Helen A. Waller,
LaBoca Clubhouse,
Panama Canal Zone,
c/o Balboa Post Office,
Isthmus of Panama.

My dear Madam:

I have just returned to my desk and have your letter of March 22nd. I am asking the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to take this matter up with the Post Office.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE PANAMA CANAL
CANAL ZONE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE

CABLE ADDRESS:
"PANCANAL, PANAMA"

Balboa Post Office;
LaBoca Clubhouse; C.Z.
April 24th. 1923.

Editor Crisis;
70 Fifth Ave.
New York. N.Y.
Sir:-

1923

Yours of recent.date has been received and I am very grateful to you for taking up the Post Office matter.

Mr. Waller, my Husband who is a Government Employee here has taken up the matter with the Director of Post at Balboa Heights. This was done in writing and has succeeded in getting a reply from the Director. He states that the Post Master was simply carrying out a rule that has been in effect since the beginnig of construction of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Waller states that he will release these letters for publication later.

Respectfully,

Helen A. Walles

4/12/23

[illegible]

1923

January 15th, 1923.

Mr. J. E. Waller,
Gatun Colored Clubhouse,
Panama Canal Zone,
Isthmus of Panama.

My dear Sir:-

I find in the matter left by Miss Allison who was formerly assistant in this office, a letter from you complaining that matter concerning the colored clubhouses in the Canal Zone, has not been published in The Crisis.

I think the general difficulty is the sort of matter which you have sent. I remember one item about a secretary going on a visit somewhere. This, of course, is not of enough importance to interest our readers. On the other hand, we would be very glad indeed, to have a general article on the colored clubhouses and their personnel and the work that they are doing, with pictures of the houses.

I shall be very glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

January 22nd, 1923.

Commander Thomas H. Walters,
2350 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

The enclosed matter was sent me but I am not sure whether by you or Mr. Bradley. I am returning it to you and thanking you very much for letting me see it.

Very sincerely yours,

D/M
(Enc)

January 20, 1923.

Mr. John Wanamaker,
Broadway & Tenth St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find a check for one hundred dollars ($100) to be applied to my account.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

February 24th, 1923.

Mr. John Wanamaker,
Broadway and 10th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find check for Fifty ($50) Dollars which please apply to my charge account.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

March 15th, 1923.

Mr. John Wanamaker,
Broadway and 10th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find check for One Hundred ($100) Dollars. Please apply this to my charge account.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

1923

May 9th, 1923.

John Wanamaker,
Broadway & 8th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Will you please note that on and after May 15th, my residence will be changed from No. 108 Edgecomb Avenue to No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, Apartment 3.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

May 9th, 1923.

John Wanamaker,
Department of Carpet Cleaning,
Broadway & 8th St.,
New York City.

Sir:-

Will you please have your men call at my residence, No. 108 Edgecomb Avenue, sometime Saturday, May 12th, and get four rugs. I want these rugs scrubbed and returned to my new residence, where I shall be on and after May 15th, namely No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, Apartment 3.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

June 19th, 1923.

John Wanamaker,
Broadway and 8th St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Will you please send for the carpet in my office. I want to have it scrubbed; and then I want to arrange to have it made a little larger by the addition of a border.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

October 17, 1923.

Mr. John Wanamaker,
Rug Department,
Tenth St. & Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Some time in June you came and got a rug at my office at 70 Fifth Avenue to be scrubbed. Afterward I wrote you asking to have a border put around the rug and then have it returned to my new office on the fourth floor of 69 Fifth Avenue. Since then I have heard nothing from you. Will you kindly have the matter looked up immediately?

Very sincerely ours,

WEBD/PF

October 20th, 1923.

John Wanamaker,
10th St. and Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed please find my check for Seventy-Five ($75) Dollars to be applied on my account.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

October 20th, 1923.

John Wanamaker,
Rug Department,
Tenth Street and Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Following my letter of October 17th, concerning the rug, I have found the temporary receipt. It is 9793 and the call was issued by Regan.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

November 25, 1923.

Mr. John Wanamaker,
Broadway and Tenth St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed my check for seventy-five dollars ($75) to be applied on my account.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

December 20, 1923.

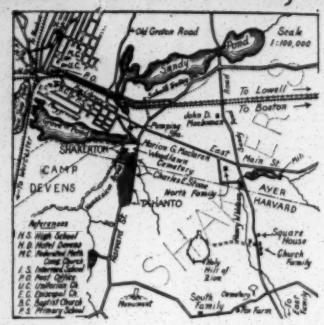
Mr. John Wanamaker,
Department of Accounts,
Broadway & Tenth St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find a check for seventy-five dollars ($75) to be applied to my account.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.



Telephone Ayer 59-11

TAHANTO
HARVARD, MASSACHUSETTS

January 27, 1923.

Telephone Harvard 24-11

1923

Mr. William E. B. Du Bois,
70 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:-

I have recently received the Revista Catalana of December 31st, and, finding in it an article on negroes, written by Joseph Alemany y Borrás, who is one of the leading Catalanistas of Barcelona, I am sending it on to you.

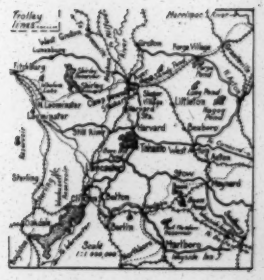
I think you will find it interesting to observe the point of view of such a man, and, if you do not happen to be acquainted with Catalan, no doubt you can easily find ~~someone~~ a Catalan in New York to tell you what is in the article, or a Spaniard, who will probably be able to make it out.

With agreeable recollections of your visit in Tahanto, I am

FW:LHS

Faithfully yours,

Fiske Warren



1923

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. Fiske Warren,
Tahanto,
Harvard, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Warren:-

Thank you very much for the Spanish Review which you sent me.

I remember pleasantly my stay at your home.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

41314

October 22, 1923.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Miss Burroughs write approval . Necessary contribution reach here Tuesday in order to be used. Wire.

A. W. Hunton.

Charge to Crisis.

1923

April 12, 1923.

Mr. George E. Washington,
519 Second Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida.

My dear Sir:

I am very glad to have the information which you sent me. Could you send me a photograph of the building and the address of the superintendent Mr. H. C. Lamar?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Pittsburg Pa
Sept 23, 1923

To the Editor of Crisis
New York City
New York

4/26/55

Dear Sir:

Please send me the official standing given the Negro schools and colleges by the Government Yours

Yours sincerely

Johnson R. Washington
5813 Broad St.
Pittsburg Pa.

4/26/54

October 5, 1923.

Mr. Johnson R. Washington,
5813 Broad Street,
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

There is no official standing given to Negro schools and colleges by the government so far as I know. The Carnegie Pension Fund has undertaken to grade colleges and the American Medical Association does so but the government does not. You might write to the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. for further information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

January 25th, 1923.

Miss Blanche Watson,
38 Gramercy Park,
New York City.

My dear Miss Watson:-

I appreciate very much the clipping which you sent us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

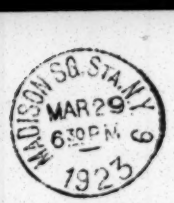
A propos of your letter to Saturday Eve Post - have you seen to it that Jessie Fauset & James W. Johnson & others are sending stuff to the Post?

And have you sent or are you going to send something?

I believe in calling a bluff - or a suggestion, whichever it is! Don't you?

Blanche Watson

4/1/25



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave
City

March 30th, 1923.

4/17/23.

Miss Blanche Watson,
38 Gramercy Park,
New York City.

1923

My dear Miss Watson:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return to the office the latter part of next week, your card will be brought to his attention.

Yours very truly,

W.

38 Gramercy Pk
Apr 26

Dear Dr. Du Bois--

The inclosed first draft of a letter I have sent to the Tuskegee BULLETIN may interest you. I cannot hope they will further the thought in it(living in Alabama as they do) but perhaps you can do so in an editorial.

I recalled the words of Boddy's mother to the effect that he learned to kill in the army -- or militia, was it? I am always full of apprehension when I go to gatherings of Negroes(such as the memorial service to Charles Young--) and see how military glory(?) makes a stronger and ever stronger appeal to them.

I told the principal speaker that day, and some of the younger men that I thought the Lord has his reasons for seeing that Col. Y-- was kept out of the bloody business to the extent that he was. If their is reincarnation(and I believe it fully) this fine man may well congratulate himself in his soul, that he was spared the degredation that comes with service in the ranks of its country's defenders of iron, oil and financial magnates.

Military service, as I see it, goes against the finest inherent Negro traits-- gentleness, lack of revengful feeling etc.

I sent you some time ago an article for the CRISIS and with it a request that you let me know whether or not you would speak for my Club May 8th. Have either or both of these things got mislaid? If so let me know, as I have a carbon of the article, which is a description of a dance in Harlem to wh. Negro friends took me.,

April 30th, 1923.

Miss Blanche Watson,
38 Gramercy Park, Apt. 26,
New York City.

My dear Miss Watson:-

Dr. Du Bois is out of town. Upon his return to the office, your letter of April 26th, will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

114/18

1923

May 3, 1923.

Miss Blanch Watson,
38 Gramercy Park,
New York City.

My dear Miss Watson,

I am hoping to use the description of the Harlem dance which you sent us. We say so much about Tuskegee that I think we will let the Bulletin publish the letter which you sent to them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PW

In D. C. absence - etc —
there is [illegible] prejudice
plenty of prejudice
here in New York
but talented young Negroes
on the whole it interferes
very little with a man
who is ambitious and
able. Yours truly

November 16, 1923.

Hon. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,
New York.

My Dear Sir:

Please write me some information as to the chances or opportunities of energetic, ambitious, Christian, young men and young women in the great Commonwealth of New York. Is there unjust discrimination to any great extent on account of a man's color.

Respectfully yours,
Alfonso A. Weatherly
Box 45,
Lansing, Kansas.

November 21, 1923.

Mr. Alfonso A. Weatherly,
Box 45,
Lansing, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Weatherly:

In Dr. DuBois' absence in England and Portugal I am answering your letter of November 15th for him.

There is, of course, plenty of prejudice here in New York but I should say that on the whole it interferes very little with a man who is ambitious and able.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

4/12/13

3753 Prairie Ave
Chicago, Ill
8/12/23.

DR. DU BOIS
AUG 15 1923

Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Sir;

Kindly let me know if the Rosenwald Scholarships for medical Research are still being awarded. If they are will you kindly forward the address of the committee of award.

Respectfully
A. L. Hebb

4/17/20

August 27, 1923.

Mr. A. C. Webb,
3753 Prairie Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

With regard to the Rosenwald scholarship for medical research I think it was just a personal award but I should advise you to communicate with Mr. Rosenwald's secretary, Mr. William C. Graves, Sears-Roebuck Company, Chicago, Illinois, who will give you all information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

405 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.,
June 29,1923.

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.
Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading your splendid editorial on the hospital for Negro soldiers at Tuskegee, Ala. It happens that I am of Southern birth and training - a native of Alabama and one of Tuskegee Institute's own. I am also one of the boys who volunteered, in 1917, for services over there; and I have spent over six months in hospitals for the disabled.

You are very accurate in describing much that a Negro soldier has to undergo in a Southern hospital. At Mobile, Ala., I was handed my food out of a window, forbidden to use the front of the hospital to enter my ward, which was on the back; given no medical attention, and forced to use the same toilet facilities fellows in advanced stages of syphilis and gonorrhea used. Six beds from mine I saw a young fellow die with tuberculosis. Four hours before his death was discovered by one of his bed fellows he had not been visited by nurse nor doctor. Unfortunately there were no " nurse maids" in the hospital.

Never in France, Dr. Dubois, was I so humiliated and insulted , nor saw such acts of negligence and cruelty committed in a hospital as I saw in the South. To me it seemed as tho they were committed in the name of race superiority and blindness of race prejudice.

To my mind,a hospital for Negro soldiers should be located and conducted with the thoughtof serving the men.To do this in Alabama may or may not be possible. I can assure you, however , that it is going to be a very delicate and difficult task. Those who will feel the effects most will be the unfortunate inmates.

Personally,I dont like the idea of putting physicians in any hospital simply because they are white or black. Many Negro physicians and many white physicians are totally unfit for the profession they have chosen.

Assuring you that you often speak the thoughts of my heart- or is it that I speak those of your heart and experience? and that much of your work will always have my interest and support, I am

Sincerely yours,

Isaac Webb.

Isaac Webb.

4|12|109

Z. WEBB, PRESIDENT

B. WEBB, SEC'Y-TREAS

THE ZERO W. WEBB COMPANY

NEWSPAPER -:- ADVERTISING
NEWS AGENCY

MOUND CITY, ILL.
September 24, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

This company is especially interested in the work of the Pan-African Congress and are anxious to send a representative. Please send us at once all information regarding the same.

We shall expect to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

THE ZERO W. WEBB COMPANY.

Zero W. Webb

President.

ZWW:B

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
EDGAR H. WEBSTER
PHYSICS, GEOGRAPHY
MABEL D. HANCOCK
CHEMISTRY, BIOLOGY
JOHN P. WHITTAKER
PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY
ANNA P. DART
CHEMISTRY

July 22/23

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York.

My dear Dr. BuBois:-

I had a conversation with President Hope last week. He was at Tuskegee on July 5th and I was there on July 8 and 9th. What was said naturally turned upon thesituation at Tuskegee.

While the general trend of the conversation is clear, the wording is not, and I am not writing for publication, but because of one phrase of Dr. Hope, though I will quote three phrases.

(1) Tuskegee is learning what wehave always told her that the Southern white man cannot be trusted.

(2) If Harding can handle the Tuskegee situation as he ought, he can succeed himself in thepresidency, for thus thus and onlythus can he capture thecolored vote in the North; and the Democrats are making advances to capture that vote for themselves.

(3) Is not this thepsychologic moment for thetwo factions represented by the N.A.A.C.P. and Tuskegee to come together?

My own visit of two days was pleasant; I came away with the feeling that people away from Tuskegee were more alarmed than those who were in Tuskegee.

Very truly yours

Edgar H. Webster.

1923

July 30, 1923.

Mr. Edgar H. Webster,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Webster:

Thank you for your letter with its suggestions which I think are timely. My best regards to Mrs. Webster and Mayme.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Weinthal]

"The African World"
EST. 1902

African Publications, Ltd.

Telephone: 239 LONDON WALL
Telegraphic Address:
"ULANTHES." AVE. LONDON

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR DISABLED MEN

DIRECTORS:
LEO WEINTHAL, C.B.E.
W. INGRAM LYON.
GEO. DOUGLAS HAYNES.

801. SALISBURY HOUSE.
LONDON WALL. LONDON. E.C.2

25th Sept., 1923.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

"The Crisis",

4/1/120

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Many thanks for your kind letter of 13th inst. and the article on the Pan-African Congress, for which we will find space in the West African Supplement due on October 6.

I follow your interesting paper with keen attention; you know my sympathies are, in many directions with your splendid work, even if I cannot approve of all you express, in print.

I had a long chat to General Smuts on Sunday night on board the "Arundel Castle", with which we returned from Madeira, and his views on the Native problem in South Africa are, to say the least of it, most encouraging and should lead to a far more satisfactory state of affairs ere long. The only danger is Bolshevist agitation amongst the mass of uneducated natives, carried on by white men without conscience or consideration for the racial problems of the Continent.

With kind regards, Believe me, Yours very truly,

Leo Weinthal

"The African World"
EST. 1902

African Publications, Ltd.

Telephone: 239 LONDON WALL
Telegraphic Address:
"ULANTHES." AVE. LONDON

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR DISABLED MEN

DIRECTORS:
LEO WEINTHAL, C.B.E.
W. INGRAM LYON.
GEO. DOUGLAS HAYNES.

801. SALISBURY HOUSE.
LONDON WALL. LONDON. E.C.2

November 6th.1923.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
C/O R. Broadhurst, Esq.,
60 Upper Gloucester Place,
N. W. 1.

21/15/227

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Sorry I missed you to-day when you called. We were doing a luncheon to the Portuguese Delegates. I hope to see you next week.

Till General Smuts has left for South Africa, my movements in the City are very uncertain. Please give me your ~~London~~ own address.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Weinthal

21-5-186

TELEPHONE,
VICTORIA 3160.

H. G. Wells

4, WHITEHALL COURT,
(FLAT 120)
S.W.1.

6. XI. 23

Dear Mr. de Bois

I'm very much to meet you.
I can't come to the conference on Wednesday & I
can't speak on Tuesday because I don't quite
know your drift but may be able to come in
on Thursday about 12 morning. If I do may I carry
you off to the Reform Club for lunch & a talk?

Very sincerely yrs
H. G. Wells

CROMWELL P. WEST, PH. G., PH. R.
Odd Fellows Building, W. Broadway
NEWPORT, R. I.

April 15. 1923.

Prof W. E. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City N.Y.

My dear Professor:- Thanks for the marked copy of the Crisis.

In view of the recent decision handed down by Harvard University in regards to the disposition to hold to its tradional ideas, to much credit for accomplishment can not be given be Roscoe Conkling Bruce.

Through his unyielding position and stand he has made himself in the estimation of many people the logical person for the 1923 Spingarn medal.

Sincerely
Cromwell P. West

Telephone:
Editorial } *City*
Advertising } *1671*
Subscriptions }

"WEST AFRICA."

A Weekly Newspaper.

Temple Bar House,
28, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

Inland Telegrams:
"Akamallam, Fleet, London."

Cables:
"Akamallam, London."

October 9th, 1923.

Dr. Dubois,
E d i t o r ,
"The Crisis,"
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
New York, U.S.A.

4/11/23

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Thank you very much for the admirable article you s ent a week or two ago. As you will see by the copy of the paper I have pleasure in enclosing, I used it, with a word or so altered for political reasons - which I hope you won't mind - as an editorial. I am hoping to hear from you whatever further information you wish us to publish and also as to whether we are to send a representative to the London meetings, or whether they will be private.

I hope you are in good form, and with kind regards, am,

Yours sincerely,

A Casely Hayford

Enc.

JUL 30 1923

DR. DU BOIS

Abbeville S. C.
R. 7. D. 2. Box 65.
7-27-1923.

Dear Dr Du Bois:

it is with great pleasure that I take in telling you how wonderful your thoughts are concerning the Colonel Young. and also the Tuskegee hospital. Would to God that We had more men like you. We see so much dirt here in the South that really needs to be swept out. and away. real hatred. shame. and disgrace. all right in our face. We hate it. but We are surely not responsible for it. of all men that dwells on top of gods green earth. no nation, or set of nations are hated and despised like the great and grand Colored Nation. God is not a god of foolishness. he is not asleep. neither has he gone away. he ever looks down upon us. and the dirty deeds of all those that transgress us are ever before him. God in due time will surely bring this my Ethiopian nation to where he has intended it to be. but We must not Content our selves and set still. no. no. let us work and trust. watch and pray. God is able to raise up another Moses among us. still We should not fall down. and let no man trod upon us. Waiting for Moses, as God out of one blood. Created every Nation. who then is foolish enough to think that he, or they are better than We? God bless you Dr Du Bois. May you live many years.

A Reader.

G. W. Weston.

October 5, 1923.

Mr. J. D. Wetmore,
World Building,
63 Park Row,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Where can I get a picture of the late William H. Ellis and some account of his life? I trust you can help me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[J. D. WETMORE]

SIXTY-THREE PARK ROW
NEW YORK CITY

October 6th, 1923.

My dear doctor,

Replying to your favor of the 5th inst., in reference to William H. Ellis, I did not know the gentleman was dead until I saw it in the Age this week, and I have just written his wife a letter expressing my sympathy, and I asked her to have her son come in and see me the first part of next week, and as soon as I see him, I will show him your letter and see if he will not give me the picture and information you want.

Only last night, I was talking to my wife about you at 11:30 P.M., after I returned from a business meeting at the home of an old friend in Harlem, and told her that I wanted to get in touch with you to tell you about a very peculiar experience I had with some of the "brothers" and two Jewish lawyers, who were at this meeting, and told her that I was going to telephone you today, and try and make an appointment with you, and of course, I was glad to get your letter when I reached the office.

My wife, and seventeen months old daughter, and Judson Douglas Wetmore, Jr., who will be three weeks old tomorrow, are all quite well, and we are living at 801 West End Avenue, N.W. corner of 99th

Street and will be very pleased to have you drop in and see us at your convenience. We are home nearly every evening and we are always home until after 2 P.M. on Sundays and back again at 7 P.M.

If you can spare the time in the near future, I would like to have you go to lunch with me and have a talk with you.

Trusting that you and the family are quite well, and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you real soon, I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

JDW:FB.

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69--5th Avenue,
New York City.

Personal.

Home Tel. - Riverside 5107.
Private " 7006.

[WHALEY]

November 30, 1923.

Mr. Charles H. Benn,
Fordham Univ. School of Law,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Benn:-

In response to your advice that I think the plan over which you suggested, that those who made 100% on the eight set of Corpus-Juris Contest questions compete again among themselves for the prize, I must confess that after due deliberation my conclusion is identical with my first reaction, "personally the plan does not appeal to me."

There are many reasons why it does not appeal to me chief among them are:

(a) I am sure that I for one cannot improve my present record of eight 100's for a set of eight question papers. Of course I am aware that those who didnot receive eight 100's approve of your plan, it being highly probable that they may thereby improve their present standing in the contest.

(b) When it became apparent that in no class would the required fifty-six (56) contestants complete the eighth set of questions it was my understanding from your statements express and inferential that those who did finish the eighth set would be competing among themselves for to use your own words "they (meaning) Corpus-Juris authorities) will not give but one set to this number (meaning the few then working on the 8th set).

(c) Having received 100% in the eighth set the deciding set, and other contestants receiving the same I understood perfectly well that one of the three things might be decisive (a) recourse to the average of the preliminary papers, (b) recourse to the scholastic standing of those contestants, or (c) recourse to the faculty for decisions.

A

4/17/57

2. continued

Under a & b I would maintain my present standing as first, and I am willing that (c) should obtain, that is that the faculty should vote upon who shall receive the set of books under the present state of facts.

On account of the above mentioned reasons and many more Mr. Benn, I donot approve of your paln, and as much as I would like to agree with you and the other contestants I cannot in justice to myself do so.

I will be glad to discuss this matter in detail with you at any time.

Yours very respectfully,

(signed) Ruth Whitehead Whaley.

4/13/60

1923

April 18, 1923.

Dr. A. Baxter Whitby,
620½ East Fourth St.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

My dear Dr. Whitby:

To my astonishment, when I was in Colorado, I found that your friend Prince Challoughlozilozise had just arrived and was beginning to operate. I may have to publish some facts concerning him. Can you get me all of the chief data about his operations in Oklahoma and send me names of any one who can furnish any other facts?

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

May 17, 1923.

Dr. A. Baxter Whitby,

620½ East Fourth Street,

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Rush me facts and names in case of Prince concerning whom I wrote.

W. E. B. DuBois.

Charge to Crisis.

4/21/24

Oklahoma City, Okla.
May 25th 1923.

Mr W.E. DuBois
New York City

My Dear Sir:— I am afraide I am late giving you information on the Africa-Asia Prince case. If so, please pardon me this time as I have been ill and depended upon the Editor of the Black Dispatch to write you.

I find that he did nothing, after promising me faithfully that he would.

The Prince had Circular letters and Propaganda printed here and then started out to put his plan before the people. The people of Okla. had heard of him so sat down on the proposition.

He failed completely in Okla. The only place he got a hearing was in N.E. Okla. but no one

4/21/45

took seriously to his place as he left the state without having accomplished anything or defounding any one.

This is all that I can find as to facts as he did not tarry long in our section.

Please pardon this delay I seldom ever fail to comply with requests of any sort from the National Office and in this case would have responded had I been fit.

Trusting to serve you more promptly in future I am Truly Yours.

A. Baxter Whitby.

July 31, 1923.

My dear Dr. Whithy:

I have learned of your illness through Mr. Simmons, but I am glad to know you are getting better. I hope you will soon be your own self again and that you will guard your own health in the future as you have guarded others.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Dr. A. Baxter Whithy,
620½ East Fourth St.,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium
For Colored People

BOLEY, OKLAHOMA

8/24/23.

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois,

New York City,

Dear Mr.DuBois :- I sincerely thank you for your kind letter bearing a message concerning my health.It is true that I have been very much indisposed all summer with a severe attack of neuritis. However,I am pleased to say that with rest and good care I have about overcome the trouble.

I am in Boley and under the care of people who are helping me over the difficulty here in the Sanitarium.

On yesterday,I organized the entire Grand Lodge of Masons of Oklahoma into a Branch with a selected delegation to K.C. of twenty five or more men.I am not sure that all will go but the enthusiasm ran high and all seemed anxious to go. I am earnestly hoping that I may be well enough to lead them or at least be with them.

Again thanking you for your kind remembrance of me and trusting that I may be able to meet all of you in K.C. I remain,

Sincerely yours for the race,

A. Baxter Whitby.

630 East 4th.Oklahoma City,Okla.

4/12/24

2614

[1923?]

2/14

Dr. A. Baxter Whitby,
630 - 1/2 East Fourth Street,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

March 16th, 1923.

Mr. A. T. White,
Method, N. C.

My dear Sir:-

I am acknowledging with thanks, the clipping sent Dr. Du Bois, who is at present lecturing on the Pacific coast. Upon his return to the office, the same will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

Phone So. 4837

[1923]

4.1.3

4/12

Mrs. Grant White

Maker of Chocolate Bonbons

814 E. Jefferson St.

Los Angeles, Cal.

June 7th, 1923.

Mrs. Grant White,
814 E. Jefferson St.,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mrs. White:-

May I, at this late day, thank you for the candy that you so kindly gave me while I was in Los Angeles. I have just come across your card and picture.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Galesburg Ill
July 1st 1923

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
70-5 ave NY NY

Dear Sir.

Will you please give me advise as to How I may Learn these 3 trades Typography, Chemistry and Lythographying and What school I can get it best in. Now I am working in order to save up Enough money to Learn these 3 trades I have finished the 8th Grade but I am twenty three Years old and I try to do as much studing as I Can at home. I hate to go to school and sit so many Little fellows that got over 170 98 and doing better than I am. I know I should be ready to come out of College now. But the school I went to was a Southern Country school they were not up to date in grammar and Several other Studies So if you Can Help me

4/17/158

Please do so. if you have any book
on land that you would think that
would be essential for me to study
Please send me word and I will
send you money order for them
I think I am for enough in arithmetic
I can do algebra pretty good. I need
Etiquette. Proper Speaking English.
Penmanship and Social Economics.
Send me the price of you magazine
6 mo. and the price of the books
you will send me and I will mail
you money order at once.

Yours very truly

Lattner A White
R General Delivery
Galesburg Ill.

4/17/05

July 13th, 1923.

Mr. Lattner H. White,
c/o General Delivery,
Galesburg, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

In most large cities like Chicago and New York you can go to Night School and get the trades which you want or you might be able to get them at the Industrial Department of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, or at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. Also you could, of course, study with one of the Correspondence Schools, especially those at Scranton, Pa. It would be better, however, to go to school instead of trying to do the thing by correspondence.

The price of The Crisis is $1.50 a year or 75¢ for six months.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

May 15th, 1923.

Mr. Samuel E. White,
3140 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. White:-

I regret my inability to attend the dinner to Mr. Oscar DePriest, but I hasten to express my regret and my high appreciation of the man.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Mrs. Walker

Harlem Hospital
136th Street, Lenox Ave,
New York City,
3. 8. 13,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
C/O The Crisis,
70 - 5th Ave, N. Y. City.

4/17/13

It is with great satisfaction and assurance that I am mailing you this letter, after having a full year of worries and trying disapointments.

My chief reason for so doing, is to get your assistance and help, which I feel quite sure will be the only means through which I will ever be able to secure the Profession that I have always lived for. I made several attempts to

enter a Medical School but have failed.
The difficulties that confront me today,
is far more than I myself is able to ac-
count for, and avoid. but I feel quite
sure that it will be only through your
influence that my future success depend
I have made various sacrifices to conquer
and am still determined to fight to
the last, for a place among others in
the professional sphere of life.
My father, who was a practicing
Physician for years in Nashville, Tenn.
died recently, and that has altered my
plans greatly.
I have been left here alone to struggle
through life's rough path with no
one in whom I can find encourage-
ment and help.

There is nothing to prevent me starting my medical studdies, Therefore I ask to be allowed a private interview at an early date, so that I may be better able to fully explain myself to you.

Hoping that my request be strongly considered, as my only hope is through your "Sympathy".

Thanking you in anticipation for an early reply

I am

Respectfully yours

Stanley F. White,

Orderly - Ward 4.

Harlem Hospital

136 St. Lenox Ave. City

March 9th, 1923.

4/12/23

Mr. Stanley E. White,
Orderly-Ward #4,
Harlem Hospital,
136th Street and Lenox Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return April 5th, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

W.

1923

April 11, 1923.

Mr. Stanley P. White,
Orderly-Ward #4,
Harlem Hospital,
135th St. & Lenox Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I am, of course, always glad to see persons and give advice, but it seems to me that you would be saving my time and your own if you state what your difficulties are.

I am not aware of any hinderances which would keep a properly equipped colored persons from studying medicine in the United States. If you lack the preliminary equipment, then there is nothing to do but to get it. If you lack money, that, of course, is a different thing and there, of course, I am in no position to help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/pp

Lincoln Hospital
141 Street, Southern Blvd.
Bronx New York,
Aug. 8. 28.

W. E. Du Bois Esqr.
70 – 5th Ave.
New York City.

Dear Sir,

Again I am compeled to write to you although my first letter was of a different nature. I am forced to send to ask your advice and help and before I start to explain matters to you I ask that my letter and truthful explanation be given consideration. I have decided to attend Lane College in Jackson Tenn. so as to take up my Pre-medical studdies. I have made application and have been accepted after I am finished at this school I

4/28/37

go to Mchaffy in Nashville
and from there to ~~Chicago~~ Chicago
where I intend to practice. I have
got two thirds of my tuition
and that part is alright
as I will work and do all I
really can to keep my self in schoo
I intend to fight and fight hard
I must achieve the goal which
I have set before myself.
and nothing will ever stop my
efforts, but Almighty God.
My only troubbles now is my
train fare, I called up the
Penn. R.R. this morning and
found out that it cost
($34. 75¢) thirty four, seventy
five to nashville I am to
leave on the 17th of Sept. and
only Heaven knows how I will
be able to make it, so dear Sir
I am begging you that if there
is any way by which you
may be able to assist me

I beg that you do. There is no one in whom I have more confidence than you for I know that just a word or effort to help by you means a whole lot to me. and I am positively sure that you will never live to regret this favor Trusting to an early and encouraging reply.

I am glad
to remain Sir
Yrs Resp.
Stanley F. White
c/o Miss Gramwald
Lincoln Hospital
141st S. Bvld.
Bronx N. Y. S.

4/28/36

1923

August 6th, 1923.

Mr. Stanley F. White,
c/o Miss Gramwald,
Lincoln Hospital,
141st Street and Southern Boulevard,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I regret that I am financially unable to donate your fare to Nashville.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Whitman College

Walla Walla, Washington

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 18, 1923

4/25/23

Professor W. E. B. DuBois

7 Fifth Avenue

New York City, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois

I shall be very glad if it proves possible for you to lecture at Whitman College during your coming trip on the Pacific Coast. Will you be kind enough to let me know your possible dates and terms?

With high regards, I am

Very truly yours

Stephen B. L. Penrose

SBLP:JM

B

911 Same engagements in Oregon & Washington as were active probable I could make Whitman ~~one~~ about March 16 17 & 19. My charge for one lecture would be fifty dollars. I thank you for your interest

4/25/59

January 26th, 1923.

President Stephen B. L. Penrose,
Whitman College,
Walla Walla, Washington.

My dear Sir:-

If I have lecture engagements in Oregon and Washington as now seems probable, I can visit Whitman College somewhere about March 16th or 19th. I can let you know definitely before February 10th. My charge for one lecture would be Fifty ($50) Dollars. I would pay my own expenses. I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WJBD/W

[redacted]1923

May 26, 1923.

4/21/88

President of Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio. —

My dear Sir:

I write to ask if I have correctly understood your answers to my questions. Are you expecting to give the degree of Bachelor of Arts to forty-two persons this spring, and have you enrolled in your college department (not in the Normal School) 252 persons above the eighth grade?

Will you kindly answer these questions at your earliest convenience?

Very Sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

The University of Chicago

June 27, 1923

4128/3

JUL 2 1923

DU BOIS

The Crisis
70 5th Ave
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

In response to a request in your June issue, and by the Intercollegiate Club of the schools of Chicago, I am inclosing a photograph.

I graduated this month from the University of Chicago with the degree

of S.B. in Mathematics.

For further information, if necessary. — I graduated as first honor student from Louisville Central High School in the class of 1918, and attended Howard University for three years.

I noting that the photograph is not too late for publication, I am

Respectfully Yours

Artishia Gilbert Wilke

910 So. 7th St., L

kerson
Louisville, Ky.

778 Irving St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
July 27th, 1923.

JUL 27 1923
DR. DU BOIS
1923

Dear Mr. Dubois:

Kindly pardon the liberty I am taking of writing to you, but being conscious of the great chance before us now of putting one or members of our race in Congress once again, I want to speak regarding the great exodus of our people from the South to the North - to sections where one and all of them may exercise the right to vote. With the decided object of electing one or more of our men to the House or Senate forces should be full at work at once to educate the newcomers (to vote North from the South) in the proper use of the ballot, and to impress upon them the necessity of electing some men of color to represent us in Congress. These newcomers are settling in large numbers in certain districts, and in such districts there is a glorious chance of our men carrying it in an election. If the regular parties will nail - in such districts - full up a colored man as the regular candidate, then let some Negro run as an independent, and our folks should carry him to success. With the power you have,

49-12-189

Mr. Dubois, you can easily assemble men of thought and action who will marshal these newcomers into dependable organizations in our populous districts. Will you start the movement, Mr. Dubois? I leave it.

For, with the Ku Klux, the Tuskegee Hospital affair, lynching, and the myriad of ever-occurring controversies having to do with our welfare, we need one or more strong, fearless, untiring race fighters to represent us in Congress and to fight for our rights. I believe every negro will rally & the halls solidly behind any Negro candidate.

4-12-10

No white man can truly represent us in Congress. A Negro - with a Negro's heart and soul - enduring all the pangs of injustice and wrong that the race suffers, can have the ear of the race to congress and plead and demand such as no white man can do for us. How about it. I remain,

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. Wilkerson, Jr.

1923

July 28, 1923.

Mr. William H. Wilkerson,
778 Irving Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I agree with you as a necessity of organizing work among Negroes in the north. I am hoping that the N.A.A.C.P. can organize something like this in the fall.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GARNET C. WILKINSON
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

May 28, 1923.

Dr. W. B. Dubois,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/2815

My dear Dr. Dubois:-

I have the honor to recommend Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Kimbal, West Virginia, for the Spingarn Medal for the current year. His great victory for Negro youth in the recent affair at Harvard University I consider the outstanding educational achievement of the year.

Very sincerely,

G. C. Wilkinson

Ass't. Sup't. of Schools.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.,
June 23, 1923.

Mr. Wm. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:--

I am interested to know whether this Marcus Garvey decision represents justice, or whether it is simply another lynching case. Your proximity to the facts should give you opportunity to know.

Very truly yours,

Thos. E. Will

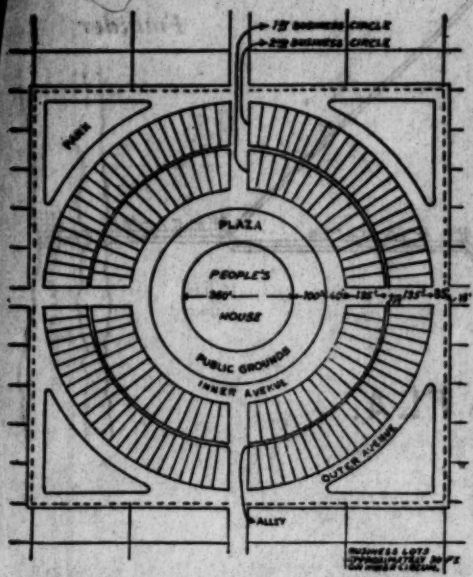
Address Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

49-13-124

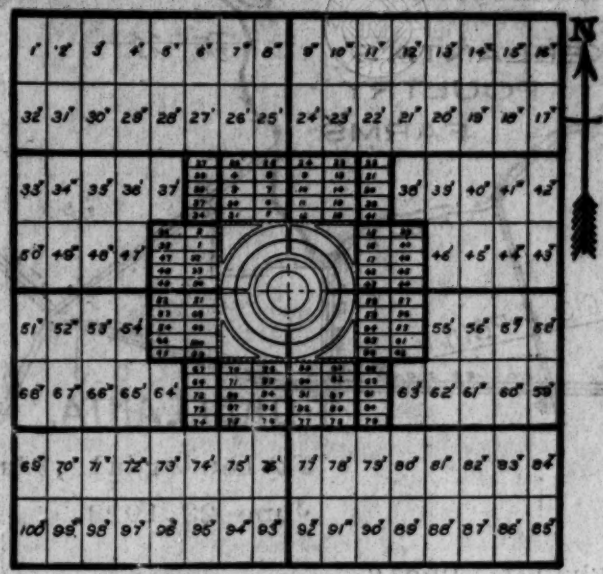
THE OKEELANTA-FRUITCREST DISTRICT
AND VICINITY

FRUITCREST, FLORIDA, the practical plan for settling a new country

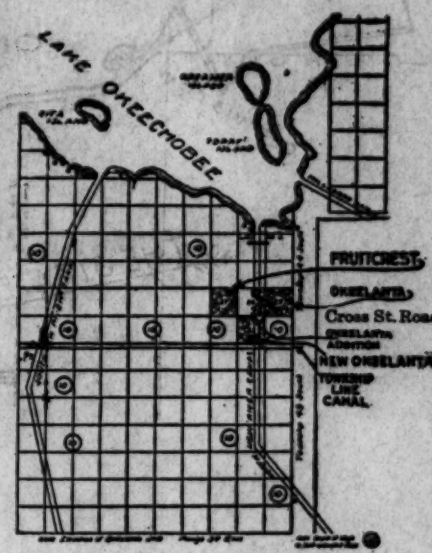
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW



FRUITCREST CENTRAL SQUARE, Publicly Owned



FRUITCREST, Sec. 27, T. 44 S., R. 36 E.



Heart and Center of Upper Everglades

DETAIL

See Upper Glades Map, opposite page

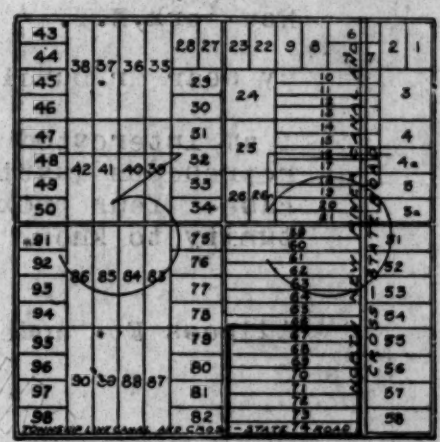
Best Opening

OKEELANTA POULTRY FARMS: In sections 35, 27 and neighborhood.

Features

"THE SQUARE:" Territory between North New River and Miami Canals, and between Bolles Canal and Road, and Lake Okeechobee.

"THE TRIANGLE:" Territory between North New River and Hillsboro Canals, and between Cross Canal and Road, and Lake.



OKEELANTA ADDITION; 1014 ft.
Sec. 35, T. 44 S., R. 36 E.

NEW OKEELANTA: Center of Settlement. At Canal crossing. Began with Tracts 67 to 74, inclusive, Section 35. Expanding.

FRUITCREST: Designed to group buyers, concentrate tracts, and aid co-operation. In Section 27. Corners with Section 35. Quick run from New Okeelanta by jitney on dirt road.

"OLD" OKEELANTA: Center of Florida Everglades Land Company buyers. Includes Section 25 and E. 1-2 of Section 26. West half of townsite fully ready for utilization.

NORTH NEW RIVER CANAL: Old, historic highway between Fort Lauderdale and Fort Myers. Forbes' Pioneer Boat Line carried passengers, freight and U. S. mail in 1913.

BOLLES ROAD: To connect with Lake by road on east bank of Miami Canal.

Palm Beach Drainage and Highway District

Cuts ditches, and builds roads and bridges. In "The Square," (above) cuts 10-foot ditches north and south, and leaves Dirt Road banks, one-half mile apart.

LIMITS: North, Tp. line 42-43; South, Tp. line 46-47, 12 miles south of Bolles Canal and Road. East, Range line 37-38; West, 4 miles, W. of County line. Includes triangle between Hillsboro Canal and Range line 37-38 extended to S. E. corner of Sec. 13, T. 45, R. 37; and excludes Territory S. of this triangle and E. of Range line 37-38.

[illegible]

1923

July 3rd, 1923.

Mr. Thomas F. Will,
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

My dear Sir:-

I think that Mr. Marcus Garvey had an unusually fair trial and that, all things considered, he got a very lenient sentence.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

49-13-125

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY
CARL G. DONEY, PRESIDENT
SALEM, OREGON

March 3, 1923.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
c/o Dr. J. A. Summerville,
1800 San Pedro St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We will advertise you for March 20th, in accordance with your letter of February 27th. I have not decided as yet as to the topic, but as soon as I decide will let you know.

How long are you planning to remain in the city? Will you be here over night? There are a number of colored citizens in this community and they would like to have an opportunity to meet you personally. They have also offered to sing at the public meeting at which you are to appear. I should like to know what is your desire in regard to this matter. Also, is it your pleasure that I shall make hotel arrangements for you? We are looking forward with pleasure to your visit.

Very sincerely yours,

C M Panunzio

Department of Social Science.

CMP:MB

P.S. Which do you consider your best lecture? We have thought of either "The Black Man in the Reconstructed World" or "The Negro in America History". We want you to give your best message. Let me hear at once please

C M P

4/25/57

April 12th, 1923.

Prof. C. F. Panunzio,
Willamette University,
Salem, Oregon.

My dear Professor Panunzio:-

I have just returned to my desk and I want to express to you my thanks for the lecture which you arranged at Willamette University. I appreciated the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Turn on Dr. Shipley please copy

DR. A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS
3545 S. STATE STREET
CHICAGO

Oct. 29, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor of Crisis,
#69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:

I am in receipt of your letter concerning attendance upon the Pan-African Congress, and have delayed answering your letter for the reason that I had hoped in the mean time to see my way clear so that I might advise you that I would be able to attend the said Conference.

I have had some financial reverses, hence, I shall not be able to attend the Conference this year. I regret the matter very much.

In September, it was my intention to go to Europe about the 1st, of October to do some studying and be present during the Session of the Pan-African Congress. I trust that it will be a greater success than 1921.

With all good wishes for your continued success,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Williams

4/27/33

October 31st, 1923.

Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams,
3545 S. State St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Williams:-

Dr. Du Bois has left for England and Portugal. He will probably be out of the country for two or more months. In his absence I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to tell you that it will be called to his attention on his return.

Yours truly,

H.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
E. C. WILLIAMS, Librarian

Howard University
Washington, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D., D. D
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

May 25/23

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Somehow I regard the victory of R. C. Bruce over A. L. Lowell in the Harvard controversy as one of the notable achievements of the year. Just how far the victory may be regarded as a personal one, I am not quite sure, but it seems to me that in evaluating the services of Men of Negro descent for the year 1922-23, Roscoe Bruce's work should be

E2/L2/7

Considered, and he should be at least a candidate for the Spingarn Medal.

How goes everything at #70 Fifth Avenue? I am expecting to be in your fair city in July, when I hope I may see you, and ask your opinion about something I have been busied with off and on since Christmas.

Trusting everything is well with you & yours, I am.

Sincerely Yours,
E. C. Williams

P.S. They tell me you have a very nice little editorial bit in this month's Crisis. I have not seen it, but hope to read it this evening.

4/27/24

1923

May 29th, 1923.

Mr. E. C. Williams,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Williams:-

I thank you for your letter of May 25th. The nomination of Mr. Bruce will be laid before the Spingarn Committee.

I shall be glad to see you this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Salt Lake City Utah
May 23 1923

121214

1923

Dear Sir

Mr. E. N. Bruyhardt Du Bois

I am a convict in the utah state prison and I am with out frends and money and I am writing you to see if you could do something for me I have been in here 2 years and I am doing 1 to 20 years and they were two of us and we both got the same time and they let one of us out and are holding me on and seyth I have ben in here I have never had any truble of any kind and have never bein pernush for any thing and the man they turned out was guilty and I was not and he told them the same as I am telling you that I did not no any thing about the charge and that the jeol beat him and did somthing to make him say I was with him but he went out and told the Warden that I was not with him and the reson he did it and I want to no if you people will help me to get my case reopened to hear from you soon

Yours truly H. L. Williams
Utah state prison. Salt Lake City Utah

104 North St.,
High Point, NC.
Aug 10, 1923.

Editor Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, NC

My dear Sir;

Kindly inform me if there are funds avail-
able for assisting colored ministers to obtain a college
education.

Thanking you in advance for this inform-
ation, I am,

Yours truly,
Minnie M. Williams

4/27/30

4/27/24

August 27, 1923.

Miss Minnie M. Williams,
104 North Street,
High Point, North Carolina.

My dear Madam:

I do not know of any funds for assisting colored ministers but I am sure you could get any information by writing Dr. George E. Haynes, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

W. H. WILLIS & CO.
BEEHIVE BUILDING - SUITE 103
2305 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK

June 13th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

92/82/h

Dear Sir:-

Are you interested in the development of your business among our people and the country at large? If so, here is the opportunity. We realize that the time is ripe for us to make a decisive move for progress in the business life of Harlem. And what could be more advantageous for this purpose than a Commercial and Business Exposition under the auspices of the Association of Trade and Commerce of New York?

This will give the manufacturer and business man an opportunity to bring his wares before the New York public and our group "en masse" under the most favorable conditions. It is the intention of the Committee to solicit exhibitors of the best among various manufacturers and business enterprises conducted by colored people. You are so rated.

The beautiful ballroom and auditorium of the Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue, has been decided upon as a fitting place for such a display, and will be made over into fifty booths - 8 x 10. These booths will be handsomely painted and wired to produce an electrical effect appropriate to the exhibit in each booth. Could advertising be done under more favorable conditions?

We must get this number (50) of colored enterprises to participate or it will have a serious moral effect on the ability of colored New York to measure up. Are we ahead of our time? This Exposition will go far toward answering that question, as well as give you and your business opportunity for expansion by making new acquaintances among people who use your line.

If you are interested in a business way with this history making event, please sign and mail the enclosed post card. Representative will call with further information and details.

Depending upon your cooperation in this movement,
I remain

Yours for Bigger and Better Business,

W. H. Willis

In Charge of Concessions for
Commercial and Business Exposition.

4/28/25

June 14th, 1923.

Mr. W. H. Willis,
2305 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I should be glad to have you call on me with regard to concessions at the Commercial and Business Exposition.

Please be able to show me an exact plan of the space, and an exact statement of the cost of renting the space. I should be glad to see you Monday, June 18th, at four o'clock or Tuesday, June 19th, at four o'clock.

Very sincerely yours,

WHBD/W

SUITE 103

PHONE BRADHURST 0667

W. H. WILLIS
PRESIDENT K. P. BUILDING ASSOCIATION, INC.
2305 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK

4/28/24

November 10th, 1923.

Dear Member:

You are requested to be present at the Association Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th. Professor Lee, of Kansas City, Mo. will talk on the subject of "Some Field Observations of Colored Business." Miss Ernestine Rose, Librarian of 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library will speak on the Library and its service to the community.

The National Commercial Negro Womens Business League will attend and have a word to say along lines very interesting to us. Therefore, I am asking you to give me your support and cooperation by being present to welcome them. You were not at the last months Round Table Forum, so, if necessary, make the sacrifice and come out, Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th, 8:30 and help to carry out this part of the Associations winter program.

Hoping to see you present, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. H. WILLIS,
Chairman, Round Table Talk.

(1923)

4128123

November 12th, 1925.

Mr. W. H. Willis,
2305 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Willis:-

Dr. Du Bois has left for England and Portugal and will probably be out of the country for two or three months. In his absence I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to state that for the above reason, he will be unable to attend the meeting of your Association.

Yours truly,

JEF/W

1923

January 15th, 1923.

Mr. E. A. Wilson,
2813 Thomas Avenue,
Dalls, Texas.

My dear Sir:-

We wrote you a long time ago asking for data about the United Brothers of Friendship, but the matter has never been received in the office. I am afraid if you sent it to us, it went astray.

We would still be glad to have the information and to publish it.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

4/28/14

111 Brookline St.,
Lynn, Mass.,
Feb. 15, 1923.

Dear Sir;

The question of "slave freedom" was brought up for discussion. The majority of the pupils in my S. S. Class think that Lincoln freed the slaves but I think that he did not.

I am writing to you for information concerning the negative question of slavery and freedom. I would appreciate any information of reference which you can give.

Will you please send it as soon as possible as the debate is in March.

Thanking you for the same, I remain

Yours truly,
Thelma Wilson

Enclose please find stamp for information.

July 9th, 1923.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.,
312 Broadway.
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed please find check for $8.40 to pay for repairs on the enclosed shotgun.

Please send me a receipt and I will send for the gun.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

54/12/4

4/27/41

2201 St. Antoine,
Detroit, Mich.,
6 July 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
New York, City.

Dear Sir:

As per the request of my friend I am enclosing you his little book entitled "The Bible of the Ages." A few copies were given me to distribute among my friends for criticism, etc. Having met you once personally, having read a few of your books and many issues of the Crisis and various other magazine articles by you I have claimed you to be a friend. For, from them I have gained much inspiration, encouragement and enlightenment.

Many good wishes for continued success in your good work, I am

Yours respectfully,

John E Winston.

July 9, 1923.

24/42/4

Mr. John E. Winston,
2201 St. Antoine
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for letting me see your booklet and I appreciate your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Metropolitan Bethel A. M. E. Church
REV. T. H. WISEMAN, PASTOR
1522 SUMTER STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug 26/23

4/27/26

Mr Du Bois

Dear Sir:-

Please give me your opinion of the following facts. If there is virtue in what we have done and are trying to do we wish you Sir, to pass upon it.

Last Spring the Rev Mr Billy Sunday came to Columbia to carry on a great Campaign against Sin and Vice, The management told the negro Ministers of Columbia that 3 services could be had for colored People at Eleven oclock on as many different Sundays. The Colored Pastors, Told The Committee (white men & Mr Bob Mathews a member of the Sunday party)

4/27/37

that they could not afford to close out their Eleven o'clock Services for 3 Sundays. But have finally accepted one Sunday ~~two Sundays~~ & Mr R. Rodeheaver (Singer & Trombonist) urged the organization of a Great Choir. Rev. P. H. Wiseman Pastor of Bethel Church was unanimously elected Director. He sent out a call, & from Benedict College Pres C. B. Mitchell sent us 250 Voices From Allen University. Pres R. W. Manee sent us 275 Voices. From the choirs & Churches of Columbia we drew 375 Voices. Here we had an aggregation of 900 negro Voices for the purpose of singing Gods Praises and to touch men & women's hearts for the higher life = Dr Weisman alone trained them. Upon the day set apart this Great Chorus Sang as only negroes can sing the Songs of the South: Our Spirituals. Mr Rodeheaver became so impressed that he invited us back

37 To sing for the White services on following Wednesday
We came – We sang – We made many
friends. Mr Robeson & Mr Sunday
4/27/38 Empasized that God loves us all alike
that in Heaven we all have to worship
& all together. The feeling grew at close
Revival The Comittee gave Tabernacle
to Dr Stiemon for Concert & meetings on
that night about $600 Co Came in at the door
recipts. This Same Organization Sang for
Tabernacle 1st time in History. Dr Steiman Pastor
Mr A. C. Brogdon Treas Mr J. C Eubanks Director Mr Henry Allen 2nd Tenor
formed. the Bethel Jubilee Quartett. The victor
Talking machine Co called us & we went
to Camden N.J. & Made 10 Records for them
Our Call Then Came from Mr Homer Rodeheaver
to Come to his Studio at Winona Lake Ind.
There with Mrs Carrie Brewster Duff & Mrs S. E. Hancock Contralto
we made 34 records for Rainbow & Genette Company

4

I left my pastorate because for the time a Singer
my vision
for this reason. Hundreds of old, old, times songs
Harmonies will soon be lost with the death of
old Colored men & women, These Songs born
out of Souls in Bondage & under oppression
shall not be entirely lost. They represent
4/27/39 The night of horror then which our Race
passed & is passing. Hence to preserve them
I took These Six Voices & placed them 30 or
more inscribed (& many unknown out
certain localities) Placed them upon it it
for records & they will last for a long
time, Then too Dr Herbert (white) is arranging
melodies Suggested by Dr T.H. Riseman this book
will soon be upon the market. This is the first
time in America That a noted white Singer
has recorded his voice with a negro Spiritle
for Rodeheaver Sang the verse & a dozen Singers

5 With our Syllette taking Charms, His Sister
Miss Ruth Radcheare also sang massing
an acteille of some numbers, These facts will
appear on the Records & on catalogue
So it right & they & save these quaint
heart searching minors and melodies
for our children & hear & feel the cry
of a burdened heart. Shall we forget that
these songs heartened our forefarents & helped
them Keep the faith. — & merely wish
& do something toward preserving the racial
Songs —

Resp fully yours

T. H. Rideout.

Please let me know your opinion —

4/27/40

[illegible]

1923

4/27/35

September 5, 1923.

Rev. T. H. Wiseman,
1522 Sumter Street,
Columbia, South Carolina.

My dear Sir:

I am very much interested in Negro music and am always glad of any effort to spread the knowledge of it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ANNE WOLTER
709 CARNEGIE HALL
NEW YORK CITY

July 23rd, 1923.

Dr. Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
Care THE CRISIS,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

As I was unsuccessful in reaching you by telephone, I am writing you.

I learned through Miss Rose, of the Library in Harlem, that you were considering devoting the third floor of the Library to dramatic work.

I have directed a group - the Acme Players in Harlem, for five years. Their growth has been steady and marked. It occurred to me that if you started dramatic work in the Library you might consider this group as a nucleus. Several of the members have been trained to teach the work, as well as act. I would like to add since I am thoroughly familiar with the work that I would gladly donate my services in any way that I can be of help to you.

If you are interested I should gladly see you and talk the matter over with you.

Very truly yours,

Anne Wolter

4/20/57

4/24/56

July 30, 1923.

Miss Anne Wolter,
709 Carnegie Hall,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I should be very glad indeed to cooperate in any way with the Acme players and also to use your own services which you have so kindly offered. Our own plans as yet are rather nebulus but I am hoping to get them in shape before fall.

I trust you will pardon the contre temps over the telephone. We have been moving and my telephone had been just installed but was not in working order so that I could not hear you over it. After three attempts I sent my secretary to excuse me over another extension.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pf

Morristown, Tenn.
April 10, 1923

W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

Knowing of your interest in the so-called "Negro Problem" and of your valuable services for race equality, I make bold to address you, asking for advice or coöperation.

Over two years ago I wrote a story entitled "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." It is

4/20/23

an attempt to solve the problem in an interesting way, and contains the message you, too, are trying to get to the people. The principal characters are colored people, it has a love story in it, it testifies to the Negro's services in the World War, and reaches its climax by gaining a seat in Congress for the hero and a hearing on the floor of the House. This accomplished through the N.A.A.C.P.

The story was reviewed

by Bishop R. E. Jones, who said "it touches on all phases of the problem" and who wrote an introduction for it.

It is designed especially for white people because they are the ones who need the message. Hence, I placed it with white publishers, the Neal Pub. Co. of Newport.

There has been a vexatious delay and the company declares itself insolvent. I paid $150. I am willing to let that go if I can only get the book out. I am willing also to

forego all profit on the first edition, but I am not in a position to pay more money out now. The Neal address is 440 Fourth Avenue. Perhaps Mr. Neal might let you see the manuscript. I should like your opinion and advice.

I have been teaching sixteen years in Norristown Normal College. I am a white woman.

Respectfully,
Lillian E. Wood.

1923

April 12, 1923.

4/26/76

Miss Lillian E. Woods,
Morristown, Tennessee.

My dear Madam:

Our experience has been that the firm of Neal Publishing Company is very unreliable if not actually dishonest. It would be impossible for us to deal with them as we would have no standing in this matter. I am sorry not to be able to help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF
COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

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MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

February 19, 1923.

Dr. W. E. D. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I note from the information that comes to me through requests for data relating to the Negro, that there is duplication in the studies which are being made on this subject in various Institutions. In order to help the situation and to be able to acquaint students who are making studies of particular phases of the Race Problem with studies being made elsewhere along the same line, I am endeavoring to secure a complete list of all studies relating to the Negro that are now being carried on.

Will you not kindly assist in this effort by having the attached form filled in for as many studies as are being made in your Institution and return the same to me.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance and cooperation in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Monroe N. Work

Monroe N. Work
Editor Negro Year Book.

[ENCLOSURE]

Information Sought Concerning Studies Relating To The Negro

(Please fill in for as many studies as are being made and return to Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama)

1.
   a. Title of study, ...
   b. Degree for which it is being submitted, ...
   c. Name of person making the study, ...

2.
   a. Title of study, ...
   b. Degree for which it is being submitted, ...
   c. Name of person making the study, ...

3.
   a. Title of study, ...
   b. Degree for which it is being submitted, ...
   c. Name of person making the study, ...

4.
   a. Title of study, ...
   b. Degree for which it is being submitted, ...
   c. Name of person making the study, ...

5.
   a. Title of study, ...
   b. Degree for which it is being submitted, ...
   c. Name of person making the study, ...

6.
   a. Title of study, ...
   b. Degree for which it is being submitted, ...
   c. Name of person making the study, ...

7.
   a. Title of study, ...
   b. Degree for which it is being submitted, ...
   c. Name of person making the study, ...

8.
   a. Title of study, ...
   b. Degree for which it is being submitted, ...
   c. Name of person making the study, ...

41215

February 26th, 1923.

4/12/2

Mr. Monroe N. Work,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My dear Mr. Work:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence - lecturing on the Pacific coast, I am acknowledging receipt of the questionnaire which you have sent him. On his return, April 5th, the same will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W/

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. Monroe N. Work,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My dear Mr. Work:-

4127 11

The S. A. A. C. P. is doing special work in Negro Public School Education - its condition and appropriations given to carry it on.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

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R. R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL
WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

4/26/07

May 7, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Milan Drvodelić, 3 Palmoticeva ~~III~~, Zagreb, Jugo-Slavia, Europe, has requested specimens of some of the best Negro Newspapers and magazines. Will you kindly send him a copy of "The Crisis" and oblige

Very truly yours,

Monroe N. Work

Monroe N. Work,
Editor Negro Year Book.

MNW:JE

[illegible]

1923

May 9th, 1923.

4/20/68

Mr. Monroe N. Work,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

My dear Mr. Work:-

I have your letter of May 7th and am sending copies of the Crisis to Mr. Milan Drvodelic.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Brawley's Short Stories of American Negro

April 18 - 1923

Mr. Du Bois,
Editor of "Crisis",
Dear Sir:—

I am told that there you can secure information about negro authors, poets and playwrights. This subject has been given me to develop and discuss for a large group of people and I should like most

211215

different. Paul Laurence Dunbar seems the only one with Russia I should thoroughly appreciate. Further information

sincerely

Frances S. Dorbin

Public Speaking Dept.
Oak Park High School
Oak Park
Ill.

April 25th, 1923.

Miss Frances S. Works,
Public Speaking Department,
Oak Park High School,
Oak Park, Ill.

My dear Miss Works:-

With regard to securing information about Negro authors, permit me to recommend to you "Brawley's Short History of the American Negro". You will find a good deal of data in the last few chapters. This book is published by Macmillan and Company, New York. It may also be secured through the office of the Crisis.

Yours truly,

JEF/W

Tentative -- May World Tomorrow Jan. 25.

The Negro's Economic Problem

The Negro World
facts about Negro business and professions, with the questions in mind: Is such separateness good or bad? Is it inevitable?

Buying a Southern Farm
from tenant to owner: Capital? Training? Treatment from white land owners? Help from Negro organizations?

Making a Living in the North
economic opportunity in a northern city. Perhaps Chicago material?

Theory and Practice in the Labor Movement
a short statement, perhaps by Fitzpatrick or Foster
details by a Negro leader

Economic Coöperation among Negroes

The Foundations of Justice
shall we Jim-Crow incentives? And sources of inspiration? What is the general interrelation of social equality and economic justice?

What Should Be the Focus for Negro Education?
Two sides -- both by Negro leaders

- - - - - - - - - -

A Negro Strikebreaker Speaks

Finding a Job

1923

February 15, 1923.

Memo to the Editor of
The World Tomorrow:

I am sorry to be late with this memo. It seems to me that first your survey of the Negro's economic position must take into account the economic disposition of Negro workers.

First taking the census definition of gainful occupation 71% of the Negroes are at work as contrasted against 51% of the whites. Of this 71%, 40% are in agriculture and 31% in other occupations. The corresponding percentages for whites are 15% and 36%. These figures, I may say, are based on the census of 1910 and subject to some change in 1920. The 71% of Negroes in gainful occupation amount today to approximately five and one half millions of persons. Of these, three millions are in agriculture and two and one half millions in other employment. This leaves in the Negro population another two and one half millions who are ten years of age and over and not gainfully employed. Of the two and one half millions in other employment we have approximately the following numbers:

[illegible]

Other Employment 2½ Millions:

Men		Women
800,000	Laborers	365,000
200,000	Servants	500,000
400,000	Artisans	100,000
50,000	Business	5,000
50,000	Professors	30,000
1,500,000		1,000,000

Of the three millions in agriculture there are about 225,000 owners, 675,000 tenants and two million agricultural laborers. I think by considering these figures, which are estimates, but fairly accurate, you can see what the economic problem of the Negro is.

First comes the agricultural laborer who is largely in peonage. Second, the tenant who is nearly as bad, but emerging here and there. Then comes the laborer, the servant and the artisan. The business and professional men are small in number but growing rapidly and of tremendous social importance.

4/11/166

WEBD/PF

The World Tomorrow

Editors—JOHN NEVIN SAYRE, ANNA ROCHESTER, DEVERE ALLEN, *Business Manager* ALICE PARSONS.
Contributing Editors—SARAH N. CLEGHORN, WALTER G. FULLER, ZONA GALE, JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, GRACE HUTCHINS, RUFUS M. JONES, KIRBY PAGE, RICHARD ROBERTS, NORMAN THOMAS, RIDGELY TORRENCE, HARRY F. WARD
Fellowship Press—GILBERT A. BEAVER, *President*, RAY NEWTON, *Secretary*, L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, *Treas.*

Telephone:
Canal {6522 6523

396 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY
March 1, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your memorandum, for which we are very grateful, came in two weeks ago. Please pardon our delay in acknowledging it. You will be indulgent when you hear that two weeks of work was lost through illness just when we were in the thick of seeing our March number through the press.

I think we talked with you, not only about the subject of your article but about such details as length and date. But for certainty may I repeat that we are looking for two thousand words and that copy should reach us not later than April ninth. That is a <u>real</u> date, given a bit later than usual because of your western trip. If things should work out so that copy could reach us around April first, it would be a great help.

We are mighty glad to know that we can count on this article from you.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Rochester

The World Tomorrow

A Journal Looking Toward A Christian World

JOHN NEVIN SAYRE, *Editor* ANNA ROCHESTER, *Associate Editor* DEVERE ALLEN, *Managing Editor*
Contributing Editors—SARAH N. CLEGHORN, WALTER G. FULLER, ZONA GALE, JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, GRACE HUTCHINS, RUFUS M. JONES, KIRBY PAGE, RICHARD ROBERTS, NORMAN THOMAS, RIDGELY TORRENCE, HARRY F. WARD
Fellowship Press—GILBERT A. BEAVER, *President*, RAY NEWTON, *Secretary*, L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, *Treas.*

Telephone:
Madison Square {1240 ~~3378~~

~~108 LEXINGTON AVENUE~~
NEW YORK CITY

Canal 6522.

396 Broadway
4April, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Just a word to remind you that the press date of our May number is approaching. It is absolutely necessary to have all the copy in not later than April 9th and we should be extremely grateful to have it a day or two before that time.

We are mighty grateful for your help in this number.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Rochester

AR:C

4/12/23

[WORLD TOMORROW]

1923

April 5, 1923.

Miss Anna Rochester,
393 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Miss Rochester:

I am expecting Dr. DuBois in his office on Saturday, April 7th, at which time your letter of April 4th will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

April 14th, 1923.

Miss Anne Rochester,
The World Tomorrow,
396 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Miss Rochester:-

Enclosed is the article I promised you. It is not as good as I could wish as it had to be done too hurriedly. I shall not be at all surprised if it does not suit your use.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

The World Tomorrow

Editors—JOHN NEVIN SAYRE, ANNA ROCHESTER, DEVERE ALLEN, *Business Manager* ALICE PARSONS.
Contributing Editors—SARAH N. CLEGHORN, WALTER G. FULLER, ZONA GALE, JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, GRACE HUTCHINS, RUFUS M. JONES, KIRBY PAGE, RICHARD ROBERTS, NORMAN THOMAS, RIDGELY TORRENCE, HARRY F. WARD
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Telephone:
Canal {6522 6523

396 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

April 18, 1923

1923

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I am sorry that acknowledgement of your article has been delayed. Indeed it is what we wanted. It is possible, however, that we may have to do a little mild surgery in the proof since the article is three or four hundred words longer than the amount allotted to it. This may be unnecessary when the actual lay-out is before us. We shall be sending you galley, of course -- it may come in time to enclose with this -- and we should be grateful if you would suggest possible cuts, if you care to, in the earlier part of the article. The last half is more completely different from anything else in the number and if cutting is necessary it should be in the section on general industrial opportunity.

It was mighty kind of you to send us this, when the demand came at such a very busy time. Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

Anna Rochester

4/7/36

Ltr 5213

File Challoughlozilozise

4/21/50

July 20th, 1923.

Mrs. Carrie Wright,
P. O. Box No. 155,
Weleetka, Oklahoma.

My dear Madam:-

I understand that you have some information about Prince Challoughlozilozise. If so, would you kindly write me the details? I want to see that his fleecing of innocent people is stopped.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

192

4/26/70

August 13th, 1923.

Dr. Louis Wright,

New York City.

My dear Dr. Wright:-

Enclosed is my report from the Life Extension Institute. I have had my teeth xrayed and the doctor says they are all right.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Office

E. D. WRIGHT

READY TO SERVE YOU DAY OR NIGHT

PRESIDENT and MANAGER WRIGHT'S BURIAL, CO. INC.

4/26/82

Oaks, Pecans Groves, Homes and Plantations, to Rent, or for Sale, on long and easy Terms.

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I sell and deliver direct to you.

Donaldsonville, La
April 7, 1923.

Hon. W. E. B. DuBois
New York, N.Y.

Kind Sir:- I am very anxious to get in possession of a book containing, addresses on various subjects, welcome & response (address).

I want something from which I can draw & add to my own intellect.

You will oblige me very much by giving desired information, price & same.

Yours truly,

(Mrs) P. J. Wright,
Donaldsonville,
La.

1923

April 12, 1923.

18/92/h

Mrs. P. J. Wright,
Donaldsonville, Louisiana.

My dear Madam:

I do not think that books with ready made addresses and references are nearly as good as those which a person writes himself. Nevertheless I enclose a list of such books with prices.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

TELEPHONES:
Spruce 5339
Keystone Race 5671

The Citizens' & Southern Banking Co.

NINETEENTH & SOUTH STREETS
R. R. WRIGHT, Sr., President
Philadelphia, Pa.

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Home Buying

October 26, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just come from the bedside of Dr. Crogman who was quite ill last night. In fact he had two physicians attending him. He is, however, today resting well under the care of a nurse. He is always cheerful and good natured. I am therefore hoping for the best.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Wright

President.

RRW:CMB

20/92/h

October 29th, 1923.

4/126/01

Dr. L. R. Wright,
The Citizens' and Southern Banking Co.,
19th and South Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Wright:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence in Europe, I am writing to acknowledge your letter of the 26th and to express for him his appreciation of your note with regard to Dr. Crogman. I know that Dr. Du Bois will be very much relieved to hear of his improvement. I hope you will keep us informed.

Sincerely yours,

JHF/W

1923.

(English Translation)

THE PORTUGUESE SLAVERY LIE;

PAPER READ

BEFORE THE

LISBON GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

By

Lt.Colonel J.A.WYLLIE,

F.R.G.S.; F.R.C.I.; I.A.(Retired).

3rd DECEMBER 1923.

4/17

4.1.60

PORTUGUESE PLANTERS AND BRITISH HUMANITARIANS;

BIRTH AND GROWTH OF THE PORTUGUESE SLAVERY LIE.

Admiral ALMEIDA DE ECA in the Chair.

4.1.61

Mr.PRESIDENT:

Let me thank you most heartily for the extreme kindness of your expressions,though at the same time I cannot allow myself to accept them except in the sense of a token of personal esteem,seeing that my humble efforts to convince my fellow-countrymen of the truth on the subject of manual labour in S.Tomé have met with the scantest of success.

4/7

Those who really deserve the gratitude of Portugal in the matter of the pseudo-humanitarian campaign are the eminent British Minister Sir Edward Grey(now Lord Grey of Falloden),and his able secretaries,Mr.Acland,M.P.,Sir Eyre Crowe,and Sir John Tilley. All these, after a careful and impartical study of the information furnished them by both parties to the controversy,gave judgment in terms that reduced your enemies to confusion. The proof that their labours were effective may be found in the torrent of vituperation with which that judgment was assailed,no sooner did the Anti-Slavers recognise the drift of it.

The grateful recognition of Portugal is also due to the late eminent diplomatist Lord Cromer,who,when invited by the enemies of Portugal to contribute to the pages of The Spectator a hostile analysis of the Foreign Office findings,not only did not do so,but closed the series of three articles he offered to that paper with a more or less complete vindication of those findings.

In the interests of truth,then,I have no hesitation is assuring you that these are your very best friends.

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"THE PORTUGUESE SLAVERY LIE".

4.1.62

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

If half that has been published in the press of Portugal, England, and Switzerland during the last fifteen years, on the vexed question of African labour in the Portuguese possessions had been read and absorbed by both parties to the controversy, I should have no excuse for addressing you tonight. I say--both parties--for this is equally true of your enemised the British Anti-Slavery Society as of the Portuguese public. The latter would have been in possession of all the facts, and the former would have realised that those facts were too decisively against them for further argument. But Anti-Slavery's latest move, as recently announced far and wide by its publicity agents, reopens the whole question It would appear that the September conference of the League of Nations this year had been selected as a fitting opportunity by the plotters against Portuguese colonisation in Africa. But September has come and gone, and their silence remains unbroken. Something disconcerting must have happened, at Geneva or elsewhere. What has gone wrong with them?

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It may be thought that all is well that ends well. But is all ended? We do not know, and the more we look at the form the plot is taking, the less we like it. To begin with, we have a handful of malcontents whose dubious statements of fact, and whose illogical conclusions, were duly exposed by the British Foreign Office and in Parliament ten years ago. Yet these agitators are in a position, to-day, to collect signatures in support of their case--signatures of persons representing the most varied strata of social and political life if England. The public memory is proverbially short, and a great war has intervened since Sir Edward Grey told the parliamentary friends of Anti-Slavery that "neither treaty convention nor protocol authorised British intervention" in Portuguese affairs on the pretext of "slavery". That was in March 1911, and in the following year his Under Secretary, Mr. Acland, speaking in Parliament, definitely declared "Portuguese Slavery" to be a closed question. Since then, all of us have had more important matters to think of; but it would be unwise, in view of this fresh menace, not to refresh our memory as to the facts.

The anti-slavery document to which this distinguished support has been given is not merely a petition for re-consideration of decisions given by a former Government in favour of Portugal. It takes the unusual form of an appeal to the League of Nations over the head of the

British Government, and against a series of rulings by that Government, as if to a supreme tribunal authorised to annul the domestic decisions of its own constituent Powers. And this appeal is made by a group of British subjects.

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Needless to say, the League of Nations has never arrogated to itself any such functions. It expressly disavows the theory that it is in any sense a Super-State. Thus the appeal in question cannot but be regarde as a futility.

Primarily, the affair is one between a government and a handful of its own subjects. But not exclusively so. It is disappointing, after years of a war in which Portugal and Great Britain fought side by side, to find British subjects so wanting in camaraderie, and so impervious to the logic of facts, as to be capable of reverting to the old, old calumnies of pre-war days. Have not Portuguese publicists appealed times without number to British public opinion, asking for protection against such attacks? How is it that these appeals have not been heeded? Had they sunk into the mind of England, it would now be impossible that the dead and buried fables of anti-slavery should come to life.

4/3

Speaking as a foreigner who for many years has made a sympathetic study of your case, but from a point of view necessarily different from that adopted in Portugal, I think I may be able to throw some light on the anomaly. To begin with, the psychology of the two nations is widely divergent, and this alone accounts for many of the misunderstandings which have arisen in the course of the controversy. I do not desire here to pose as a mediator, or to treat the question as an open one, whose eventual decision will depend upon arguments as yet unpresented. The title I have chosen for my address to you tonight should suffice to shew what view I take of it; and that view is that, though mistakes can be detected in the minor tactics of both sides, the fatal error, the error decisive of the case, has been on the part of your opponents the Anti-Slavers. Their cause from the first was a weak one, into which considerations other than the mere protection of aboriginal tribes entered, and to reconcile the ever varying influences at work behind the scenes they had to bolster it up by means of a tissue of fact and fiction so artfully interwoven that it has not always been easy to detect where one ends and the other begins.

In the course of a campaign of this kind, note has to be taken of the various changes of front as they occur, and of the weak points, not merely of the enemy but one's own, so as to profit by the lessons of the past and avoid obvious errors. With your permission I would point out

some of these blunders; but before taking up this part of the subject, let me give you some idea of the conditions and social atmosphere in which your English critics, friendly and unfriendly, pass their existence --an atmosphere peculiar to England, and without parallel elsewhere except, perhaps, in the United States of North America. Without a good working knowledge of these conditions, the champions of your cause are much in the position of men fighting in the dark; their blows go wide of the mark, and may even wound friends in mistake for the enemy.

The British Anti-Slavery Society, whose unwelcome attentions have been so persistently inflicted upon Portugal, is after all but one of many charitable organisations operating on lines which have much on common. Each association has its own field of labour, but directorates may overlap, as one and the same philanthropist may be interested in more than a single social cause. Hence a kind of freemasonry which must be taken into account in one's dealings with any one of the loosely-knit confederation. Portugal has already had some experience of this kind.

But English philantropy is both a conglomeration of instinctive movements and a professional career. Both aspects deserve careful consideration by the stranger to the subject. Its unremunerated labours, thanks to the personal zeal of its voluntary workers, are often more fertile in good (or mischief) than those of its paid staff. And these, in their turn, may be enthusiasts in the cause, to whom matters of salary are quite a secondary consideration. Thus it would be unfair as well as misleading to regard the chiefs and agents of a given movement as simple mercenaries. But at the same time it would be very wrong not to recognise the immense power of the purse in the humanitarian world. Even in England, the vastness of the resources of organised charity is not a matter of common knowledge. So far back as 1894, Benjamin Kidd, an eminent English economist, startled his readers with facts and figures relating to what he termed "the network of institutions founded or supported by private subscription". This network, which had overspread all England as well as the United States, at that date represented, in London alone, an annual revenue of £5,000,000; and fresh societies, he added, were springing up at the rate of one a week!

Now, this was the case some thirty years ago. It may be doubted whether the rate of increase has been constant up to now, but, taking into account the effects of the war and the temporary nature of many of the associations in question, it is probable that the total resources of those which survive are at least equal to the 1894 figure. For, even in the case of societies formed for a temporary purpose, the instinct of self-preservation is strong. Once the aim of the founder has been at-

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tained,be it the prohibition of alcoholic beverages,the abolition of vivisection of of slavery,or the revocation of some restrictive law, the scrapping of the machine should ensue as the logical sequel. But in practice this is exactly what does not happen. During its period of maximum activity,a typical society will be found to have budded,blossomed,and fruited out into an exuberance of missionaries,typists,messengers,all specialists in propaganda,and in no way desirous of separation from the parent trunk. Thus the victory of a given cause is apt to spread dismay among the very combatants whose exertions have won it. In the case of your good friends the British Anti-Slavers,their mauvais quart d'heure,on the definite abolition of slavery in the British West Indies,can well be imagined; likewise their relief when shewn that the situation could be saved for them by the insertion of three little word in their official style and title. On the moribund trunk of Anti-Slavery there now flourishes the vigorous parasite of Aboriginal Protectio

Enthusiasm for a given cause,however,does not necessarily imply profound knowledge of the fundamental facts concerning it. Where all that the neophite aims at is a share in the social life of the body he(or she)selects,perhaps the highest qualifications for admission are docility verging upon credulity. In this connexion,let me relate the tale concerning two sisters whom I used to know as constant attenders at the work-parties of a certain English charity,organised to provide lady doctors and medical attendance for the womenfolk of Muhammadan households in the East,debarred by law and custom from the services of male medical practitioners. These ladies had never troubled to grasp the central idea of the movement,and they worked for years under the impression that their embroidery and needlework were destined as clothing for naked savages in Central Africa. Only be accident did they discover that the word "zenana" in the title of the Society was not the name of that savage tribe,but meant a Moorish seraglio.

As ignorance of Portuguese affairs,among otherwise well-educated Britons is often phenomenal,it is quite on the cards that the Anti-Slavery Society may have adherents as ingenuous as the ladies I have mentioned. Portuguese postal officials must often be amused at the numberless letters that pass through their hands for English residents in "Lisbon, Spain". An old friend of mine,a fairly well-travelled man,was very difficult to convince that the island of Madeira did not belong to France. "It is not French",he argued,"how is it that its wine enters so freely into French cookery recipes?" One more instance of the same kind: Some passengers on board a homeward-bound vessel coasting Portugal happened to mention the late King Carlos. One lady,who had spent many

years in British India, where Eurasians and natives of Goa are commonly known as "Portuguese", enquired whether D.Carlos was also a black man!

These things being so, it would not surprise one to find good earnest anti-slavers who have nottthe faintest idea where S.Tomé lies, to what nation Angola or Cabo Verde belongs, or, indeed, how they themselves come be mixed up in an anti-Portuguese campaign at all. The fables recounted by the Harrises, Morels, and other West-Coast Munchausens, harmonise admirably with the tea-and-toast of the Society's afternoon entertainments, and with their own vague impressions of a slavery still existing in pestiferous regions unknown except to specialists in such horrors. Still, the dilettante adherence, in which social amenities play the chief part, adds numerically to the importance of the movement, and to its fund

The Anti-Slavery Society, as my audience doubtless know, was formed a century ago by a group of honest enthusiasts, indignant at the barbarities practised upon blacks by planters in certain tropical colonies of Britain, notably the West Indies. These planters were of all kinds, good, bad and indifferent; but the bad, by their cruelty to the negro, fully deserved the wrath of the philanthropists. The case was one for vigorous reform. But nothing short of the total abolition of slavery would content the extremists. Their success was complete; but in extirpating the system, not only the evil but the good went by the board, for in it the system had many compensatory and beneficent elements.

It was not long before England was called upon to pay the penalty of submission to her extremists. The emancipation of the black, as its logical consequence, entailed a regime of absolutr equality between white and black--an absurdity under the British flag, whatever success in this direction may have been attained under those of other nationalities possessing a different temperament. The Englishman of to-day does not hate the man of colour; very rarely indeed is he impelled to the brutalities commonly practised by large communities of whites, in the United States for instance. But he declines to fraternise with him, much less admit him to his own domestic life. I cite this instinctive reluctance, neithe to commend nor to condemn it, but simply to emphasise it as a potent factor in the problem confronting the solonial statesman of to-day, be his leanings humanitarian or the reverse.

That statesmen of both types still exist is evident from the discussions during the Imperial British Conference, just closed in London. In reply to the ultra-humanitarian case, the matter in hand being the free admission of natives of India to South Africa, the Union delegate, General Smuts, aptly remarked that the crux of the question was not that of

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the dignity of the coloured man, but was one of life and death to the white, who could not but look with dismay at his own impending submergence under a wave of humanity of a different order of civilisation and a lower standard of living, which would inevitably kill his own small farming and petty shopkeeping.

However deeply the anti-slavery theorists may resent the existence and force of this racial instinct, they can hardly dare to ignore it in the white Dominions of to-day, as they did in the tropical colonies last century. This is hardly the time or place for digressions into byegone events, so let m refer those interested in details to the pages of James Anthony Froude, whose masterpiece, "The English in the West Indies" is the last word on the subject. In those islands, flourishing plantations were ruined, and their owners driven out, the few remaining English finally fleeing rather than submit to the rule of a black democracy, the ideal of the anti-slavers. Froude's words find an echo to-day in those of Lord Burnham, speaking at the Bristol branch of the Royal Colonial Institute. He shews, as Froude foresaw, that the abandonment and oblivion, to which those possessions have been consigned by the nation which colonised them, give a free hand to the great North American trusts already monopolising the islands' markets and navigation. Froude's protests fell upon deaf ears; let us hope Lord Burnham's may escape the same fate. We do not expect to find the name of either chronicler inscribed on the roll of Gold Medallists of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society.

By re-christening itself "Aborigines' Protection Society", the Anti-Slavery Society secured not merely a fresh lease of corporate life but also a fresh sphere of action, covering so much of the world's surface as may be found to be inhabited by "aborigines"--meaning, presumably, men of colour. Discretion, however, taught it that certain Great Powers, such as pre-war Germany, the United States, and the British self-governing Dominions, had better be let alone, no matter how grave their transgressions. Sympathetic associations, such as the Congo Reform League, might occupy themselves with the colonies of Minor Powers, but Portugal in Africa was reserved to this body as its own special sphere of action.

Still, menacing as it may appear to Portugal to be thus selected, it is to be remembered that, after all, Aboriginal Protection, in theory at least, is cosmopolitan in its aims; it is just as hostile to British as to Portuguese tropical colonising methods. Your countrymen are not its only intended victims. But it has its limitations. Its corporate life, like that of most associations of its kind, depends on the goodwill of its subscribers, and this goodwill has its financial aspect, subscription

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depending largely on the degree of thrill imparted by its propagandist literature. Thus within the charmed circle of an incurable idealism, credulous souls will always be found ready to pay; but outside are the incredulous whose passive resistance serves to restore some semblance of moral equilibrium. This, Aboriginal Protection sometimes discovers for itself, through occasional incursions into the preserves of British colonisation, where its adventurers must at times wish themselves safe back in their own congenial surroundings. Some four years ago, I witnessed a typical instance of the kind, which I may as well relate.

The Royal Colonial Institute had convened, in the Caxton Hall in Westminster, a public meeting to hear a report on some African colonial topic connected with native labour and the control of black populations. The late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, then president of the Anti-Slavery Society, thinking the occasion suitable for a homily, attended the meeting and proceeded to ventilate his ideas on lines similar to those adopted by his friend and colleague Harris when alluding to Portugal. But no sooner was the drift of his speech understood than he was shouted down, and made to see that a British audience would have none of it. I was sorry for the man; he had scant courtesy shewn him, and had no choice but to take his departure.

Reverting to my mention of a freemasonry pervading the network of charitable associations of which the Anti-Slavery Society is one, let me recall an instance of humanitarian solidarity, possibly subconscious rathe than designed, which came to light during the war, and caused some perturbation in Portugal. It would almost seem that those who meddle with any one of the brood may expect to have the whole swarm about his ears like a hive of bees.

What happened was this: after a long respite from the pinpricks of anti-slavery, Portugal once more found herself attacked from a quarter most unexpected. The new enemy was the British Socialist Party, an organisation to all appearances unlike the old one. This was in the third year, and the chief of the movement a labour leader named Henderson, who had been a minister under the Lloyd George régime, when statesmen were scarce. In ignorance, perhaps, of the true position of the socialist movement in England, Portugal was induced to send delegates to an international conference convened in London to consider, amont other matters, a scheme of Mr. Henderson's for the administration of tropical Africa.

The project came before the meeting, and was voted upon and carried almost unanimously without the least recognition of its formidable scope. Only after it had become public property was it realised that it involv

ved the transfer,by all the African colonising Powers,of their tropical possessions ob that continent,these to be fused into a negro republic, and worked on ultra-wilsonian lines for the exclusive benefit of the blacks.

My learned friend Loureiro da Fonseca,whose premature death we all lament,has left us an able and complete analysis of the scheme. So I confine myself to mentioning that it is to be found in the Boletim do Centro Colonial of November 1917. One point,however,deserves your attention,namely that though the ostensible author was English,the conferenc that fathered it was international; yet it was voted,ignoring its world wide consequences; consequences far more sweeping than the wildest dreams of "Aboriginal Protection". Here we have one more proof of the tendency of all revolutionary movements to fall into extremist hands, and to end by dragging into the abyss all moderate and restraining elements

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This exhausts the first part of my subject--the general aspects of humanitarianism and its ramifications in Great Britain. Now comes a special aspect,directly bearing on Portugal,but regarding which a certain mental confusion still seems to reign in this country.

I refer to the share of the British chocolate-makers in the anti-Portuguese campaign. Judging from comments in the local press,it would seem matter of general belief that these industrials are the fons et origo of the whole trouble. We in England know better. Possibly some of my friends here may think this quite a minor point. It may reasonably be argued that even if the Caburys were not in the first instance the enemy,their subsequent attitude suggests them as accomplices or tools of the real enemy,working behind the scenes. It was they who wrote or inspired articles of a hostile tone in English reviews,and it was their correligionaries the Quakers who,after bringing unsubstantiable charges against Portugal in Africa,found themselves obliged to apologise to the Foreign Office for them and to withdraw them. But some of the Cadbury statements,equally unfounded,have never been withdrawn.

Possibly so; but the case is one for careful discrimination,as the misguided line of defence adopted by part of the Portuguese press has seriously injured their case in the eyes of those in England who have followed the affair. For many years past,many Lisbon papers,instead of advancing concrete facts and reasonable arguments,have contented themselves with insinuations of bad faith and "inconfessable motives",presumably pecuniary,levelled against the chocolate-makers personally. This was bad policy,if I may say so. The English habit of mind when one

party to a dispute,in or out of court,makes abuse of the other his main line of defence,is to infer that he has little or no case. And in this particular instance,even unprejudiced persons have formed the opinion that Portuguese slavery is undeniable.

Please do not misunderstand my meaning; I hold no brief for the Cadburys nor for any of their following. Politically,they are no friends o of mine,nor do I know them personally. But what I,in common with most Englishmen,do know,is that they have succeeded,as few industrials have, in reconciling the dictates of philanthropy with those of sound busines Had they confined their activities to the making of sweets,they would not have had an enemy in the world. But,unfortunately for them,they hav mixed themselves up with political journalism,and their so-called Cocoa Press has earned for them the detestation of a large circle of Britons, a detestation which the pacifist qualities of their excellent bonbons, mark Bournville,have never succeeded in appeasing.

It is to these political activities that the anti-Portuguese campaign owes its origin. But here lies the source of all the confusion,as far as Portugal is concerned. Her press only knows Cadbury the"chocolatarian",and is reluctant to recognise Cadbury the pacifist newspaper proprietor. Le me explain the bearing of this dual existence upon the matter that so closely affects Portugal. At the time of the Boer war(1899-1902),we find the Cocoa Press,true to its own misguided pacifism,earnestly befriending the enemies of its own country and decrying every manifestation of patriotism on the part of its fellow-countrymen. It busied itself,when the tiny British army was in dire straits,in spreading the grossest calumnies against British soldiers and officers in South Africa,its utmost venom being reserved for that great general,Lord Kitchener. Its motive no doubt was political,not personal; what was sought was to overthrow the Unionist(Conservative)government which had declared the war. And when the war ended,and peace was restored,that Press persisted in its hostility,no matter at what cost to the nation.

The method it then adopted was what has been since known as the "Chinese Slavery Lie". It was an invention disseminated by the Daily News, the chief organ of the Cadburys,to discredit the labour system in force in the Rand mines,whose industrial problem closely resembled that of S. Tomé. For some three years this falsehood was preached untiringly,till at last it succeeded in overthrowing the cabinet. By 1906 the liberal-radical party,friendly to the Cadburys,had come into office,and nothing remained to the Unionists but to plot their revenge. The success of the Chinese Slavery Lie suggested an effective form of vengeance. In imitation of the unscrupulous policy of the Cocoa Press,the Unionist Press

elaborated a clever parody of that Lie. Knowing that the Cadburys, in their capacity of chocolate-makers, were in the habit of buying their raw material from Portuguese sources, and that the labour-system under which that raw material was being produced was similar to that denounced by them in their capacity of political mischief-makers, the Unionists worked up the travellers' tales of writers of the Nevinson type into what we now know as the Portuguese Slavery Lie.

Had this trick and its consequences been confined to British party politics, it might have passed as a disreputable but useful manoeuvre, inasmuch as it held the Cadburys up to ridicule, and ridicule is always a powerful weapon in political warfare. But it far exceeded the legitimate bounds of political buffoonery; it injured harmless foreigners in a ruthless fashion, so as better to punish the English offenders. Were I disposed to minimise or explain away the conduct of my own political party, for such they are, I might suggest that their instinct of revenge had blinded them to its indirect effects; but that excuse would be idle in this case, seeing that the Unionists persisted in their lie, though fully aware of the wrong they were doing to the Portuguese planters. I can only regret the fact, but can find no possible justification for it.

Now comes a passage of English party political history little understood in Portugal, though readers of my good friend Francisco Mantero's works will find the facts fully set out therein. The Unionist press, to strengthen its case against the Cadburys, did not scruple to identify them with the S.Tomé planters, suggesting that the former were the real owners of the estates, or at least that they held a controlling interest in them. One line of defence might have been open to the Cadburys; ignoring this false suggestion, they might have ranged themselves on the side of the Portuguese planters, defying their enemies to prove a single case of slave-trading or slave-owning on their part. But this line of argument was barred by the position they had taken up regarding labour in the Rand mines; to have adopted it would have compelled them to retract all that they had said when attacking the Unionist policy as one of slavery. Thus their only course was to keep silence, in the hope that the torrent of calumny would exhaust itself. But, so far from drying up, that torrent increased in violence, and in venom, till it overflowed the bounds of human patience.

Clearly, this campaign was anti-Cadbury much more than anti-Portuguese, and would never have attained the dimensions it did but for the Unionist hatred of the pacifism and anti-patriotism of the Cocoa Press. As a point of logic, if the Rand labour-system was slavery, so was that of S.Tomé, and vice versa, the only difference, as far as the Unionists were concerned, being that the interest of the Cadburys led them to denounce the former

while not merely winking at,but profiteering by means of,the latter. Such, at least,was the charge openly brought against the Cadburys by the leading organ of that party,the Standard; and as this charge struck at the heart o of their philanthropic professions,it was deeply resented,and a suit for damages was inevitable. The case was tried at the Birmingham assizes of De cember 1909,and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs--a nominal victory,stultified by the jury's award of one farthing damages(say five reis in Portuguese currency)as solatium for their wounded feelings. As the cost on either side must have exceeded £10,000 each,the only gainer by recourse to the tribunals was the body of counsel engaged in the suit.

The practical effect of such a decision was to stimulate the Unionists in their output of libellous matter,in the full knowledge that the Cadbury would never again venture into court against them. So they retained a week ly journal,The World,to attack them and their Cocoa Press in terms hitherto unknown in British journalism. Incidentally,these attacks,to which the Cadburys of course made no reply,intensified and confirmed the accusation of slavery made against both the Portuguese planters and the firm of British Humanitarians.

This was a double misfortune. Portugal ost a magnificent opportunity,at a stage when public opinion in England had not crystallised into a fixed conviction of Portugal's guilt,of defending herself against these fictitious charges. And her collaboration might have helped the Cadburys,for, despite their subsequent disagreements,both planters and manufacturers had much in common. The Cadburys,industrials and philanthropists,had made thei Garden City of Bournville a veritable paradise for their white workers, while the S.Tomé planters,in the words of Sir Harry Johnston,himself an anti-slaver,had created "the ideal of a paradise for the negro",and had made their black workers "the happiest negroes in the world".

This strong point might have been brought out in evidence,had Portugal seen fit to retain an English barrister on a watching brief,whose task would have been to intervene whenever the course of proceedings threatened mischief to the national reputation. But she was late in recognising the advantages of such a course,and allowed herself to be unrepresented--or,in other words,misrepresented. For,throughout the hearing,the only voice raised on behalf of the planters was that of Mr.W.A.Cadbury himself,when confronted with a flagrant falsity narrated by the writer Nevinson in his "Modern Slavery"--the tale of a nigger-hunt and wholesale massacre imputed to the estate managers of the island of Principe. Such a story,said Mr. Cadbury,was absolutely incredible; he himself knew the type of man engaged in estate management on the islands,and could testify to his incapability of atrocities such as were alleged against him. But the Cadburys had their

hands full; nominally plaintiffs, they were virtually on their own trial, and could not go far in defence of absent friends.

A further misfortune for Portugal was that the trial gave the Anti-Slavery Society full scope for misrepresenting matters. They gave it out in propaganda that the "evidence"(they treated the opening speeches of counse as "evidence")established the fact of Portuguese slavery! It did nothing of the kind, for by consent of parties, the issue of fact was not argued. Bu But as your enemies, by means which require no explanation, had secured a marvellous command of the British newspaper press, their interpretation gained so much ground that a fair hearing for the other side could only be had thenceforth through a long and costly counter-propaganda. Benjamin Kid Kidd's warning as to the power of the purse in British humanitarianism must not be forgotten. And it may here be remarked that this erroneous view of the facts must have aided immensely in the evolution of the recent plot, now we hope frustrated, for dragging Portugal before the tribunal of the League of Nations this year.

The Cadburys, having failed to get satisfaction in court, sought to repair their damaged reputation in other ways. They began by advising the Portuguese planters to adopt certain reforms which would place their labou system beyond suspicion. Some of these suggestions were adopted, others wer rejected as unreasonable or impraticable. Still, negotiations went on without bitterness on either side. But about this stage the Anti-Slavery Society, who had their own cards to play, took over command of the humanitarian forces. The Cadburys had failed to induce the Government of Portugal to give them written guarantees that their rejected suggestions to the planters would be enforced upon the latter as administrative measures--a demand no self-respecting government could grant to a group of unauthorised foreigners. To meet this objection, the Anti-Slavery Society began by creating a Portuguese branch of their body which as a national organisation should apply for the required guarantees on its own account.

This in itself was admissible. But the parent society went much further It sent a deputation to Lisbon to keep the branch up to the mark, and then committed the dire offence of ignoring Portuguese susceptibilities by nominating as delegates the very men it must have known to be <u>personae non gratae</u> to Portugal--among others Nevinson, the author of a tissue of calumnies published in England and America. The local branch had decided, before the arrival of the deputation, not to support its demand for government guarantees, but merely to welcome it in a brotherly spirit. When however its composition became known, the docility of the Lisbon anti-slavers evaporated. After entering a protest against the insult offered, the local branch dissooved itself. It could hardly have done otherwise.

This was not the least of the blunders then committed; blunders on both sides. Once the Cadburys had joined hands with the extremists of anti-slavery, their former friendliness towards Portugal began to cool down. Though reluctant to stop buying S.Tomé cocoa, their continued relations with the Portuguese planters were the gravamen of their offending in the eyes of their political opponents. A preliminary intimation of the possibility of non-purchase was badly misunderstood in Lisbon, and gave rise to abusive language and hints of unworthy motives, the local press failing to understand the situation, clearly understood in England.

4.7.14

Meanwhile, the Cadburys had sent their missionary, Burtt, to Portuguese West Africa to collect facts and impressions helpful to their case. On his return and after perusal of his report, they did what every Englishman interested in the affair saw to be inevitable under the pressure exerted upon them by their enemies; they stopped buying S.Tomé cocoa in the hope of shutting the mouths of the Unionists. But with the same object in view they did something much more unjustifiable; they despatched Mr. Burtt to the United States to preach a boycott of Portuguese cocoa which should be world-wide. Here both parties went astray; the Portuguese press, not understanding the British mentality, convinced itself that the only conceivable motive was a sordid commercialism--a desire to ruin Portuguese cocoa-production in order to remove a competitor with the British-grown raw material. And the Cadburys failed to foresee how powerfully their boycott would confirm this Portuguese suspicion of their whole conduct.

4/7

Quite possibly that boycott was not seriously intended; it was conceived more to impress the Unionists with the genuineness of the Cadbury action than to harm the planters, though of course it must have been seen that harm would result to them if it succeeded. And it might not have been proposed at all but for the irritation caused by the attitude of the Lisbon press, and the disappointment of both the Cadburys and the Anti-Slavery Society to force the hand of the Portuguese Government. But the fact remains that the boycott was proclaimed, and to this extent, with the necessary observations and explanations, the Cadburys may be left on the black list of Portugal's enemies.

But for Portugal's own sake I should like to think that the theory of "covetous chocolatarians", "inconfessable motives", etcetera, had yielded to a juster understanding of events. And if facts are still wanting to this end, let me add a few. First, it is quite true that the Cadburys do own cocoa estates in the island of Trinidad. But it is equally true that the produce of these does not feed their chocolate mills for more than two days in the year, and they cannot be extended in area owing to the attitude of the "politically-minded" extremists of British India, who see in coolie

emigration to the West Indies a slur upon their coloured dignity. And coolie labour is their only means of development, for the dislike of the negro to agricultural labour is notorious.

But, it may be asked, what about the Gold Coast and the Cadbury interests therein? That colony is now the chief source of their raw material. True, again; but the conditions of cocoa cultivation in native hands are incompatible with any form of capitalistic exploitation. Thus, even did the Cadburys desire it, they could not profitably take up land there for estates.

Let us look at the facts of cocoa-growing on the Gold Coast, not merely as supporting my present contention, but for their own sake. They are interesting. Up to 1900 the annual yield of cocoa there did not exceed 1,000 tons. By 1920 it had risen to over 170,000 tons, or in other words, to about two thirds of the total production of cocoa in all the British possessions And every grain of this cocoa was raised by small native growers without the slightest interference on the part of the European; it was a pure inspiration which came to a tribe previously nomadic, whose living last century was earned by cattle-breeding on a small scale, and whose notions of agriculture were nil. Its cocoa, however, is more valuable on the score of quantity than of quality, and its quality is more likely to fall off than to improve, seeing that plant sanitation is an unknown science to these growers.

These things being so, the Cadburys stand to lose much more than they can gain by the exchange of S. Tomé for Accra as a source of supply. Their especial pride is, and always has been, in the excellence of their manufactured goods, and it is not easy to maintain a high standard of excellence upon a low grade of raw material. But, apart from this, the campaign has long since passed out of the hands of the two original combatants--the political party that invented the lie, and that which utilised it in its own defence. From 1911 to 1914, it was mainly in those of the Anti-Slavery Society, partly to aid them in raking in subscriptions, but largely to collaborate with their own demi-official organ The Spectator, by this time committed to the pro-German intrigue. This transformation of an ostensibly philanthropic movement into an international plot was far more dangerous to Portugal than the earlier stages of its growth, which might be looked upon as mere skirmishes. But, so rooted in the Portuguese mind was the belief in the purely "chocolatarian" inspiration of the campaign that the peril of its final denouement passed almost unnoticed.

This brings us to the last stage. We have watched a press and party squabble between English politicians grow into a tangle of recrimination and misunderstanding between Portuguese cocoa growers and British manufac-

turers of chocolate,the bone of contention being the labour problem. We then witness the advent of the specialist in aboriginal protection,who undertakes to relieve the British chocolate-maker of his burden. Next comes the international intriguer,who has been behind the scenes most of the time,and finally the European war,upsetting his little plot for the time being. But from an early stage the victim marked down has been Portuguese Africa. Of this fact the back files of The Spectator form a permanent record. But a still more authoritative source of information is the remarkable pamphlet of Prince Lichnowsky,German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's--"My Mission to London,1912-1914" is its English title. He unmasks himself in surprising fashion,shewing up all the meanness of the plot as well as the unscrupulous tactics of his own Government. Every Portuguese interested in the imminent danger besetting his country in the years befor the war should give the document his careful study.

Confronting the German diplomatist with his industrious English collaborators in their press and in British pseudo-humanitarian circles,we get the clearest possible impression of the plot and its development,ready to be sprung upon Portugal just at the stage when it was defeated,let us hope for ever,by the rupture of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Germany. We can trace the bond of union between German ambitions and British anti-slavery,the progressive discrediting of Portugal by reiterated charges of slave-dealing,ans the creation of a volume of popular,or rather journalistic,indignation sufficient to overwhelm the government of the day and lead to the denunciation of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of alliance. Once this aim were attained,there would follow the spring of the German tiger upon the unprotected provinces of Angola and S.Tomé.

o o o

The tale I have told you is a long and intricate one. But let us hope it has not been told in vain if it enables those present,who are interested in Portuguese colonisation,to see things as they are. Through the victory of the Allies,and the cession of the German African colonies,the local peril to the Portuguese possessions named has been reduced to a minimum. But we have still to reckon with the provisional nature of the mandatory system set up under the influence of wilsonian idealism,which leaves a door open for the vanquished should he profess penitence. We do not propose to speculate upon the possible restoration of the <u>status quo ante</u>, from time to time advocated by the internationally-minded champions of Germany in England. It may however be confidently asserted that the old ties,almost amounting to identity,between the friends of Germany in England and the pseudo-humanitarian group are more binding than ever,thanks

to a press propaganda whose inspiration is obvious. It is being tirelessly preached that we should be merciful to the vanquished foe, that we should succour its starving children, that a Germany crushed under the heel of an imperialistic victor deserves both compassion and help, and so on; all this so as to divert our attention from the preacher's true purpose.

Quite possibly, this frustrated attempt to secure the direct intervention of the League of Nations in a purely domestic Portuguese question and at the same time to evade the controlling influence of British diplomacy may be traced to the same source. But the essence of my argument is that, international ambitions apart, we must discriminate between an honest even if misguided humanitarianism and that spurious form of it which is eternally at war with all tropical colonisation, British and foreign alike. With the former, all that is necessary is a friendly understanding; with the latter, no compromise is possible. The aims of the former in overseas policy are identical with those of Portugal herself; and as for those of the latter, we have seen its devastating operations in the British West Indies, and are even now watching its progress in British India where for the present it has a free hand, and in South Africa and the Kenya Colony, where it is being energetically opposed. If the gospel of a national suicide disguised as democratic control should invade Portugal's African possessions, the sympathy of her British African neighbours in any effort made to defeat it will be freely forthcoming. The case is not one of any international disagreement; it is simply a stage in the conflict between the expert in tropical colonisation on the one hand, anf the international doctrinaire who on the other hand wishes to impose his own idealistic dictatorship. And the thing he desires to do simply cannot be done.

J.A.WYLLIE.

o

o o

o

1923

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. D. J. Wynkoop,
Member of Parliament,
Pretorius Plein, 3,
Amsterdam, Holland.

4124/103

My dear Sir:-

I am sending you herewith, some sample copies of The Crisis and other literature of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Amsterdam, Pretorius Plein, 3 III
Holland.

4/20/24

AMSTERDAM
13 II 1923

OSTVAART
ENGELAND
MAIL
IN FLUSHING
NEDERLAND

Dear Sir —

Many thanks for your kind & speedy sending of the literature I requested to ask. If I might make any public use of it, I will show you the results. Yours sincerely

D. de Wagenaar M.P.

Afzender:

AAN

S. W. E. B. du Bois
Ed. The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
N. Y. City
U. S. A.

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. D. I. Wynkoop, M. P.,
Amsterdam, Pretonius Plein 3,
Holland.

My dear Sir:-

4/26/65

You are quite at liberty to make public use of the literature which I sent you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[Ada Young]

4/28/17

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Charles Young,
R. F. D. No. 5,
Xenia, O.

My dear Mrs. Young:-

I could not do more than arrange to stop over night at Wilberforce on either my trip to or from the Pacific coast, and I thought I would not bother you for so short a visit. I trust this will find you well.

I understand that the Colonel's body is expected to arrive May 20th. I hope you are going to plan to be here or in Washington.

While I was in Denver, Mr. Thomas Campbell spoke to me about th Denver lots. There is due $139.05 in back taxes. The lots have been taken over by the city, but can be redeemed for that amount. I am enclosing the statement. Mr. Campbell, whose address is 614 Delaware St., says that the lots ought to be worth about $700.

Nina joins me in best regards.

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

8/82/4

May 9, 1923.

Mrs. Ada Young,
R. F. D. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

My dear Ada:

I am so sorry to be late in answering your letter of April 16th, but Yolande has been ill necessitating a hurried trip to her. She is aparently all right now.

With regard to the James Walker Post at Washington, I should send to them enclosed letter number one and to William Service Bell I should send enclosed letter number two.

I am so sorry that I did not get a chance to come and see you but it was not possible to arrange it either coming or going to California. I hope this will find you in good health and not worrying too much.

With regard to the Denver lots, they

were bought in by the city and can be retained at any time by paying the back taxes and perhaps some small charge.

Very sincerely yours,

4/28/19

WEBD/PF

P. S. I suppose you have already heard from Mrs. DuBois with regard to the clothes. I shall go to Washington, but I doubt if Mrs. DuBois will be able to go.

4/28/18

R. F. D. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

Mr. W. A. Hamilton,
Commander James E. Walker Post, # 36,
1353 You Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hamilton:

I have your kind letter of April 17 and apologize for being so long in answering it. I have been consulting some of my friends.

I should prefer to have the matter of the interment of Colonel Young's remains arranged as follows:
The ceremonies in New York to be in charge of the Colonel Young Post of the American Legion and the ceremonies in Washington to be arranged under the general supervision of the same Post who will act after consultation with you and with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York City who will represent my wishes in the matter.

Will you, therefore, correspond with Mr. William Service Bell of the Charles Young Post 398, sending your letter to 2350 Seventh Avenue? I may say that personally I think that only one ceremony should be held in Washington and that at the Arlington cemetary.

Very sincerely yours,

R. F. D. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

4/28/11

Mr. William Service Bell,
2350 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have just sent a letter, a copy of which I enclose, to the James E. Walker Post of Washington, D. C. I have asked Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to represent me. in this matter and will be glad to have you consult with him.

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

4/28/7

October 2xnd, 1923.

Mrs. Ada Young,
R. F. D. No. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

My dear Ada:-

Rather suddenly the funds have been raised and I am going to Europe to the Third Pan-African Congress. I shall leave Wednesday, arriving in London, November 4th, and shall probably spend the second week of November in Paris. I shall, of course, see Loulouze and try and see both the children. Write me there if there is anything especial you want me to say to them.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/28/17

Detroit Mich
Feb. 14, 1923

Mr. Dowbois:-
Dear Sir:- I have an inspiration to Dramatize your book "Dark Water" into a play. Would you give me that permission. Write and tell me all details.
Respt Mrs. Beulah Young. 6007 Scotten

8/1821/b

February 21st, 1923.

Mrs. Beulah Young,
6007 Scotten St.,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Mrs. Young:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter to him under date of February 14th.

Dr. Du Bois' is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return, April 5th, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W.

[illegible]

91/82/h

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Beulah Young,
6007 Scotten St.,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Madam:-

I have no objection to your trying to dramatize "Darkwater", but I do not see how you can do it. There is no dramatic material in it except the chapter on the Comet

Of course, if you do decide to do it and to give the play in public, we should have to have some definite arrangement. I should be glad to hear from you further.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[1923?]

Second Baptist Sunday School
441 Monroe Avenue

REV. R. L. BRADBY. PASTOR

SUNDAY SCHOOL 12:30 P. M.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS

J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH - 1438 MACOMB ST.
MISS MARY POSTLES - 944 WATSON ST.
MRS. CARRIE RILEY
MRS. PEARL HARRIS - 1368 LAFAYETTE

SECRETARIES

MISS AGNETTA M. CHETHAM - 2702 MCGRAW AVE.
MISS MILDRED DILLARD - 3112 VERMONT AVE.
MRS. B. V. FLUKER - 4703 MOORE PLACE
MISS SADIE CURLEY - 1024 RIVARD ST.
MISS ANNETTE BROWN

M. PEOPLES, TREASURER - 1830 MACOMB ST.

ROY TURNER. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT . 6367 SCOTTEN AVENUE
WM. E. PENICK, SUPT. ADULT DEPT. . 6349 SCOTTEN AVENUE
MRS. J. W. COOPER. SUPT. ELIMENTARY DEPT. . 1315 ORLEANS ST.
MRS. MARIE LOGAN. SUPT. CRADLE ROLL . 2473 BEAUBIEN ST.

J. W. COOPER. CHR. ADV. BOARD 1315 ORLEANS ST.

MRS. J. P. Y UNG. CHORISTER . 6007 SCOTTEN AVE.

UR WELCOME TO OUR SCHOOL FOR THE STUDY OF THE GREATEST BOOK THE BIBLE. NEEDED IN OUR SERVICE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GREATEST CAUSE - THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

4/28/15

Detroit, Michigan

July 3-

Dear Mrs Dubois:-

I am sending the picture of my graduation recital. I sent my picture by Mr. White one year he was through here as organizer of the Jr. N.A.A.C.P. but he misplaced it.

I have so many friends else where having been former student of three different colleges. I am so anxious about this picture. just a few point concerning my work.

(1) Organizer and Chairman of Jr. N.A.A.C.P of Detroit
(2) Six yrs. Chorister of the Second Bapt Sunday School
(3) Third Course to graduate from in the Detroit Conservatory of Music.
(4) Radio Star as Elocutionist
(5) One of the wealthiest young couples in Detroit
(6) Wife of Dr. J. P. Young a leading & prominent physician
(7) an one of Detroits Society Belles. (over)

(8) One of the most popular and loved girl by all people in Detroit

(9) Lover of Children & young peoples booster and friend.

Dear Mrs Dobbins I am just giving you a few ideas of some of the things I am trying to do.

You can pick them out and say what you wish to say. Because you know me personally any way. also does Mr. White, Johnson & Miss Orrington.

Thanking you.

Very Truly — ~~Mrs~~ Beulah Young
6007 Scotten.

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.
(Incorporated)
1544 GRATIOT AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

Oct 2, 1923

011824

My Dear Mr. Dubois:—

I am very thankful to you for the article in this months issue concerning our boys & girls. It really was just in time to save my life.

I presume the Children thought that I was telling a story because the picture was held up. Every thing was just fine and the pledge was good too. I like it better.

Please send two dozen copies to me this month. and you may send two dozen every months. and I will dispose of them in club. Eventually we may be able to use four or five dozen a month. Rights in the club. We are going to send a Contribution to the office (over)

very soon. How much are we suppose to send? I haven't talked so much about the money proposition as I have getting the young folks interested in the organization. I am glad to tell you that we have over 2500 names on roll. Now we can start out next year and do something big financially. Have been looking for Mr. Bagnall but he hasn't got here yet. I don't know is he coming? Doctor sends very best wish to you also. I am Very Truly

Burch Young

4/1821/4

October 16th, 1923.

Mrs. Beulah Young,
6007 Scotten Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Madam:-

I have kept this picture hoping that perhaps we would find some place for it but I regret to say that I have found it impossible. I trust at some future time we may be able to mention you.

Very sincerely yours,

WFBD/W

08/82/b

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
FOR NEGROES
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Tallahassee, Florida

Jan. 2, 1923

Mr. Du Bois,

The enclosure explains itself. I thought the information might be interesting to you as a sort of side-light on the Negro situation about which you have doubtless read in the Century Magazine more.

With kindest wishes,

Yours

William [illegible]

4/28/39

1923

January 8th, 1923.

Mr. Nathan B. Young,
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College,
Tallahassee, Florida.

My dear Mr. Young:-

Thank you very much indeed for your letter concerning Perry County. Have you anything futther with regard to the recent outbreak in Rosewood, Florida?

Would it be possible to get from you or from anyone else who knows the situation, a signed article or one written anonymously, telling the public through The Crisis, just what the trouble is in Florida?

I think I understand that it is economic rivalry of Negroes and poor whites, who are each trying to get the larger share from the Northern rich people. But I should like a good statement with examples showing this to be true or any other true statement. Could you do this or could you get somebody to do it?

I trust this will find you and family in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

July 27, 1923.

Mr. Nathan B. Young,
Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Florida.

My dear Mr. Young:

I learned to my great regret that you are no longer president of the Florida College. Have you a statem nt you would like to make through The Crisis? In any case send us a new photograph and biography at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

Nathan B. Young
TALLAHASSEE
FLORIDA

August 3, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBoise:

I am retiring from the presidency of the Florida A. and M. College after twenty-two golden years of service, and that too for an appreciative people. I am leaving them not on their nor on my own initiative, but upon the initiative of the "powers that rule" to whom I have become a "persona non grata", because, forsooth, I refused to sneeze when the local Federal Vocational agents took snuff. I refused to endorse their program for this College. They, assisted by the Governor of the State, undertook to redirect the activities of the College, to give it a more industrial trend. When it came to a showdown, however, they found that their policy could not be legally carried out, that the academic status of this College could not be changed by a resolution of the State Board of Education. I had anticipated this very thing and, consequently, kept the growth of the College well within the law.

Having failed to accomplish their purpose by the use of direct methods, they resorted to indirect, political methods to secure another man to head up this enterprise, in the hope, evidently, of finding a man whom they could control. Whether they can find such a man remains to be seen. In the meantime the alumni and patrons of the College are on guard to see that the College suffers no detriment by any change in the Presidency.

Strange to say, promptly upon my denial of continued service here, a larger field open up for the second time before me in the presidency of Lincoln University of Missouri, where a full day's work awaits me, [redacted]. I hope to find in Missouri the opportunity snached from me in Florida to help make that school what its new name prophecies, a first class institution of higher learning, a standard College for the Negroes of the Middle West.

Now, as to my life in a biographic way. It has been exceedingly uninteresting. Since graduating from Talladega College, Alabama, and Oberlin College, Ohio, (Which admitted me to the first and second degrees in the Arts), I have taught here and there in the Lower South - in Mississippi, in Alabama, in Georgia and in Florida, including five years in Tuskegee Institute during the days of its small things. Of the latter service I have ever since been glad for it was indeed a privilege in those days to work along side of Booker Washington, to be inspired with his fine spirit even tho it became necessary occasionally to disagree with his educational views and methods.

In addition to teaching I have had a small hand in promoting the economic life of our group in a banking and in an insurance sort of way. I helped to establish the second Negro banking enterprise

Nathan B. Young
TALLAHASSEE
FLORIDA

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York, N. Y.

in this country - the Penny Saving Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, that did ~~wonderful~~ Occasional business for a quarter of Century.

I am also a charter member of the Board of Directors of Standard Life Insurance Company amd I have never missed a noard meeting. These two enterprises have given me an avocational experience that has helped me very much in my vocational activities.

I think that this is about all that is worth while in my professional career. My personal career began in Alabama too many years ago to recite. My quest of an education in school and College was about like that of the average Negro youth of that day. There were no thrills connected therewith. What my parents did not pay toward my schooling, I earned and borrowed with an occasional gift from friends.

I believe that is about all. Select from this statement what you may wish to print.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours truly,

NBY:ATE

~1/16/4

August 6th, 1923.

Mr. Nathan B. Young,
Tallahassee, Florida.

My dear Mr. Young:-

Your letter is so fine and straightforward that I am going to publish most of it. I hope you won't object. Congratulations on the Missouri position. They need you there.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/16/5

Nathan B. Young
TALLAHASSEE
FLORIDA

August 9, 1923

4/28/38

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

It will be all right for you to use my note in the matter of my retiring from service here in Florida.

When I am in your office next fall (October) en route to the Congregational Council I think I can give you an interesting framework for editorial on the policy of Federal Vocational Work in the South with regards to State Institutions for the education of Negroes. I am hoping to find you in your office so we can go over this matter en extenso.

I am planning to be at the N. A. A. C. P. Meeting in Kansas City where I am hoping to see you.

Yours truly,

NBY:ATE

[N.B. YOUNG?] [1923?]

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

August 15, 1923.

My dear Sir:

The Knights of Columbus Historical Commission has undertaken the exceedingly important work of letting Americans know how many diverse elements have contributed to American civilization. Many people think of America as simply the work of the English Colonists; they forget the large numbers of Irish, Germans, French, Jews, Poles and others who, from the very beginning, have helped to make America. Especially are people apt to assume that America was founded and made entirely by white people. The contribution which Negroes have made to American civilization, not only as passive slaves and workers but as active doers and thinkers, is one which must not be forgotten.

One of the volumes to be published by the Knights of Columbus Historical Commission is written by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of The Crisis magazine, and is entitled "The Gift of Black Folk". It will deal with contributions that Negroes have made to America as laborers, explorers, soldiers and artists.

I trust that you will give publicity to this work and help in its wide distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Edward M. Sweeney, Chairman

Per

4/12/23

N B Young

[Y. M. C. A. - DENVER]

PARSONAGE 220 23RD STREET
PHONE MAIN 5474

SHORTER CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH
COR. 23RD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

WM. H. THOMAS, MINISTER

1923

DENVER, COLO. March 29, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing you statement of our drive for a new Y. M. C. A. building. Mr. DeFrantz's picture you promised to secure yourself from him. Your visit here has left a delightful aftermath, helpful to both races.

Yours truly,

Wm. H. Thomas

WHT/MT
Inc.

5/20/50

[ENCLOSURE]

PARSONAGE 220 23RD STREET
PHONE MAIN 5474

SHORTER CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH
COR. 23RD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

WM. H. THOMAS, MINISTER

DENVER, COLO. _____ 19

The first post-war drive in the interest of a colored branch of the Y. M. C. A. was held in Denver, Colo. March 16 to 21st. inclusive. The goal for the colored people was $5000. At the close of the drive $12,805.10 was pledged of which $4,820.00 was cash. This amount was raised exclusively from the colored people. The quota yet to be raised by the whites is $45,000. The success of the drive was largely due to the personality and organized leadership of International Secretary R. B. DeFrantz of New York.

4/20/51

CORNER SENATE AVENUE AND
MICHIGAN STREET
AUTOMATIC LINCOLN 6661
CIRCLE 6374

F. E. DEFRANTZ, SECRETARY
L. F. ARTIS, ASST. SECY.
MORRIS R. TAYLOR, PHYSICAL DIRECTOR
A. F. MOTON, BOYS' SECRETARY
M. HANSBERY, MEMBERSHIP SECY.

Colored Men's Branch

Young Men's Christian Association

Indianapolis, Indiana

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

F. B. RANSOM, CHAIRMAN
DR. H. L. HUMMONS, VICE-CHAIR.
H. L. SANDERS, TREASURER
J. WALTER HODGE, REC. SECY.
DR. E. N. PERKINS
DR. J. H. WARD
DR. W. E. BROWN
R. L. BROKENBURR
DR. M. D. BATTIES
DR. W. W. STUART
THOS. DEXTER
DR. E. S. DICKERSON

February 8th,

1923.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

It would assist us materially in advertising our meeting if you would send us a photo of yourself to be run in the Indianapolis News. They will not accept a cut. Have thought of your subject for Sunday and would like to suggest that instead of speaking from "Black Troops" that you speak from the subject "Back to Africa", appearing in the Century Magazine. We would be glad to have you speak to the Monday evening group on the subject "Black Troops". We hope this will be agreeable to you. We are planning for two very large and represenative audiences to greet you on both occasions.

I am

Sincerely yours,
F. E. DeFrantz
Executive Secretary.

FEDeF/CJ

4119/08

[Y.M.C.A. INDIANAPOLIS]

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. F. M. DeFrantz,
Senate Ave., and Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:-

4/10/52

I have just returned from my lecture trip and want to thank you for the interesting reception which I had at Indianapolis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Sun 29

1923

January 22nd, 1923.

Mr. Thomas M. Taylor,
Executive Secretary,
Y. M. C. A.,
181 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Taylor:-

I shall be in California in March but I may be able to serve you in April.

Very sincerely yours,

4/20/66

D/W

Sunday Apr 29

H. C. PARKER
CHAIRMAN

J. A. ANDERSON
REC. SECRETARY

A. T. ANDERSON
TREASURER

1923

THOMAS E. TAYLOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
A. T. ANDERSON
JAMES A. ANDERSON
WM. H. AUSTIN
H. C. BISHOP
R. M. BOLDEN
ALLEN B. GRAVES

WEST 135TH STREET BRANCH
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
181 WEST 135TH STREET
TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 7040

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
E. A. JOHNSON
JOHN E. NAIL
A. S. NEWMAN
HARRY H. PACE
H. C. PARKER

Bros. Lea

4/25/60

February 5, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mighty glad that you find it possible to be with us on Sunday, April 29th.

We are looking forward to this date with great anticipation.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. E. Taylor

TET/DMW

Executive Secretary.

25

1923

May 3, 1923.

4/20/88

Mr. Thomas N. Taylor,
Y. M. C. A.,
181 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I am very sorry that I disappointed you Sunday. I and my wife were hurriedly called South on account of the illness of my dauther last Tuesday and in the excitement and worry about this I forgot all about the appointment until Miss Fauset telegraphed me Saturday. It was too late to send you word. I regret very much the inconvenience thus caused you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HENRY C. PARKER
CHAIRMAN

HARRY H. PACE
REC. SECRETARY

A. T. ANDERSON
TREASURER

THOMAS E. TAYLOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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A. S. NEWMAN
HARRY H. PACE
HENRY C. PARKER

May 4, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
N. A. A. C. P.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/20/67

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We did miss you very much indeed on last Sunday but we know that there are times when human desires must be set aside and we are forced to bow in humble submission to the will of God.

I sympathize with you in the illness of your daughter and hope that she is on the road to a speedy recovery.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. E. Taylor

TET/DMW

Executive Secretary.

[Y.M.C.A.-NEW YORK]

HENRY C. PARKER, CHAIRMAN
HARRY H. PACE, REC. SECRETARY
A. T. ANDERSON, TREASURER
THOMAS E. TAYLOR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
E. A. JOHNSON
JOHN E. NAIL
A. S. NEWMAN
HARRY H. PACE
HENRY C. PARKER

June 8, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

A very important meeting will be held in the Committee Room of the West 135th Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday evening, June 11th at 8:30 o'clock.

We want your presence and your counsel. Will you please be present at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Henry C. Parker

Chairman
Committee of Management.

TET/DMW

HENRY C. PARKER
CHAIRMAN

HARRY H. PACE
REC. SECRETARY

A. T. ANDERSON
TREASURER

THOMAS E. TAYLOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
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R. M. BOLDEN
ALLEN B. GRAVES

WEST 135TH STREET BRANCH
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
181 WEST 135TH STREET
TELEPHONE BRADHURST 0240

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
E. A. JOHNSON
JOHN E. NAIL
A. S. NEWMAN
HARRY H. PACE
HENRY C. PARKER

August 24th, 1923.

4/24/23

Mr. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue, c/o Crisis
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

This is to remind you that your annual membership fee falls due on September 19th. We shall look forward with great appreciation to the continuation of your loyal interest and support.

Thanking you in advance for the renewal of your membership, we are pleased to be.

Sincerely yours,

Rudolph L. Thomas,

RJT:JD

Membership Department

HENRY C. PARKER
CHAIRMAN

HARRY H. PACE
REC. SECRETARY

A. T. ANDERSON
TREASURER

THOMAS E. TAYLOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
E. A. JOHNSON
JOHN E. NAIL
A. S. NEWMAN
HARRY H. PACE
HENRY C. PARKER

November 13, 1923

To the Editor,
"Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The Plan and Scope Committee of the West 135th Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association would be pleased to have you as their guest at an informal dinner given to the Press on Tuesday, November 20, at 6:15 P. M. in the Committee Room of the Branch.

An early acknowledgment of this invitation will be greatly appreciated.

Very cordially,

Harry H. Pace

Harry H. Pace, Chairman
John E. Nail
Wm. H. Austin
Henry C. Parker
- Plan and Scope Committee.

HHP/w

4/21/82

Return

April 9th, 1923.

Mr. Fritz Cansler,
Y. M. C. A.,
1724 Christian Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/19/23

My dear Mr. Cansler:-

April 22nd, is the most convenient date for me to come to Philadelphia, and I hope you can arrange your meeting on that date. I might be able to come later on and I might not.

Yours sincerely,

WEBD/W

1724

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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1923 APR 13 AM 12 02

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BX PHILADELPHIA PENN 12

DR W E B DUBOIS

CARE CRISIS 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORKCITY NY

JUST SUCCEEDED GETTING THEATER FOR SUNDAY THE 22ND I COULD USE TWO CUTS IF SENT AT ONCE FOR PAPERS NEXT WEEK LET ME HAVE SUBJECT OF ADDRESS AS WE HOPE TO HAVE GENUINE BIG MEETING KINDLY CONFIRM PLANS BY WIRE SO THAT I CAN GO AHEAD WITH ADVERTISING

FRITZ CANSLER.

Fd

2/19/69

Will come at all Events. Cuts mailed ~~Today~~ Letter follows

April 13, 1923.

Mr. Fritz Cansler,

Young Men's Christian Association,

1724 Christian Street,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Will come April twenty two. Cuts mailed. Letter follows.

W.E.B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

[illegible]

1923

April 13, 1923.

Mr. Fritz Cansler,
Y. M. C. A.,
1724 Christian Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Cansler:

I wired you this morning saying "Will come April 22nd. Cuts mailed. Letter follows."

As to the subject, I would suggest any one of three. (1) "Problems of the Black Man in Industry and Business". This would be a continuation of the lecture of last time making application of the general principles there laid down to the specific problems of young colored men and women outside the learned professions.

(2) "The Problem of the Separate School". This would be a very live and somewhat dangerous subject but quite worth discussion from a dispassionate point of view.

(3) "The Black Man in the Wounded World". This would be a review of the facts

4/19/66

concerning the participation of persons of Negro descent in the Great War.

Kindly let me know as soon as possible which subject you would prefer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/19/67

[Y.W.C.A.]

October 1st, 1923.

Miss Juliette Derricotte,
223 West 137th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Derricotte:-

I am working on a program for your inter-racial activities and will sent it to you sometime this week.

Very sincerely yours,

4/19/68

WEBD/W

(Y.W.C.A.)

October 5, 1923.

Memo to Miss Derricotte Concerning A Program of Inter-racial Relations for Colleges:

4/9/64

The first subject of conference on inter-racial relations should be the exact situation in the college where the conference takes place bringing out facts, reasons, complaints etc.

The second conference might take up the subject of education for the white students, the interest which Negro education has for them and the ways in which they can help. For colored students the problem as to where and how they should get an education and their relation to the education of white people. For the joint conference a discussion of the education of groups as related to the universal problem of education.

The third conference could take up employment, for the white their relation to Negro industry, for the Negroes their place in national industry, for both the interest of the nation in the work of each group.

The fourth conference amusements. For the whites the necessity of amusement and recreation, for colored people, for the colored group the relation of amusements and recreation to their problems, for both the interest of the nation in the recreation of the various groups.

In the same way the following questions could be taken up: political life, social service, health and physique, literature and art.

4/9/25

WEBD/PF

NATIONAL BOARD
of
THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
of the United States of America
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.
Telephone Plaza 4700-18
Cable Address Emissarius New York

October 10, 1923.

3/19/24

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I want to express my very great appreciation for the conference luncheon with you last week. I am extremely appreciative of the consideration of the program on inter-racial relations for colleges. Your spirit and cooperation are most helpful, as we go on in the development of this work.

I send best wishes as you plan for the Pan-African Congress and wish for you a most profitable session.

Very sincerely yours,

Juliette Derricotte

JD:MEM

Juliette Derricotte
National Student Secretary

Edwin S. Gorham
PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER
11 West 45th Street
New York
TELEPHONE: BRYANT 6756.

4/28/20

May 24, 1923.

Rev. H. J. E. Zacharias,
Servants of India Society,
Poona City, India.

Reverend and dear Sir:

In reply to your postal of May 12, we beg to say that we are sending you a copy of "Our Lady St. Mary".

We were unable to obtain the book entitled "Bronze" by G.D.Johnson.

If you can give us any information in regard to the name of the publisher, we would appreciate it very much.

Yours very truly,
EDWIN S. GORHAM
per

ES/MD

4/28/19

1923

July 28, 1923.

Rev. H. J. W. Zacharias,
Servants of India Society,
Poona City, India.

My dear Mr. Zacharias:

I have sent your letter to Gorham with the address of the publishers of "Bronze".

In putting our reprint under the caption "India Speaks" we did not, of course, mean to say that the Swarajya was her only voice. I read the Servant of India with much pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

38 Gramercy Park, New York City.
April 17, 1923.

Editor Tuskegee BULLETIN--

Sir- Will you permit me the use of your columns for a protest against the following observation, made by the Governor of Alabama at the dedication of the new hospital: "The Negroes of America are on trial in their government, which has realized their activities in war etc., etc."

To one who knows well the lynching record of your state, it is the state of Alabama, along with the other southern states, which is on trial, not the Negro with his unparalleled clean bill of health in the line of atrocities, his constructive contribution to the industrial life of the community and the admitted facts in the matter of racial progress in little more than a century of so-called freedom.

When Governor Brandon said that the government was trying to equip the Negroes for citizenship, and when he referred to these citizens as being "on trial" he should have been asked to explain his remarks. The first and foremost 'equipment' for citizenship is surety of life,-- reasonable surety. When the government refused to pass the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill it ignored this primary human consideration of ten millions of its man and women. But, if it be said, that the Governor was referring merely to the state of Alabama, let it be set down that the sanctioning of "Jim-Crowism" is hardly to be classed as proper equipment for a citizen of free America. The Governor declares that the Negroes are expected "to render service in peace", as well as in war. As chief executive of a state he should hesitate to demand what the state does not grant, in the degree that it ought, -- and what it has no intention of granting, apparently.

While I am in the business of protesting, I must protest against the glorification of war, that is an integral part of such exercises as took place at this dedication. It is altogether too much like "Thank-you for what you have already done-- expecting more." When that which has been done is, speaking by the book, mass murder, and nothing else, I feel justified in making this protest and asking you to further it in every way possible. The summing up of the whole thing is, the government is teaching the Negro to kill, at its behest; praising him for it-- meantime hanging him for the same crime, when he goes into it on his individual responsibility.

Looking at all this from the human standpoint (rather than from the standpoint of the brute, which is the way the 'civilized' beings of the Western world view such business) it is no credit to a government to lead its citizens to slaughter and then erect a two-million dollar hospital to take charge of the pitiful wrecks of men that resulted from their monstrous action. When it is realized that these men fought against brother men toward whom they had and could have had no unfriendly feelings; when it is realized that they were all professing Christians-- followers of Him who said "Take not the sword", the horror of it all is borne in upon one.

Vice-President Coolidge admonished the Negroes to "devote themselves to the service of the country"-- which translated, means to kill and be killed. This is worth keeping in mind.

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

[UNSIGNED]

(2)

April 3, 1923.

Enclosed you will find clipping from a local Texas paper. This Negro, an ignorant and poor man has been charged with all the murders committed in and around Waco, Texas, during the last fourteen months. He has no counsel except that appointed by the biased ~~xxxxxxxx~~ local court, because of his inability to employ one. The Negroes of Waco have been ~~xxxx~~ threatened with serious trouble if they got moneys together to hire lawyers for him.

Won't you have your organization investigate this case and see if some sort of justice cannot be rendered? Please place this in the hands of some one who will do their utmost to do something worth while.

While there are lots of things I do not believe in, still being the desendent of a true old fashioned Southern Gentlemen, there are some laws we ought to respect even ourselves, if we are to continue as a nation.

Respectrully,

~~SOUTHERN WHITE LADY~~.
SOUTHERN WHITE LADY.

47-2-75

FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FÜR KULTURMORPHOLOGIE

MÜNCHEN • SCHLOSS NYMPHENBURG • FERNSPR. 61474

Frobenius

B.-NR. .....

DEN Aug 19/23

Mr W. E. Du Bois.
70 Fifth Ave
New York.

1923 1923

4/19/57

Dear Mr Du Bois,

I am now at the Institute of Professor Frobenius and have gone over most of his manuscript, paintings, etc. I have also been shown the several pieces of antiques about which you have been in correspondence with him.

I understand that there is some difficulty in sending them to you on account of costs. He offered to give them to me to bring over to you but I could not accept his good offer without your consent. However if you are still desirous of purchasing them, you may make the necessary arrangements with him and I shall be only too glad to bring them with me. Except for the Steel Armour and brass bowls I think the costs of the other pieces would be negligent. In fact I shall try to make it so that the costs on the whole would be negligent

FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FÜR KULTURMORPHOLOGIE

MÜNCHEN · SCHLOSS NYMPHENBURG · FERNSPR. 61474

B.-NR. ..... DEN .....

I expect to go to England for a few days before returning to America and probably will leave Germany on or about the fourth of September. If I do not go to England I shall leave for America on September 6th.

If you wish me to bring them along you may cable me at my forwarding address: c/o Günther Keiser. Nordisches Jugend Sekretoriat, Zehlendorf bei Berlin. Mr Frobenius' address (cable) ~~Ethnol~~ is "Africaarchiv" Nymphenburg.

Yours truly

L. Eugene Cowles

4/9/58

2501 1952

S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate For 14 Years"

[Abbott]

OFFICE OF
ROBERT S. ABBOTT
PRESIDENT

January
Fifth
1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth avenue
New York City.

21-5-154

My dear sir:

Since the Race is robbed of political rights in the south, I believe that the most effective protest against the defeat of the Dyer bill must be economic. Every reputable leader and organization ought to urge our people to leave the south and settle in the west and northwestern states where they can fight for their rights with an even chance. Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., the Urban League and N.A.A.C.P. must not only see to it that these people are guided to freedom but take steps to adjust them to northern environment and conditions.

Once settled in the north and west, civic organizations must teach them the value of the ballot and how to use it. Race voters in the north must vote for the man and issues rather than the party. Political freedom must be used to show Congress that our interests are as important as those of any other group. We can show them by voting against those men who are not with us in our fight for justice and American rights.

Sincerely yours,

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUB. CO.

Robert S. Abbott

President.

RSA:CMc

[ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH AND COMMUNITY HOUSE]

April 17, 1923.

4/7/67

Rev. A. Clayton Powell,
227 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Powell:

I should like very much to print in The Crisis an article about your new church and community house. Can you furnish me the facts and a picture or an architects drawing of the new building? We cannot use a cut, but must have a photograph. I should like to have a history of the Abyssinian Church and facts and figures concerning its advance. I hope you can help us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

NELSON E. DIXON
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF TRUSTEES
3764 OLINVILLE AVE.

WILLIAM H. MARLOW
TREASURER
287 FOREST STREET, JERSEY CITY

WALKER C. COLE
SECRETARY
228 WEST 141ST STREET

Abyssinian Baptist Church and Community House

ARTHUR J. PAYNE
ASSISTANT PASTOR
203 WEST 148TH STREET

ORGANIZED 1808
A. CLAYTON POWELL, PASTOR
TELEPHONE 1194 AUDUBON
RESIDENCE: 227 WEST 136TH STREET

MISS DOROTHY DEANCEY
CHURCH CLERK
227 WEST 136TH STREET

New York April 20, 1923.

1923

4/7/65

Dr. W.E.Burghardt DuBois,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The scaffold will be taken down from our Church and Community House abuut two weeks from now. We can then give you photographs of exterior and interior together with a brief history of the church. Better cuts can be made, as you know, from photographs than from architects drawings.

The opening and dedicatory services will begin May20th, 1923. We are arranging an exercise for the Social Service Organizations of New York City to be held 3:30p.m. Sunday, May 27th. Our Committee unites with me in inviting you to be present and to deliver a ten minutes address.

Trusting to have an immediate and favorable reply, I am

Very truly yours,

A. Clayton Powell

Enc.

BB

April 24, 1923.

4/7/66

Dr. A. Clayton Powell,
227 West 136th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Powell:

I shall be glad to speak ten minutes May 27th if I am in town, as I expect to be. We shall await your photographs and material with great interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FP

1923

4/17/64

May 29th, 1923.

Rev. A. Clayton Powell,
227 West 136th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Powell:-

I was very much chagrined to receive your Dedication Program yesterday morning and to find that I was expected, Sunday, May 27th. I had somehow got it on my program as Sunday, June 3rd. I am very sorry indeed for my mistake and trust you will present my apologies to your church.

I am still awaiting the photographs of the new church, your own photograph and an account of the history and work of the institution.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

NELSON E. DIXON
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF TRUSTEES
3754 OLINVILLE AVE.

WILLIAM H. MARLOW
TREASURER
267 FOREST STREET, JERSEY CITY

WALKER C. COLE
SECRETARY
228 WEST 141ST STREET

Abyssinian Baptist Church and Community House

ARTHUR J. PAYNE
ASSISTANT PASTOR
203 WEST 148TH STREET

ORGANIZED 1808
A. CLAYTON POWELL, PASTOR
TELEPHONE 1194 AUDUBON
RESIDENCE: ~~227 WEST 136TH STREET~~ 227 WEST 136TH STREET

MISS DOROTHY DEANCEY
CHURCH CLERK

New York June 18, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/7/63

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope you will be able to make a story from the enclosed statement and programs. Should you desire additional information, kindly have your Secretary phone me. Regretting exceedingly that you got your dates mixed in appearing on our program and trusting to have you speak for us at another time, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Clayton Powell

Enc.
AC P/D

4/22/17

January 21, 1923.

Dear Doctor DuBois,

Many thanks for the check and the picture. I shall try to get Two Dollars for you for the picture; if I fail, I shall return the picture when the cut has been made.

Will you kindly let me have — at your convenience, but please don't forget — copies of "The Crisis" for Nov. & Dec. 1920, Jan., Feb., Mch., & Apr. 1921; Nov. & Dec. 1922, Jan. & Feb. 1923;

The Brownies' Book, Jan. to Dec. 1920.
If possible, I'd like to have clean copies, for binding. I shall be glad to pay for these.

Very sincerely yours,
Madeline G. Allison.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

1923

4/24/23

January 24th, 1923.

Miss Madeline G. Allison,
166 West 141st Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Allison:-

I am having the copies of The Crisis and the Brownie's book sent you to complete your files. There will be no charge, also there is no charge for the photograph.

Enclosed is a letter which came for you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

M. E. BRANCH, PRESIDENT
R. A. BUTLER, 1ST VICE PRES.
E. HARRIS, 2ND VICE PRES.

Delta Omega Chapter
South Eastern
Virginia

I. MILLER, RECORDING SEC'TY.
E. I. TATE, CORRESPONDING SEC'TY.
P. A. GRISBY, TREASURER

Petersburg, Virginia, April 26th 1923

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis.

1923

4/26/22

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We are sending you a cut of the Delta Omega chapter of A. K. A. to be printed in the Crisis. You will recall that the picture was to be used in connection with the announcement of the winner of our short story contest.

Sincerely yours,
Esther I. Tate.
(Corresponding Secty.)

Rush picture, ~~not~~ cut

AN ANSWER IS EXPECTED

by the sender of this message. Please give it to the messenger or telephone it to

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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PETERSBURG VA 30 939A

W E DUBOIS 118

EDITOR OF CRISIS 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

A K A AT PETERSBURG SENT PICTURE WIRE WHAT IS WRONG

ESTHER I TATE.

29/2/16

1923

April 30th, 1923.

Miss Esther I. Tate,
Virginia Normal & Industrial Institute,
Petersburg, Va.

4/23/71

My dear Miss Tate:-

You sent us a message saying that Alpha Kappa Alpha was sending us a cut. Since cuts very rarely fit our columns, we sent you a telegram urging you to send us a picture instead. Meanwhile, a picture has arrived and I judge that this is what you meant in the first place. Probably you confused the term with the term cut, which in Journalism, means quite a different thing. The picture is quite satisfactory. Thank you for sending it to us.

Let me congratulate you also on having initiated this prize competition contest. It is a very fine movement and one which I hope will be imitiated by other chapters of the various sororities

Yours truly,

JRF/W

THE ARTS

211 EAST 19th ST., NEW YORK CITY

(*Founded by* Hamilton Easter Field)

Telephone Gramercy 2306

FORBES WATSON, Editor
WILLIAM ROBB, Manager

January 2, 1923

Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
N. Y. City.

Dear Sir:-

Prior to the suspension of "The Arts" due to the death of the editor and publisher, Mr. Hamilton Easter Field, there existed an exchange arrangement of copies between your magazine and ours.

"The Arts" is now being revived by Mr. Forbes Watson and if agreeable to you we wish to continue this arrangement. If so kindly let us know and we will see that a copy of "The Arts" is sent to you regularly as published. The January 1923 issue will be off the press January 10th. Hereafter the magazine will be published the first of every month.

Very truly yours,
"The Arts"
Wm. Robb

WR:DF

Manager.

1923

January 3rd, 1923.

Mr. William Robb, Manager,
The Arts,
211 East 19th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

The Crisis would be glad to continue to exchange with The Arts.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

4/12/46

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

JOHN R. HAWKINS, PRESIDENT — S. W. RUTHERFORD, SECRETARY-TREASURER

Executive Council

JOHN R. HAWKINS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
S. W. RUTHERFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CARTER G. WOODSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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FRANZ BOAS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
CARL RUSSELL FISH, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Journal of Negro History

CARTER G. WOODSON
DIRECTOR AND EDITOR
A. H. SMITH, ASST. TO SEC'Y-TREAS.

1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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CLEMENT RICHARDSON, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
ROBERT C. WOODS, LYNCHBURG, VA.

January 15th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Editor of "The Crisis",
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

For sometime we have had the benefit of an exchange between your publication and ours. Your news matter and editorials have been interesting and valuable to this staff, and I hope that you have found the contents of our magazine likewise. We shall be delighted to arrange an exchange for the year 1923. If this is satisfactory, kindly inform us accordingly.

You will observe we have moved from our former home to more desirable quarters at 1538- 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Kindly make this change in your records.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours very truly,

C. G. Woodson

C. G. Woodson,
Director.

CGW/FEH

4/20/4

January 19th, 1923.

Mr. C. G. Woodson,
1538 - 9th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

The Crisis will be glad to exchange with the Journal of Negro History for the year, 1923.

4/26/3

I have the following numbers of the Journal in good condition:

Volumn	3	.....#1
"	4	.....#2 & 3
"	5	.....#2 & 3
"	6	.....#2
"	7	.....#1 & 4

I should like bound, Volumns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7. Will you kindly tell me what they will cost and whether you will receive any of these single numbers in exchange?

Very sincerely yours,

D/W

[ATLANTA UNIVERSITY]

Tau Chapter

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

Atlanta University — Atlanta, Georgia

G. G. SINGLETON, KEEPER OF RECORDS

M. A. THOMAS JR., BASILEUS

W. A. HAMILTON, KEEPER OF SEALS

452 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta Georgia.

4/20/25

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois,
Crisis Magazine.
New York. N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I received a communication addressed by you to the President of the Senior College Class of Atlanta University, requesting a picture of the graduating class. I answered this letter saying that I would be glad to send to your magazine the picture, also thanking you for the kind consideration given in this matter. Since that time about May IIth I enclosed to your office the picture but have heard nothing later concerning the matter. The last issue of the Crisis is not out yet and I was just desirous of knowing if the picture ever reached your office. If not kindly let me know at once so that I can make some attempt to trace it.

Respectfully Yours,

Mark A. Thomas Jr.

June 11th, 1923.

Mr. Mark Thomas, Jr.,
452 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:-

The picture of the graduating class of Atlanta University was received for which we thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

4/20/24

WEBD/W

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTH

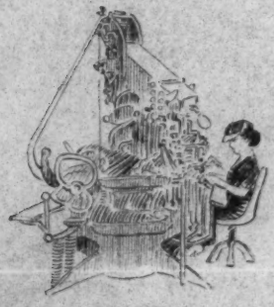
THE AFRO-AMERICAN

628 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 3, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/24/19



Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find our Dyer Bill Statement. We sent you the AFRO-AMERICAN with this article marked on December 22nd.

Very truly yours,

THE AFRO-AMERICAN,

Carl Murphy,
Editor.

CM:IB.

4/24/19a

Next Political Move

The "Crisis" has asked for an opinion in fifty words as to what shall be the Negro's next political move in view of the fact that the Republicans killed the Anti-Lynching Bill.

Three words seem to us to be enough—"Vote for Democrats."

"Everything from Typewriter to Newspaper in our Plant"

614 Franklin St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 2,1923.

Editor, The Crisis,

69 Fifth Ave.,

New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I read a very interesting article in the November issue of The Crisis, Edmund J. Bristow, author, anent the Seventh Day Adventist Church, with several quotations appended, for the purpose of showing the discriminatory tendency of that Church, as it relates to the white and black races. Permit me to say through your columns in response, that it is evident that the writer is familiar with The Testimonies, judging from the various portions selected by him to support his opinion; and for this reason, I think that if he had quoted other passages showing the manifest interest, which Mrs. White had for the colored people, he would have dealt more fairly with the question and at the same time given the readers of The Crisis the opportunity of judging the merits of the case for themselves.

What helps to form a barrier to any one getting at the whole truth of the matter, is the fact that the Volume quoted as well as the others which comprise The Testimonies, are not such as are found in the average library of the home or community. Many adherents of the Seventh Day Adventist faith are not familiar with the contents of the Volumes. It is therefore unfortunate that the writer did not see fit to quote such passages as these: "I am burdened, heavily burdened, for the work among the colored people. The gospel is to be presented to the down-trodden Negro race." "For many years I have borne a heavy burden in behalf of the Negro race. My heart has ached as I have seen the feeling against this race growing stronger and still stronger, and as I

have seen that many Seventh Day Adventists are apparently unable to understand the necessity for an earnest work being done quickly. Years are passing into eternity with apparently little done to help those who were recently a race of slaves.

" One of the difficulties attending the work is that many of the white people living where the colored people are numerous, are not willing that special efforts should be put forth to uplift them. When they see schools established for them, when they see them taught to be self-supporting, to follow trades, to provide themselves with comfortable homes instead of continuing to live in hovels, they see the possibility that selfish plans will be interfered with--that they will no longer be able to hire the Negro for a mere pittance; and their enmity is aroused. They feel that they are injured and abused. Some act as if slavery had never been abolished. This spirit is growing stronger, as the Spirit of God is being withdrawn from the world; and in many places it is impossible now to do that work which could have been done for the colored people in past years." Testimonies, Vol. 9, pages 204-205.

4/8/38

The foregoing is certainly nothing short of a heart yearning for, and a deep interest in the salvation of the colored people.

I stand with Mr. Bristow on the same platform when he says that character and intelligence are the only things that count; with me the former is even more important. I, however, would like to point out that knowing the South as I do- the section of the country at which the seemingly discriminatory suggestions are aimed, it would have been most unwise and destructive of the good work accomplished, to have compelled as it were, or even urged the policy of whites and blacks meeting on one common ground and worshipping together. Personally I see no reason why this should not be the case, but the southern white man does. We must remember and admit with Paul that some things are lawful but not expedient. "When the Holy Spirit is poured out, there

will be a triumph of humanity over prejudice in seeking the salvation of the souls of human beings. God will control minds. Human hearts wil love as Christ loved. And the color-line will be regarded by many very differently from the way in which it is now regarded. To love as Christ loves, lifts the mind into a pure, heavenly,unselfish atmosphere." Testimonies, Vol. 9,page 209.

Many times,attempts were made to divert the mission of Jesus; but without the desired result. It is Satan's plan to divert our minds and attention from the more important things to those of minor moment, from the very nature of which, it would appear, to be a part of our mission, which it is not.

Like Mr. Bristow,to quote him "In later years,and after mature study,I have developed a very definite and settled conviction that the doctrinal positions and teachings of the Seventh Day Adventist Church are more nearly correct."The logical conclusion from this,would be, that I should belong to the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Recognizing the propriety of this,I,at one time,applied in due form for membership therein. In answer-(here I must stop quoting) my application was accepted,and I enjoy the privileges of membership now.

The closing paragraph of Mr. Bristows article smacks of unrequited love,when he says"thus the church I love more than any other has treated me as I would not treat a dog". The word of consolation found in 2Cor. 4: 17, -"our light affliction, which is but for a moment,worketh a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory".will help him to look beyond the frailty of mortal man and see Jesus who is the Author and Finisher of our faith.

Thomas E. Benjamin

4/4/36

December 7th, 1926.

Mr. Thomas E. Benjamin,
614 Franklin St.,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Benjamin:-

Mr. Bristow has asked us to refer to him any remarks which might come to us with regard to his article on the Seventh Day Adventist Church. I am therefore sending him a copy of your letter and doubtless he will correspond with you.

You can get in touch with him directly by writing him at Box 105, Berkeley, California.

Yours truly,

JRF/W

Morning Service 11 A. M.
Sunday School 9:30 A. M.
Evening Service 8 P. M.

CHURCH PHONE CALUMET
4569

Sunday Morning Prayer meeting 6 O'Clock

Bethel A. M. E. Church

30TH & DEARBORN STREETS
REV. C. M. TANNER, D. D., PASTOR
Residence: 3155 CALUMET AVENUE
"ALL ARE WELCOME AT BETHEL"

Christian Endeavor 6 P. M.
Wed. Prayer Meeting 8 P. M.
Friday Night Class 8 P. M.

RESIDENCE PHONE DOUG.
6379

Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1923.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of recent date is at hand and contents noted.

I have already sent you by previous mail, pictures of the new building which will be the future church and social center of Bethel A.M.E. Congregation, Chicago, Illinois. As you will see by the catalogue, it is splendidly adapted for all sorts of church activities. We have the largest swimming pool and gymnasium in the city of Chicago.

4/20/20

Our social activities include an employment office and labor exchange, under the direction of Mrs. Maggie Hayes.

Enclosed is a copy of a circular letter, which is being sent to all newspapers, in reference to finding places for our people in the South, who are planning to come North. It seems to have struck a responsive cord. Already I have received a score of letters from various parts of the South.

The Physical Culture department will be under the direction of Mrs. Carriebell Cole Plummer, a Seargant and Columbia University graduate. Mr. Edgar Brown, Indoor Tennis Champion, assisted by Mr. Joel Peppers, will have classes and assist in the Physical Culture Department. Mrs. Etta Moore Shoecraft is in charge of the Juvenile Court work and Big Sister Movement. Mrs. T. DuBose, is in charge of classes in Millinery, Beading and Embroidery. Dr. L.M. Fenwick is in charge of the dispensary. We will also have domestic science classes, good housekeeping course, director of which will be selected later.

Our main auditorium seats two thousand persons and a new pipe organ is being installed. There is abundant room for day and night classes and offices for rent.

WEBD*2.

The opening exercises will be held Sunday, March 4th. to the 18,1923. At that time Bishops representing the A.M.E., A.M.E.Zion, C.M.E., together with the M.E. Church will be present and take part in the exercises. In the afternoon conferences of Social Service work will be held by Prof. R.R. Wright.

I shall be very glad if we would be able to secure your presence and to speak to the people of Chicago. I am sending you herewith a clipping from the Chicago Enterprise of recent date.

4/20/21

Thanking you in advance for any notice you may give us, and asking your prompt reply as to whether you can be with us, believe me to be

Yours truly,

C. M. Tanner

CMT*LD.

Pastor.

P.S.
Professor James M. Mundy, will be the musical director of the National School of Music, assisted by Miss Mary E. Jones.

[BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH]

4/20/19

February 2nd, 1923.

Rev. C. M. Tanner,
3155 Calumet Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

1923

My dear Mr. Tanner:-

I have received the photograph and other matter which you sent. Yours is a tremendous undertaking and I am going to give it good publicity in the April number of The Crisis which is published March 20th.

I am starting on a lecture tour West, but shall, I am afraid be both too early and too late for your opening exercises. I pass through Chicago for the Pacific coast February 20th and shall probably be there on my return somewhere about April 1st. If there is a chance of arranging a lecture on the first date or somewhere about the second, I shall be glad to correspond with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

P. S. - I was sorry to hear of the death of your father. WEBD.

Morning Service 11 A. M.
Sunday School 9:30 A. M.
Evening Service 8 P. M.

CHURCH PHONE CALUMET
4569

Sunday Morning Prayer meeting 6 O'Clock

Bethel A. M. E. Church

30TH & DEARBORN STREETS
REV. C. M. TANNER, D. D., PASTOR
Residence: 3155 CALUMET AVENUE
"ALL ARE WELCOME AT BETHEL"

Christian Endeavor 6 P. M.
Wed. Prayer Meeting 8 P. M.
Friday Night Class 8 P. M.

RESIDENCE PHONE DOUG.
6379

Chicago, Ill., February 10, 1923.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

4/2047

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 3rd. received and contents noted.

We highly appreciate the publicity that you are going to give us in the April issue of your magazine.

In regards to you speaking in this section of the country. We would be glad to have you lecture here, under the auspices, of the Progressive Guild, of the church.

I fear that February 20, 1923, would be to near to give the affair the proper amount of publicity, but the second date, about April 3, 1923, Tuesday evening would be suitable.

At that time we will be located at 4200 Grand Boulevard, in our new church building, and we assure you that an appreciative audience will be present to hear you.

The conditions that we would have this lecture, is that we must have the exclusive date on the South Side. Just what are your terms and subject of the lecture?

Hoping to receive a favorable reply,

Very sincerly yours,

C. Tanner
Pastor.

Morning Service 11 A. M.
Sunday School 9:30 A. M.
Evening Service 8 P. M.

CHURCH PHONE CALUMET
4569

Sunday Morning Prayer meeting 6 O'Clock

Bethel A. M. E. Church

30TH & DEARBORN STREETS
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Friday Night Class 8 P. M.

RESIDENCE PHONE DOUG.
6379

Chicago, Ill, March 3, 1923.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
1527 Paloma St.,
Los Angelus, California.

My Dear Sir:

Your letterreceived and contents noted.

We regret to say that at the present, we will not be able to arrange for the lecture as we had planned.

We are afraid that we will not be well situated by that time, as you realize that it takes considerable time to get such an immense building inthe proper order.

Hoping that at some other time, our club may have the pleasure of introducing you to the people of Chicago.

Yours truly,

Minnie Foote
Chairman.

4/24/8

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE CHICAGO WHIP

PHONE VICTORY 4606

"A PAPER WITH A POLICY"

The Chicago Whip

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY

3420 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

January 9, 23.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
Editor / Crisis
70 Fifth Ave
New York N.Y.

Dear Sir,

You will find enclosed the fifty words on the next step Negroes should take in politics in the light of the recent defeat of the Dyer Bill.

I trust that it will be of some service to you .

Very Sincerely Yours

Jas. D. Bibb

4/24/26 [ENCLOSURE]

The black man should split his ticket . Become an unknown factor and quantity. Support an enemy to teach a false friend a lesson . Join all parties . Get away from sentiment . Establish an inner circle of party leaders . Appraise and analyze each State and put aside ,temporarily ,the National theory . Get in Congress

J. D Bell, Editor Chicago Whip

"Lifting As We Climb"

National Association of Colored Women

ORGANIZED 1896
AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN 1900
INCORPORATED 1904

OFFICE OF
MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN, PRESIDENT
HOMEWOOD COTTAGE
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

4/24/25

Chicago, Ill. Jan. 9th 1923

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City

Dear Sir: Your letter has been read for which I thank you. I am travelling so rapidly that I cannot even pencil a short statement. The Dyer Anti-lynching bill is on the Senate Calendar, and only slumbers, not dead nor defeated. It will be revived. Let us ~~guilty~~ work and have patience. No great measure for the benefit of humanity was ever passed in a hurry. Let us talk less, and labor more studiously. Sincerely Hallie Q. Brown.

1923

May 22, 1923.

4/8/14

Mrs. Eva Carter Buckner,
326 N. Burlington Avenue,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mrs. Buckner:

Every little helps and we thank you very much for the subscriptions which you sent. I shall be glad to have you continue to get subscriptions for The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

4/16/13

June 21, 1925.

Mrs. Eva Carter Buckner,
320 N. Burlington Avenue,
Los Angeles, California

My dear Mrs. Buckner:

Thank you for your letter. I shall see that sample copies and literature go to the names enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Bishop College
Marshall Texas
May 8, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor of Crisis.

MAY 12 1923
DU BOIS

My Dear Dr. DuBois;

I have written an article, entitled "Prejudice in south fostered by southern white teachers in "Mission Schools". It is not overdrawn, but simply a plain statement of the facts as they exist. I would like to have it published in the "Crisis" if you dont object to it. This monster "Prejudice" will win out, unless we can make people see the facts as they exist.

I have been in the south six years. I worked four years at Tuskegee Reading Kings Mt North Carolina. I am personally acquainted with Miss. P. L. La Rue. She is a friend of mine. In North Carolina, (as you know) conditions are better, and there the white teachers wished to make them better.

I read the Crisis, and have read it for several years.

I enjoy it very much, & if you need a print the article; I will approve it.

Yours truly,
Isaac Fitzgerald.

4/18/16

1923

May 15th, 1923.

Miss Isabelle Bunnell,
Bishop College,
Marshall, Texas.

4/8/5

My dear Madam:-

We could not, of course, print any article which asserted that all Northern white teachers in Southern schools fostered prejudice, because that would not be true. I might be able to print information concerning the specific way in which some Northern white teachers foster prejudice in some schools. But we could make no decision as to that until we have seen the article. I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/8/10

Chicago Ill., Aug 8th 1923

Editor, The Crisis
69, Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear sir;

Two articles and a poem appeared in the August number of "The Crisis which, I sincerely believe, ought to be given much study by every American of African descent, and particularly by those in position to help direct and promote the welfare of this group.

The article written by Hon. S. Nelson on "The American Negro and Foreign Opinion" contains a number of very valuable comments and suggestions on the necessity and procedure for presenting our cause in such a way as to assure an approving judgment from the opinion of the world court.

The article by W. E. B. Du Bois,

"The Tragedy of Jim Crow," while dealing specifically with certain incidents and conditions in Pennsylvania, contains an outline of procedure worthy of broader application than to the educational conditions in that state alone.

The poem, A Prayer for Pain" by J. G. Neihart, contributes a thought that may be connected with these two articles

The migratory movements of Negro laborers, from the more uncivilized, barbarous southern states, northward is bringing more directly to us, individually problems of the "color line" that were not so keenly felt before. Many of us who were born in communities where the percentage of the Negro population was very small, have "viewed with alarm" this influx followed as it generally is, by the growth of racial friction, and we have frequently sought to do the unmanly thing, that is run away to other northern

localities where the results of this movement are not yet apparent.

Here, may I repeat a quatrain or two from A Prayer for Pain

I do not pray for peace nor ease,
Nor truce from sorrow;
No supplicant on servile knees
Begs here against tomorrow.

And through my soul of stormy night,
The zigzag blue flame ran.
I asked no odds, I found my light
Events against a man.

Some of us will perhaps stop our flight and adopt as our "domestic policy" the suggestions offered at the close of the article on The Tragedy of Jim Crow" and for a "foreign policy" the suggestions contained in the article, The American Negro and Foreign Opinion.

This is written to assure you that your work is appreciated. Very sincerely yours

Chas. R. Starks

4575 Drexel Blvd.

4/8/20

[BUTLER]

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF
THE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Hagan Bobela, Philippines
Aug 2, 1923

The Editor of Crisis.
70 Fifth Ave.
New York.

Sir:

I shall be very sorry not to receive the number of the Crisis which contains the lists of graduates. I have not missed a college number for years but as I have just received a notice that my subscription which I trust expire in September was not in my home somewhat to much.

In this mail I am remitting subscription thru my representative a coupon which I take to save postage, etc; as I find it best to do when we subscribes to a dozen periodicals.

For more progress, Faithfully yours,

Jno. H. Manning Butler
Division Superintendent of Schools.

4/6/19

October 5, 1923.

Mr. John H. Manning Butler,
Division Superintendent of Schools,
Haran, Isabela Philippines.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you a copy of the education number of The Crisis in accordance with your kind letter of August 3.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

May 27, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/18/4

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending you the enclosed verses with the thought that if they should be the type of material the Crisis cares to use, now might be an appropriate time for them to appear.

Very truly yours,

Harriet Tidd Butler

Butler

2011 Eye Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

RABBI RUDOLPH I. COFFEE, PH. D.
MINISTER

PHONE OAKLAND 1326

FIRST HEBREW CONGREGATION OF OAKLAND

Temple Sinai

28TH AND WEBSTER STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

MAR 24 1923

DU BOIS

19 March 1923

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave
New York N Y

Dear Friend,-

Dr. Du Bois seemed pleased last Monday when I stated that I would write a summary of the day's happening in Oakland. Trusting that you will find space to publish the same in the next issue of your valuable monthly, believe me to be

Sincerely your friend,

Rudolph I Coffee.

4/18/11

A monthly Journal Published by the School of Commerce and Finance

Address all communications to The COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK Box 84, The Howard University

The COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLIAM SHORTRIDGE, *Editor-in-chief*
JOSEPH CHEEVERS, *Associate Editor*
THEODORA FONTENEAU, *Associate Editor*
PHILIP WATSON, *Business Manager*
JOSEPH ELLIOTT, *Circulating Manager*
IRVING H. SELDEN, *Advertising Manager*
CHAUNCEY HUDSON, *Asst. Advertising Manager*

4/25/95

May 2, 1923

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York City

My dear Sir:

In the last issue of THE CRISIS we were pleased to notice that you acknowledged receipt of The COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK. We only wish to thank you most heartily for your kind consideration. We are trying to spread the sentiments of The COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK all over the country and we assure you that such considerations are appreciated most highly.

Trusting that we can cultivate your interest in our magazine, the only one of its kind in race institutions, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

The COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK

William Shortridge
Editor-in-chief

WS/FW

[COMMITTEE ON CHURCH COOPERATION]

Atlanta, Ga.,
December 20, 1923.
146 Butler St.

Dr. W.E.DuBois,
Editor of the Crisis,
New York.

4/24/07

My dear Sir:-

We have just closed a very profitable meeting here (Dec. 9-12) under the auspices of the Committee on Church Co-operation, with Dr. Sherwood Eddy as speaker. During these three days his program put him in touch with many influential groups of both races including a mass meeting of the students of all the colleges at the Baptist Tabernacle, the Rotary Club, The Atlanta Women's Club, the Inter-Denominational Ministers' Union, The Chamber of Commerce, and twice each day at the 1st. Baptist Church, Dr. Chas. W. Daniels, pastor, where all of the people could hear him under the most favorable circumstances.

It has been our privilege to hear most of the outstanding leaders who have appeared here in the last twelve years, and there has been no one who has been as outspoken on the problems that confront this country as has been Mr. Eddy. His attack upon the Klu Klux Klan's program of mis-representation and racial hate, his open and fearless discussion of the race question, his strong appeal to the conscience of the Christian leaders to do the right thing by their brothers, was all any man could wish. He was just as strong in his discussion of these questions last year when here, and several of us who attended all of these meetings were very sorry that your editorial

took the turn it did in discussing that meeting, for I feel that if you had heard him you would have written differently. I am writing this letter because I feel that you have no desire to do any one an injustice who is fearlessly defending the rights of all the people.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Trent

Secretary of the Committee on Church Copooeration,

Atlanta, Ga.

4/20/08

CRISIS

COMMUNITY SERVICE

MAINTAINED BY THE PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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WILLIAM KENT, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

ROBERT GARRETT, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, TREASURER
HOWARD S. BRAUCHER, SECRETARY

315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

1923

July 31, 1923

Mr. W. E. Burghardt, Editor
CRISIS
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

1923

My dear Mr. Burghardt

We are wondering whether you have had an opportunity to publish the article "The Modern Negro's Contribution to Musical Art" which we submitted to you on May 3. The article, as perhaps you may recall, was accomplished by a bulletin entitled "Music Composed by Negroes." If it has been published or is scheduled for publication, we shall appreciate your sending us a copy of the issue in which it appears.

Cordially yours

Weaver Pangburn

WP:H

COMMUNITY SERVICE

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315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

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NAUGATUCK, CONN.

4/11/23

July 31, 1923

Mr. W. E. Dubois, Editor
THE CRISIS
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Dubois

May we inquire whether you have had an opportunity to use the article "Negro History Dramatized" which we submitted to you on June 20? A note from you regarding the disposition you have made or plan to make of this article will be appreciated.

Cordially yours

WP:H

Weaver Pangburn

[COMMUNITY SERVICE]

1923

August 3, 1923.

Mr. Weaver Pangburn,
315 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

4/4/61

My dear Sir:

The article on "Negro History Dramatized" is going to be used soon in The Crisis magazine.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

July 27, 1923.

Mrs. H. O. Cook,
2436 Montgall Avenue,
Kansas City, Missouri.

4/6/8

My dear Mrs. Cook:

Thank you for the list of members which you sent. Of course you know that all twenty five dollar donors are entitled to The Crisis free and the only reason that you haven't received yours is because we had not been notified of the subscription or received it from the N.A.A.C.P. office. We shall have it attended to immediately. We continue to have difficulties of this sort, but they are almost unavoidable with the machinery and large size of the organization.

My best regards to you and Mr. Cook.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

March 17th, 1923.

Mr. Joseph S. Cotter,
2306 Magazine St.,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Mr. Cotter:-

In the absence of Dr. DuBois, who is lecturing on the Pacific coast, not returning until after April 5th, I am writing to thank you for him, for the 26 subscriptions secured through your efforts, to the Crisis.

I am handing over your check in the amount of $39. and the list of subscribers to our Business Manager, who will send out the March Crisis as you have directed. Also your compositions which you enclosed, have been handed to our Literary Editor, who will communicate with you.

Very truly yours,

W.

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. Joseph S. Cotter,
2306 Magazine St.,
Louisbille, Ky.

My dear Mr. Cotter:-

I want to thank you so much for your kind work which you have done for the Crisis.

I remember the composition "A Black Bouquet" and I think we still have it. I will have it looked up.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Little Boars Head
New Hampshire
June 30, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York city

Dear Dr. DuBois.

I hasten to express to you my deep appreciation and hearty thanks for your recent editorial on the late Colonel Charles Young. Here was indeed a noble soul that was crushed by prejudiced America. He had all of the sweetness of disposition, alertness of mind, genuineness of heart, thoroughness of training and talent for leadership, that America cherishes to mantle him

4/10/23

to have become one of the world's great military generals. Of course, I hate war and would like to see our best minds trained in the sciences to preserve and not to destroy life. But whatever we do, we should not refuse to recognize or to reward merit on account of race or color.

There are many people who seem to hate agitation and the recording of anything which is distasteful. I have met people of this sort again and again when speaking of you and the Crisis. Perhaps some time in the future, I shall prepare an article on Agitation. Continue your good work.

Respectfully yours,
Thos. L. Dabney

P.S. 10/4

over

I sent for a copy of the July
Crisis which I have not yet received.

1923

July 3rd, 1923.

Mr. Thomas L. Dabney,
Little Boar's Head,
New Hampshire.

My dear Mr. Dabney:-

I thank you very much for your words of appreciation. I am seeing that a copy of the July Crisis is sent you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C
May 10th 1923

Dr. DuBois
I have a proposition. I have thought it out. It will help you to do what you want to do.

Since the Crisis is the greatest organ lifting its voice for the Negro race; since its powere to do good varies directly propotionate to to the increase or decrease of its circu ation; and since its subscription is limited, it must follow that the best way to increase its power to do good good ~~is~~ to---to more nearly attain the lofty purposes that called it into existence -- is to increase its circulation.

Make me your subscription agent. Give me this section of the country I will immediately enroll for a course of salesmanship in the National Salesman Training Association, and begin work at once.

I believe I can write from five to ten thousand subscriptions this summer. During the school year I can work from Friday afternoons until Sundays.

Also I can select onehumdred representative young men from the colleges f the country, organize them, put thim on the field next summer. Then two thousand subscription each will be twoh ndred thousand direct subscriptions. And surely thousand of copies and subscription will result fromthe influence.

I am a minister of twenty five. Agraduate of Gammon Seminary Class 21'. I have traveled extensively and can speak before audiences I want to help in some worthy cause. I do not mind privation or hard work.

Do not turn this opportunity down. The Literary Digest, Saturday evening Post and other national organ owe their success in a large measure to thes method. Give it a trial. thr e summers ought to give a half million copies a issue. The results: more cash, a greater and better Crisis, greater opportunities, greater power.
Let me hear
For

the "crossing of the roads." Remember the fate of "The Brownies Book."

I am waiting on your reply. Send you full agreement.

Yours for greater service,

Samuel S. Cary

P.S. For Recommendations:

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Dr. Willis J. King, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta; Prof. W. J. Trent, Butler St., Y.M.C.A., Atlanta, or Prof. J. H. Johnson, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

4/6/06

2 1923

May 11th, 1923.

Mr. Samuel G. Daly,
Livingstone College,
Salisbury, N. C.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter interests me. The only question is, can you do the work that you have outlined; and are you the character of man that we can put confidence in?

You are, of course, a perfect stranger to us and it is a serious thing for a magazine to give a travelling agent authority to take subscriptions. We have done this only once or twice in our eleven years of existence. However, I am writing to the persons that you have mentioned as able to recommend you.

May I ask you frankly what you have been doing since graduation; what are you doing now to earn a living; and why do you wish to change occupations? Please send me the name and address of your present employer. If you are an active minister, please send me the name of your Presiding Elder and Bishop.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/10/104

Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C
May 15th, 1923

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wrote to you near the close of last week concerning canvassing this state or section of the country as subscription agent for The Crisis this summer, and during the week ends of the coming school year to tour the schools, select and organize about a hundred representative students from them for agents next summer, at the same time to organize N. A. A. C. P. Forums in these schools; this training-up of the generation now coming from the schools in the works and accomplishments of the National Association ought to have the immediate effect of organizing numerous branches and carrying the organization into so many yet untouched communities as to cause the organization to do in two year what it would not have otherwise done in five.

Doubtlessly you answer is already enroute. I hope it is favorable. If so, forward to me all the facts of the aorks (specific cases) of the Association that I may go to the people with fact and not fancies.

If I do not hear from you by Friday, I shall leave here, taking it for granted that the proposition is not accepted. However, in any case I should appreciate an immediate reply.

Most appreciatingly yours,

Samuel S. Daly

4/10/23

1023

Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C
May 16th, 1923

My dear Dr. Dubois:

Your letter of the 11th Instant came to me just a few hours after I had dispatched a special to you. It was, however, encouraging.

Being, as you mentionedm a stranger to you, though neither you nor your work is a stranger to me, I realized the seriousness of my proposition, and would not have made it had I thought it was otherwise. Then again, having read about a year ago in the Crisis of a person who was or was posing as its agent, and fearing that because of your precaution therefrom you would not consider me, I deferred writing to you for over eight months. During that time I thoroughly considered and mapped out a program, succinctly outlined in my previous two letters, which I thought at least ought to justify a consideration on your part. And although I am not unaware of its difficulties, I emphatically believe it is feasible.

4/10/23

As to the questions you asked, what have I been doing since graduation? As it was practically a matter of self support with me, and not knowing whether or not I should be able to complete both the college and theological training, I chose that of my life work, and since then have been pursuing the other.

What am I doing to earn a living? During the school terms I preach, temporarily supply charges and do extra jobs. In the summer I secure steady work; e. g., steel mills, or Pullman Company as last summer and during Christmas holidays.

Why do I wish a change of occupation? The mere change within itself is insignificant. Although as a porter I tried to make the best beds, for I, as you have said, "Believe in service from the blackening of boots to the whitening of souls;" but who will deny that the whitening of souls is not a greater and more useful work than the blackening of boots. So also is that for which I have applied, and I believe I can do it, more useful than the making of beds.

Being in school, I have no employer. My letter to you yesterdaywas due to the fact that the Pullman Company had written to me asking an immediate reply; the answer was deferred pending one from you. However, I shall not accept the other if you "give me a chance."

My Bishop is The Rev. Geo. W. Blackwell, 420 S. 11th, Street, Philadelphia.

With thanks for your consideration,

Sincerely yours,

James L. Daly

1923

January 11th, 1923.

Mr. William Hunter Dammond,
c/o Associated Business Service,
2374 - 7th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

We learn you are about to erect a church in Harlem. I should be glad to know the details and have your photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

227 West 135th Street
New York City, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1923

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue, City

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 11th ult., I thank you for asking for a photograph of me and details of some of my recent work, presumably for publication in The Crisis.

Doubtless the building to which you allude is Little Mount Zion Baptist Church, West 140th Street, City. I am not a party to the erection of the structure. My services there consisted in some of the creative activities which precede the work of making--erecting, etc. I am not a mechanic: I am a civil engineer.

Because of your well known policy of obviously intentionally truncating, in The Crisis, statistics concerning Negroes educated in the learned professions; more specifically, because you repeatedly ignore, in periodically publishing educational analyses, Negroes practicing the old professions of architecture and civil engineering and the newer professions of mechanical and electrical engineering, I desire that neither my picture nor any mention of my activities be published in your magazine.

Quite consistently, this desire follows from the marked difference between your attitude and mine toward higher education for our race. I am intensely interested in the advancement of Negro scholars to an eminence of higher education which will afford a wide intellectual horizon for the race: you persist in striving to ensure that the higher educational development of our race shall be restricted to a narrow intellectual province.

Courteously declining to send the specified photograph and details, I am

Respectfully yours

Wm. H. Dammond.

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. William H. Dammond,
227 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hammond:-

folio 4

I have just seen your letter of February 19th. I do not know just what my assistant asked you for, but, of course, I understood that you were the architect of the new church or acting as engineer and not a mechanic.

You are mistaken in thinking that the Crisis does not recognize in its educational reports, graduates in architecture, and civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. On the contrary, they are always mentioned. Nor do I at all seek to restrict the higher development of our race to any particular province.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

227 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
City

Dear Sir:

But for my bereavement, which for the past few months caused me to refrain from attending any matters other than practicing my profession, I should have answered long ago your letter of the 12th of last April. Many persons, some within some without our race, living on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean realize my dual poignancy: for they well know that the death of my wife was also the departure of an aggressive, uncompromising racial heroine--one of the most highly intellectual, most highly cultivated women to be found among all the races that inhabit the two countries in which she had lived.

Though feeling far from writing polemically now, I am impelled by the current edition of your magazine to denounce, from a distinctive phase, your attitude which determined the character of my last letter. Pending resumption of writing for publication in race journals I defer rebutting the greater portion of your last letter, in view of the fact that I am not deviating from the original subject but am treating an aspect of the same subject which opposes race advancement far more effectively. Apparently it was not your assistant but you who wrote asking for my photograph; for that letter purports to have been dictated by "WEBD", while the caligraphy is evidently the same in the signatures of both letters.

Several months ago you commended actions performed in "high Harlem" which are racially disloyal in the extreme. You had known that Powell opposed me, only because I am a Negro, as engineer for designing the structural steel and reinforced concrete for his new church. You had known that Nelson Dixon, building committee chairman of the same church, opposed me for the same reason. You had known that the management of Abyssinian Baptist Church executed the will of Dixon and Powell hypocritically to oppose spending to any Negro architect, undisguisedly to oppose spending to any Negro civil engineer so much money as necessarily would be spent for professional services. It would be futile for you to allege incompetency on my part, in view of the fact that, not casually but in consequence of exhaustive examination of my drawings for three New York buildings, I have been complimented four times by experts in the engineering offices of the Brooklyn and Manhattan Building Departments.

Within a recent year and a half exclusive non-Negro talent was retained to design one and a half million dollars' worth of Negro buildings the sites of which are situated on a single square mile of Harlem's black belt--an ignoble accumulation of donations delivered by a gang of race traitors to some of our most virulently prejudiced exotics. Although you were informed step by step as race treasonable increments were perpetrated, your opposition(?) was restricted to an infinitesimal part of a single small editorial. (Of course, I am casting no reflections on any tenants, e. g. the praiseworthy Hart company, of which I am a regular customer: I am denouncing you and the guilty managements of certain building owners.)

Your Abyssinian Church article of this month punctiliously conceals the fact that the church's management rejected competent willing Negro professional men and gratuitously handed over to the prejudiced designers everything that our race's truthless, avaricious enemies have been fighting for.

You have wrought yourself up into a frenzy, precisely as you ought to have done, antagonizing exclusion of Negro professional men and women, or limitation of our race's employees to subordinate places, at the Alabama hospital for sick Negro soldiers: but in censurable contrast, though you did not approve in direct language, you did emphatically approve by action the total exclusion of Negro professional men in the case of the creative activities for the Harlem armory for physically fit Negro soldiers.

You have had abundant time and opportunity to ascertain the palpable fact that the stubbornness and acerbity incessantly confronting Negroes who aspire to position in the learned professions attain their maxima at the vocations of architecture and the associated engineering professions. I denounce you because again you acclaim, instead of cursing, the temples of racial perfidy that extend a whole block along Seventh Avenue and the westerly third of the 138th Street side.

Yours truly

Wm. H. Dammond.

Can we make no promise about manuscript until having seen it thanks for consideration as

Blair Station
Clairton, Pa.
October 28, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor The Crisis
New York City.

4/25/14

Sir:

I am a habitual reader of your splendid publication "The Crisis" and have but one criticism — there is not enough of it. I think that an opinion section would add to its popularity.

I am a student of Howard University, Junior year. By circumstances this Summer I was compelled to work among masses of Southern migrants. I have been in labor gangs, transportations, steel mills, mines, etc. with them and have made many observations

as to their character and living conditions which I shall

4/25/14

I am putting it in writing and am sparing no pains in my attempt to make it characteristic, truthful, emotional and interesting. As I am a schoolboy who "Works his way thru College", naturally, I will gladly accept with due appreciation any remuneration that may be offered.

I have done considerable writing in newspapers and magazines and have a full knowledge and opinions pertaining to the Negro.

If my offer is accepted by the press, I will have it ready with drawings by the last of November or the first of December after returning home

in Philadelphia.

Hoping for the best, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Castine T. Davis.

November 1st, 1923.

Mr. Castme A. Davis,
Blair Station,
N. Clairton, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

4/25/1

We shall be glad to have you send us your manuscript but we can make no promises as to its acceptance until we have seen it. We thank you very much for considering us.

Yours truly,

JHF/W

Hotel Favart, Paris,
August 30, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing two clippings upon the same subject — one from "Le Journal", a Paris daily, and the other from the European edition of the "New York Herald", both of August 21, 1923. They speak for themselves and

4/15/98

may be useful for your files.

But a kind of propaganda, more insidious and almost as dangerous as the Birth of a Nation, is in free circulation in European cinema theaters, many of which show pictures of American origin. This propaganda consists of the introduction into a film of a colored character playing a ridiculous or contemptible role. I have seen this in Germany, Switzerland, and France.

I have seen it also in colored theaters in large American cities, where it provokes more laughter than in Europe. May I suggest that an editorial in "The Crisis" might be timely, urging our people not to encourage propaganda against themselves and urging colored managers not to give such pictures a place in their theaters?

In this I seek no publicity for myself, and if you conclude that the suggestion is worth while,

I shall be pleased to see the editorial appear without any reference to me.

Sincerely yours,

Edward P. Davis.

[DAVIS, 1923]

Ohio House of Representatives

1921-22

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY

(~~Columbus~~)

202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

January 3rd, 1922

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
No. 70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/4/20

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your inquiry of the 29th, in re our attitude regarding the Dyer Bill, I would submit the following:

> "Our duty is clear and simple. We should reward our friends and punish our enemies. That is the way the game of politics is played. Irrespective of party, those congressmen whose support of the bill was sincere should receive our loyal support and those whose attitude was doubtful or evasive should be accorded treatment in kind. Any-other generalization, it seems to me, is subject to manifest inconsistencies.

Yours very truly,

Harry E. Davis
Member Ohio House of Representatives.

HED:EH

245 Carroll ave
Gray. 21. 23
MAY 26 1923
4/21/46
St Paul Minn
Editor of Crisis
your warning
of Prince
Challoughlczilcziae
have more than
give me great back-
ing in my past
statments I make
about him. I told
lots of people he was
a fake & he is no
foreigner. He work
St Paul about 2 months
Then Duluth 2 weeks.
He got a big Roll from
St Paul & Duluth

The negroes went wild about him for they believe he was a real African Prince. He may travelled in africa as a missionary be cause he can speak about the country very well. thanking you for the trouble of locating the Pall mall Electric co for me

I remain
yrs truly
F. J. De Halgnie

CABLE ADDRESS:
"WENDT"
A. B. C. 5th Edition, Imp.

W. C. de WENDT
AGENT COMMERCIAL
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

1327 Rue Revolution

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
~~New Orleans - La.~~

Nov 1923.

NOV 27 1923

To the Editor of "The Crisis".

Dear Sir, - I have been living in Port-au-Prince, Haiti for the past three months, and am in a position to give you any information desired along almost any line, as I understand the french language and have friends who are well connected in a political way which would mean the gathering of real interesting or subjects for publication, by this I dont mean that I think myself a capable writer but I am offering my service to the Crisis in this way I will answer questions to the best of my ability and try to get the Colored American interested in a people and place wherein they can

W. C. de WENDT
AGENT COMMERCIAL
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

CABLE ADDRESS:
"WENDT"
A. B. C. 5th Edition, Imp.

possibly
reap a harvest of satisfaction and do a world of good.
This means, of course that I am interested in
the trend of the crisis and the N. A. A. C. P. though
I am not a subscriber I buy the magazine monthly
I thought I'd let the agent get the commission
as I dont lose anything by it.
4/27/17 I am Mrs W. C. DeWendt formerly Miss Bertha
J. Deagley of New Orleans, La and I have had the
honor of meeting Dr Du Bois at Central Church N.O.
The night of his lecture on Africans connections
with Germany with descriptive maps.
It is in the power of the Colored American to help the
Republic of Haiti in a way that he will not lose
he will gain and the Haytian will gain and ~~the~~
~~race will not the republic~~ and the time to act
is now. The haytians are in need of money
on account of their gourde being standardized
to twenty cents of the American dollar there was
a time when it was worth 100 cents gold America

W. C. de WENDT
AGENT COMMERCIAL
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI
CABLE ADDRESS:
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4/27/18

(3)

some of the older families with vast estates are offering hundred of acres of land with forests of most expensive mahogany, iron, ore, petroleum oil, gold, silver, brass, salt for sale at ridiculous small sums of money that it makes one feel sad to hear of the sales going on, there are no good roads which would make access to these products easy to the extent in the meantime the white American with his strong military forces is gaining a foothold insurmountable in this country. They bring in their people and pay them three and five hundred dollars a month for a position that they pay the Haytian One hundred dollars to do the same work in the same office at the same desk, the Haytian is three times as capable, and white outsiders are brought in at big salaries while Haytians with large families are idle, the children go half fed and poorly clothed. Here's a chance, when Negro banks could invest in railroads with no opposition

W. C. de WENDT
AGENT COMMERCIAL
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI
CABLE ADDRESS:
"WENDT"
A. B. C. 5th Edition, Imp.

6/27/19

(4)

Hayti has the wood for ties they have the cheapest labor in the world, living is inexpensive, I ask the colored American Banks, business men individuals to invest in Hayti build good roads, build railroads, give work to the poor, willing, laboring men and save Hayti for the Colored race right now. Just as the situation stands today New York City reaps the benefit of four million dollars yearly from its import and export with this Country, daily Europeans are being naturalized here for they make a fortune with the smallest capital, and are satisfied.

Hoping this will bring interest in this direction I remain yours truly

Bertha V. Delfendt.

In the event of any publication of these ideas for the protection of my husband, just put; Bertha J. Veazey.

August 9, 1923.

4/19/23

Publisher of The Dial,
152 West 13th Street,
New York City.

Sir:

The Crisis would like to exchange with The Dial. As The Dial costs more we would be willing to pay such difference in cost as you would think fair. The Crisis, as you may know, has a circulation of 50,000 copies and is a "record of the darker races".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE, STUYVESANT 3623

NEW YORK, Aug 30th 1923

M The Crisis a Magazine

TO PH. DIAMOND, DR.

SIGN MAKER AND PAINTER

TERMS 69 - 5th Ave.

21 EAST 15TH STREET

2/19/120

Aug 30th 1923

One Old Plate Brass attaching to same additional Part of Brass to fech out Space on Directory also covering some parts with Brass plates & Engrave on one Plate to Read [FOURTH FLOOR] also Refeeling the old lettering with Wax - Part of Sign 6.00

Gold lettering on Hall door also on inside door to offices. as per reading Matter recd 10 ft @ $1.50 Per ft 15.00

$21.00

1.50 C/H 5039 10/9/23

The Crisis

May 15th, 1923.

Mr. C. Edward Dickerson,
628 South 16th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Dickerson:-

I am enclosing a letter from Senator MacDade. May I ask what you and Mr. Imes would say to these allegations?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

4/16/23

LAW OFFICES
G. EDWARD DICKERSON
N.W. COR. 16TH AND BAINBRIDGE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA
HOURS UNTIL 8 P.M. TELEPHONES

JUN 4 1923

May 25th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Your letter containing the article of Hon. A. D. MacDade replying to our article contained in the May Crisis has been received, and I make the following reply:

First: There was no intention to mislead the public as to Mr. MacDade's attitude in the Morton School Question. The reference to the Morton School was illustrative of the principle involved and was not intended either as an attack or a defense to the subsequent action of Mr. MacDade. It is true that he was senior counsel of record in the Morton School case. That was because at the time the writer was not a member of the Delaware County Bar, and through the School Committee secured the services of Mr. MacDade to assist in bringing the mandamus proceeding to compel reinstatement of the colored children in the regular school. Mr. MacDade assisted in preparing and trying the case in the lower Court, but all the work done in the Superior and Supreme Courts was done by the writer. Of course, Mr. MacDade's name being carried as senior counsel.

Secondly:

It is singular that in this case Mr. Alexander referred to in the article, was counsel for the School Board, and upheld segregation, while at the same time Mr. MacDade was counsel for the complainant and opposed segregation. That expressed the attitude when each was being especially paid, but five years later when Mr. MacDade was State Senator and Mr. Alexander was State Representative, they exchanged places. In the latter instance when Mr. MacDade was not being paid, he permitted segregation legislation in the case of the Cheyney Normal, and opposed equality legislation in the case of the Asbury Civil Rights Bill, while Mr. Alexander worked and voted for the Asbury Civil Rights Bill.

In a letter to Mr. MacDade of January 5th, 1922, and his reply thereto of January 6th, 1922, copies of which are hereto enclosed, I wrote Mr. MacDade in part as follows:

"Now, as to the value of your act in so doing as a benefit to the Negro Race, there is a great difference of opinion. The concensus of opinion is, that you have raised a barrier against equal education on behalf of colored students throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The history of these separate schools for colored is that you always have a school of lesser equipment, of low-

LAW OFFICES
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HOURS UNTIL 8 P.M. TELEPHONES

JUN 4 1923

May 25th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (2)

er curriculum, and inadequate methods. The State authorities seldom give the same care and attention to colored schools as they do white schools, and therefore, the colored teachers will be inferior in education and training to the white teachers, creating a far-reaching chasm between the qualifications for life of the two groups, setting a premium upon the one, and a discount upon the other.

Your support of the Bill to make Cheyney a State Normal School seems paradoxical. In the first instance, you seemed whole-hearted in representing patrons of the Morton School by mandamusing the School Board in an effort to prevent segregation. But now I note you were instrumental in bringing segregation to the colored teachers of Pennsylvania, by making it possible for the various school districts to send their prospective teachers to Cheyney only. I have no doubt but that in the future, colored youths will not be permitted to go to the regular State Normal, and will be sent to Cheyney from whatever parts of the State they may happen to reside in. Thus working a hardship by taking them from their environment and by giving them less preparation than is given to white teachers. The final result will lead to as far different endings as the waters flowing from a common watershed into either the Red River of the North, or the Mississippi River of the South, the one entering into the Arctic, and the other emptying into the Gulf of Mexico."

4(4)31

He replied in part as follows:

"I am surprised that you would put yourself in writing as entertaining the belief that you do, or at least you allege you do. You are entirely wrong in your premises and if you pursue the course that you indicate it will be a retardation of the progress of your good people rather than promoting their best interests. I made a study of the subject and you have based your judgment upon the wrong premises and it is assailing the honesty and integrity of the Public School System of the State of Pennsylvania.

You are not fair with yourself even for there was no thought of segregation in the matter and there will not be any segregation and the best school authorities of the country, including your own people, agree with me that this is the finest piece of legislation which has been enacted in many years along educational lines. It is endorsed by the late Booker Washington and you can follow his teachings any time."

In this letter and reply you will see that Mr. MacDade stands for the Southern idea of separation of the school children. He seems to feel that he did a great thing for the race in helping to

LAW OFFICES
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HOURS UNTIL 8 P.M. TELEPHONES

JUN 4 1923

May 25th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (3)

bring about this segregation in the case of Cheyney Normal School, and is surprised that any Negro, and especially the writer, has the intelligence and timerity to oppose his ideas. He belongs to that class of white men who undertake to think for the Negro without giving him any chance to decide for himself what he thinks is just and proper.

Thanking you for the courtesy of giving me an opportunity to answer this article, I remain,

Very truly yours,

G. Edward Dickerson

4/11/32

GED/L/1210.
2-Enc.

[enclosure]

(COPY)

Jan. 5th, 1922.

A. D. McDade, Esq.,
Gibson Bldg.,
Chester, Pa.

Dear Senator:

I received your clipping showing that the Cheyney Institute had been taken over by the State. I also note that you were instrumental in having the Bill passed for that purpose, thus fulfilling your duty to the constituence of your County.

Now, as to the value of your act in so doing as a benefit to the Negro Race, there is a great difference of opinion. The concensus of opinion is, that you have raised a barrier against equal education on behalf of colored students throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The history of these separate schools for colored is that you always have a school of lesser equipment, of lower curriculum, and inadequate methods. The State authorities seldom give the same care and attention to colored schools as they do white schools, and therefore, the colored teachers will be inferior in education and training to the white teachers, creating a far-reaching chasm between the qualifications for life of the two groups, setting a premium upon the one, and a discount upon the other.

4(1)33

Your support of the Bill to make Cheyney a State Normal School seems paradoxical. In the first instance, you seemed whole-hearted in representing patrons of the Morton School by mandamusing the School Board in an effort to prevent segregation. But now I note you were instrumental in bringing segregation to the colored teachers of Pennsylvania, by making it possible for the various school districts to send their prospective teachers to Cheyney only. I have no doubt but that in the future, colored youths will not be permitted to go to the regular State Normal, and will be sent to Cheyney from whatever parts of the State they may happen to reside in. Thus working a hardship by taking them from their environment and by giving them less preparation than is given to white teachers. The final result will lead to as far different endings as the waters flowing from a common watershed into either the Red River of the North, or the Mississippi River of the South, the one entering into the Arctic, and the other emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

I am sure that you had not seen the proposition in the light in which I see it, otherwise, you would not have been a party to it.

Thanking you for sending me this notice, so that I might have an opportunity to thus write you, and wishing for you a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Very truly yours,

GED/L/

(sgnd) G. Edward Dickerson

[enclosure]

(COPY)

ALBERT DUTTON MACDADE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GIBSON BUILDING
CHESTER, PA.

January 6th, 1922.

G. Edward Dickerson, Esquire,
Sixteenth & Bainbridge Streets,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Dickerson:

I have yours of January fifth in reference to the Cheyney School and your statement upon the subject is the first I have had of any such objection and it certainly was amazing in coming from a man of your intelligence.

I am surprised that you would put yourself in writing as entertaining the belief that you do, or at least you allege you do. You are entirely wrong in your premises and if you pursue the course that you indicate it will be a retardation of the progress of your good people rather than promoting their best interests. I made a study of the subject and you have based your judgment upon the wrong premises and it is assailing the honesty and integrity of the Public School System of the State of Pennsylvania.

4/11/34 a

You are not fair with yourself even for there was no thought of segregation in the matter and there will not be any segregation and the best school authorities of the country, including your own people, agree with me that this is the finest piece of legislation which has been enacted in many years along educational lines. It is endorsed by the late Booker Washington and you can follow his teachings any time.

I looked upon you as a different type of man than you have displayed in your letter to me and I cannot believe it is you.

I trust that the New Year will start you with a new light upon this subject and that you will yet be able to indite a confidence in me rather than send me a letter like you have and that you will endorse, encourage and sustain the authorities who are endeavoring to give their very best service to all the people of this Commonwealth without discrimination as to race, color or condition.

Yours very truly,

adm-avk

(sgnd) A. D. MacDade.

OBJECT: TO FOSTER NEGRO TALENT; LABOR FOR ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL BETTERMENT

OFFICERS
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FRED J. WORK, HISTORIAN

The National Association of Negro Musicians

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 25, 26, 27, 1922

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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T. THEO. TAYLOR
DAVID I. MARTIN
CARL DITON

FEB 10 1923

4/10/20

To THE CRISIS:-

I regretted very much not to have seen in your recent symposium on "Our Future Political Action" an answer from some one of our musical leaders. This is all the more regrettable since musicians were only recently victims of mob rule.

However, among the replies that you received, I believe not one pointed out the importance of the vast amount of EXPERIENCE the Negro acquired in obtaining for the Dyer bill the place it gained among the important questions before the country.

Very sincerely,

Carl Diton

Pianist-composer.

February 9, 1923.
432 North 53rd Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

1923

February 14, 1923.

Mr. Carl Diton,
432 North 53rd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of February ninth. I am afraid we are not going to be able to publish any more letters in the symposium, but I am glad to have your views.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

June 14th, 1923.

Mrs. C. H. Dodge,
225 West East St.,
San Diego, California.

My dear Mrs. Dodge:-

Thank you for the picture. I shall hope to use it in some future number of the Crisis. Best regards to you and Mr. Dodge.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Stenographer

~~ELKS' CLUB~~
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Jan. 1st 1923.

4/13/24

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Being greatly interested in, "The Crisis" although you do not know me, I take great pleasure in writing to you, in the interest of my daughter, Miss. Logan, who has completed the business course last February at the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, and afterwards successfully passed the test at "Underwood Typewriting School" New York City.

She is a Stenographer & Typist and if at any time you could assist her in getting a position I assure you I will greatly appreciate the same. With bright prospects and much success for the New Year. I beg to remain,

Yours most respectfully,

Herbert T. Logan.

Exalted Ruler,
Progressive Lodge
#35.

#11 Oak Street
Jersey City, N.J.

4.1.25 [enclosure?]

9/13

HERBERT G. DOGAN

MT. OLIVE LODGE NO. 2. F. & A. M.	NEW YORK
RISING SUN CHAPTER NO. 4, R. A. M.	" "
KING DAVID'S CONSISTORY NO. 3. A. A. S. R.	" "
MEDINA TEMPLE NO. 19 A. E. A. O. N. M. S.	" "
EX. RULER. PROGRESSIVE LODGE NO. 35. I.B P.O.E.W.	JERSEY CITY

1923

Stenog

January 3rd, 1923.

Mr. Herbert C. Dogan,
11 Oak Street,
Jersey City, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I am very glad to know your daughter has completed the business course, and I shall keep her in mind in case we have an application, as we sometimes do.

I thank you for your interest in The Crisis and am enclosing a statement as to our subscription drive. Possibly you may be able to help.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

2200-12th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
May 27, 1923.

The Crisis:
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

In the May number of the Crisis, I see that you are asking for the photographs of those who are to receive the Bachelor's Degree. I am expecting to receive the Bachelor's Degree from Howard University in June, having finished college in three and two thirds ($3\frac{2}{3}$) years at the age of nineteen. I am expecting to take my Master's Degree in History at Columbia University next year.

I am enclosing my photograph which I will be very grateful if you publish.

Thanking you kindly, I am
(Miss) Elizabeth Dougherty.

4/10/19

1923

May 29th, 1923.

Miss Elizabeth Dougherty,
2200 - 12th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Dougherty:-

We are publishing a group picture of all the Howard graduates instead of the separate pictures. I am therefore returning your photograph with thanks for your consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

March 12 '23

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

One cannot help but "praise God" that we have men pre-eminently developed, who care and do say the right thing at the right time, and in the right place.

Your admirable to E. M. Edwards of Waco, Texas, is explicit, brief and yet comprehensive.

It is a nugget you have given him but a golden one.

Cowards, opportunity

those who are cowards in every sense of the word may quake and fear, but to the awakening manhood and womanhood of the Race, your letter of Dec. 21, 1922 is a clarion call to press onward, and upward to the heights.

You have written and spoken many wonderful things. This is not the least. May God preserve you for your Race many many years.

Gratefully
H. Leay Douglas
90 West Pack Sta.
W. Phila. Pa.

P.S. For publication if you desire

4/10/52

Mr. H. Clay Douglas,
90 West Park Street,
West Philadelphia, Pa.

4/10/22

My dear Mr. Douglas:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. In his absence, I am writing to thank you for him, for your kind words. Upon his return to the office, April 5th, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Dunbar High School
Lynchburg, Virginia
April 12th 23.

Editor of the Crisis, -

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a little "News Item" from our city concerning the progressive attitude taken by the educational authorities here relative to Negro educational advantages which I felt you would print and would be of interest to those who read the Crisis. May be a means of inforning & inspiring other communities of the South in the forward step in the education of the Negro.

Hoping that this merits a place in the Crisis, I am, Very truly yrs,

W. T. DeBardeleben
Principal

11

4/10/19

1923

~~1923~~

April 18, 1923.

Mr. W. F. DeBardeleben,
Dunbar High School,
Lynchburg, Virginia.

My dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to have for use in The Crisis, a photograph of Dunbar school. We cannot use a cut, but would like a good, clear photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/10/112

21-1-71

August 1, 1923.

Mrs. E. A. Duffield,
2822 Georgia Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam:

I think your attitude toward Mr. Hughes' poems is absolutely wrong. I too have a daughter, but I am absolutely convinced that the last way to conquer evil is to hid the evil from youth. The poet depicts life as it is and he can be justly condemned only if he makes evil seem more beautiful and good. This Mr. Hughes in his strikingly beautiful poem has never done. He talks about prostitutes frankly and if you think that your children do not know that there are prostitutes in the world you are deceiving yourself.

On the other hand Mr. Hughes does not for a moment make the cabarets of Harlem beautiful and desirable. He paints them with their sobs and taudry evil and he paints evil as evil and that makes him a great poet and only great poets and prophets like Hughes can teach children where blind parnets are

21-1-72

simply trying to keep them from seeing.

I thank you very much for your kind words concerning The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

465 Motheral Ave,
Monessen Pa.
Sept. 24, 1923.

The Crisis,
70 - 5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

SEP 28 1923
DR. DU BOIS

4/24/34

Dear Sirs:-

In October your Children's Number will be published. We are very anxious to get your terms for children's pictures.

We have a Cradle Roll Club composed of Babies and failed to get them ready by Aug. 15th as we understand that was the date for all pictures to be in your office.

Please write me at once the terms to get our Babies in for next year. Let me know the price for group pictures and individual ones.

I will appreciate it if you give me a reply by Oct 4th as I am to make a report.

The Parents are Readers of the Crisis Magazine.

Yours truly
(Mrs.) W. M. Duncan.

1923

July 13th, 1923.

41/19/88

Mr. C. E. Epps,
325 Plainfield Avenue,
Plainfield, N. J.

My dear Mr. Epps:-

This photograph is not clear enough for reproduction in the Crisis. I thank you very much for letting us see it.

Very sincerely yours,

W BD/W

C. EDWARD EPPS
News Dealer, Business Agent
Correspondent of the New York Age
And all Race Magazines a Specialty
825 PLAINFIELD AVE., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JUL 16 1923

July 14th 23

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr D G Dill

My Dear Sir

I receive & the Photo I sent you for publication in the Crisis & a notice that it was not perfect enough for the crisis. I did not expect it to be the same as a Studio Photo yet the printer told me it was good enough for a cut. now the party is out of town & it is impossible to get that little history of the accomplishments & I would like to have it for publishing in another place so I wish you would mail it to me so I can send it to the Party I mean to reap some benefits from my effort so far as I know what following this young woman has & I am confident sales from this alone would pay, she is also the General Supervisor of the Plainfield Girl Reserves of about 65 Girls find in clone & stamps for the return of the

(2)

(3)

stated Sketch of her accomplishments.

I am sorry a trial of the Photo could not have been made this is the good Picture I had sent one to the Brownies & lost & this one turned down it is a sorter little bit of encouragement rather than be disappointed I'd rather pay for the cut out of my own Pocket, I shall expect the same as soon as possible & Oblige C Edward Epps

1923

July 20th, 1923.

Mr. C. Edward Epps,
325 Plainfield Avenue,
Plainfield, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

we are returning, as per your request, the information which you sent us regarding Mrs. Maude E. Greene.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

C. EDWARD EPPS
News Dealer, Business Agent
Correspondent of the New York Age
And all Race Magazines a Specialty
325 PLAINFIELD AVE., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Aug 10th /23

Mr W E B Dubois

My Dear Sir

I think you misconstrue my Idea about the subject I wished published it was for no selfish motive nor to satisfy no one Person not even myself, now let me explain this good young Woman's Position in the Eyes of the Public. why she is held in such high esteem & well worth the Public's appreciation, She holds the N.J. State Women's Championships Singles & Doubles in Tennis together with Miss Marcelous

4/19/79

which in former years no one only white women could hold such I

She is a Supervisor of the Girl reserves here which in fact is my Early Days no Woman only white could hold that position only in some parts of the Country Now I write this Wishing how anxious I am to Show you readers of the crisis the advancement of our Race I can be done so well in your magazine, now Mr Du Bois I am not entering in to no argument or any unnecessary bickering

4/10/80

very a small matter, in regards to our good agents & their wants as to Picture Publication, I do not class myself with not a one of them as I offered in the beginning to pay for what I wanted inserted & published which in my consideration was as much for your benefit as mine, and as for your Subscribers Willingness to help is Concerned, that does not hit me at all as I have been helping you in every thing you started in to make a success whether you know it or not ask your Manager Mr Dill

۱۸۶۰/۱۱۸

Namely yes Bronnies Books
I had a good number of
customers the first time
it existed, as for the
crisis. I have always
ordered more than I
actually needed & have
never returned any, or
Hollowed under. I

stood the losses of what
I was stuck on without
a murmur, so, you are
mistaken in your statement
that my attitude teaches
you or any one else that I
am not a well wisher &
such a business, Please
first of all remember I
am a proud NEgro, & any

(2)

4/19/82

enterprise my Race
engages in has my best
wishes & assistance in
every way possible.
& you with to know
just what kind a man
I am Ask Mr Fred R
Moore whom I have done
business with for 11 years
& many others needless
to mention, wishing you
every success & will
never do anything that
will retard the Progress
that any Negro undertakes
Thanking you for your
Past consideration & beg
to remain as ever yours truly

Edward Epps

4/19/83

KNUTE NELSON, MINNESOTA, CHAIRMAN.
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United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

1923

Washington D. C. Jan. 15th 1923.,

1923

Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois,

70 fifth Ave.,

New York City N. Y.

4123/102

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have read with a great deal of pleasure your article on the defeat of the Anti Lynching bill and I want to congratulate you in your answer to those coward Republicans, who was responsible for the defeat of that much needed law.

I trust that that article is only the begining of an endless fight on such Republicans as we have now in the Senate and through out the country. I am with you in this fight right or wrong, but I know you are right.

You took good care of the Perry Howard case, but you did not go fare enough, for you should havedemanded his resignation and I hope you will yet demand it for we cannot make the progress we hope for with that kind of Negro hanging on to us.

With my very best wishes for successful new year,

I am,

Very truly yours,

R. F. Fortune

TELEPHONE 231

POST OFFICE BOX 12

ROTHSCHILD FRANCIS

EDITOR

EMANCIPATOR

ST. THOMAS, V. I. U. S.

St Thomas, V. I. U. S. A.

February 23, 1923.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois;
Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
N. Y. C.

My dear Mr DuBois:

Since my return to the Virgin Islands I have found our economic condition atthe point of collapse. The working people have absolutely nothing to do. Our harbor is empty due no doubt to the Quarantine Regulation Department which compels our port to be closed from sunset to sunrise, and the rigid application of the National Prohibition Act to these Islands.

Politically we are serfs, directly under the thumb of Navy men who cannot understand a people like us. Illiterate men, who owe allegiance to foreign governments can vote but literate, native, men and women cannot vote if they do not possess the monetary qualifications. It is impossible for us to have our day in Court when the Police Judge and the Government Attorney is one and the same person. Our chances for appeal to the Superior Court is greatly embarrassed since the Organic Act says that these appeals must be made directly to a third Circuit Court of Philadelphia. It takes a little less than one thousand dollars to appeal such a case, and after the financial conditions of our people are taken into consideration, it is impossible for us under such circumstances to procure the necessary legal advice and assisstance. Under the old regime these appeals were made to the Superior Court in Denmark just for the asking.

4/23/21

I have recently written Mr Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. explaining the recent vicious attempt to bridle the Press of these Virgin Islands and requested of him to use his influence and see that the N. A. A. C. P. dispatch some representative down here to study conditions as they are and to report immediately their findings.

I also take this medium to know from you if The Crisis will carry one or two articles from my pen depicting conditions as they are in these Virgin Islands with a few photographs.

Awaiting a favorable reply and wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Very Respectfully,

Rothschild Francis

March 6th, 1923.

Mr. Rothschild Francis, Editor,
St. Thomas, V. I. U. S. A.,

My dear Mr. Francis:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return, April 5th, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

4/23/20

W.

P. O. Box No. 12

1923

April 11, 1923.

4/23/69

Mr. Rothschild Francis,
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands,
United States.

My dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to have any photographs of conditions in the Virgin Islands and a very short article dealing in facts rather than opinion, particularly those facts which you bring out in your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

May 23, 1923.

Mr. Jaquest E. Fuerie,
134 South First Street,
Pocatello, Idaho.

My dear Sir:

We are returning your manuscript with regret. It is a sincere and in many respects interesting statement, but it is much too long for our use and perhaps a little too scriptural. I thank you, however, for letting me see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

976

Lincoln Park School,
Addor, N.C.
Dec. 12/23

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.
N.Y.

DEC 17 1923
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

4/6/17

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing an article I wish you would put in your January issue and send us a dozen copies of the issue.

I want to get our people here to reading some of the good things being accomplished by the race and concerning the races.

Also I am enclosing a photo of Mrs. J.R. Page, Aberdeen, N.C. to be put in with the article

Please return both the article and the photo, especially the photo

I wanted to get it in the December issue but I am too late but I shall look for it in the January issue.

We have the May and Sept. issues of this year here now that I brought from Philadelphia in Oct.

I am enclosing order for one dollar eighty cents ($1.80) for the twelve copies of the January ~~issues~~ with the article I am sending ~~under separate cover~~. If there are any other charges please let me know.

Yours for a Merry Xmas.,

Albert L. Gaston.

Please return the photo of Mrs. J. P. Page.

12/19/17

Cleveland, Ohio
Jan. 31, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis Magazine
New York City
N. Y.

My dear Mr Du Bois:—

One of the best ways to bring pressure for success on the Dyer Bill, is by soliciting the cooperation of the churches in general. Ninety per cent of the people who do business to day are represented by the Church and for this simple reason the Dyer Bill should not fail, for passage, some time soon.

Yours truly,
A. R. Gillespie
2229 E 95th St.

Author thirty World War Suggestions

1/24/22

political symposium

[GREEN]

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME CHANCELLOR

—OF—

The Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

S. W. GREEN,
SUPREME CHANCELLOR,
507 PYTHIAN TEMPLE,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

January 20, 1923

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir:

4/24/20

Yours of the 29th., ultimo received and absence of some of our stenographers in this office prevented an earlier reply.

I thank you for the request to write a statement for the "Crisis" in fifty words or less on the next political step which I think the Negro should take in view of the defeat of the Dyer Bill.

I regret that my disinclination to involve the Knights of Pythias in politics, prevents my expressing my opinion publicly in the matter. As an individual, I feel that I would almost burn up the paper with the hot words I would like to use to express my opinion.

Wishing you continued success in the work, I am,

Yours very truly,

S. W. Green

Supreme Chancellor.

SWG:GCA

OFFICE OF
JAS. H. GUY
LAWYER
410 KANSAS AVENUE

OFFICE PHONE [redacted]
RES. " [redacted]

Topeka, Kansas, _____ *192*—

To the editor of the Crisis:

The refusal by a Republican Senate, to enact into law the Dyer Bill, justifies indiependent exercise of suffrage by all colored voters; supporting such persons only, who favor the measure, and the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

This, I think, should be our next step.

Jas. H. Guy.

Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 8th, 1923.

4/24/24

HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE
RICHMOND, VA.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN
GEORGE W. RIGLER, PRESIDENT

Apr. 11/23.

The Editor, The Crisis,
N.Y.,

Dear Sir:-

I am sending for your columns a short item concerning the coming fortieth anniversary of this institution. I hope that, if you find a place for it in the Crisis, it may prove of interest and value to many readers and to the general cause for which this school stands and labors.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Rigler

1923

April 13, 1923.

President J. M. Rixler,
Hartshorn Memorial College,
Richmond, Virginia.

4/12/23

My dear President Rixler:

We should be very glad to publish something concerning Hartshorn's fortieth anniversary, but we should like to have a statement with more actual facts than that sent us.

Could you not prepare us a short statement with the following facts: when Hartshorn was founded and by whom, how many graduates it has and what they are doing and where they are located. If you could give us a map showing the location of graduates and former students this would be very impressive. What the total and annual income of the institution has been and how it has been raised; what endowment it has, t the names of its presidents with their term of service; the number of teachers; the average salary paid teachers; the number of

colored and white teachers; the plant and what it consists of, the number and material of buildings and their use; the present number of students and the curriculum that they follow. A concise statement of these facts would be extremely illuminating, and I should like to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB:D/EP

12/21/4

4/24/18

W. ASHBIE HAWKINS

HAWKINS & McMECHEN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BANNEKER BUILDING
14 E. PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

GEO. W. F. McMECHEN

TELEPHONE
MT. VERNON 5205

Jan. 13th 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Doctor!

I am enclosing statement in response to your request of some days ago. If you keep up the fight in the same manner it has been waged - pitiless publicity - the American people will some day hear and heed you.

Yours for success,

W. Ashbie Hawkins

Pol. Symposium

[HAYSON]

from
w DuBois
papers - with
Nina Foster's
signature

4/27/68

Boston Mass., Nov. 16th 1923.

My dear, Doctor DuBois,—

Brother & fraternal!— I feel constrained to tell you how, for long years, I have worshiped your work. I think in the October Number of "The Crisis" you have in your 'editorial' a division on Joy— That's a masterpiece of the first water.— I have read it to my friends both white and black, and I feel that they intuitive with me on your incomparable style, gifted of the gods as you are in sure, ringing technique to voice your protest against this hydra-headed curse of White, American colorphobia!

I feel however that it is a tragedy that you and I do not know each other better. I appreciate the inevitable ~~idiosyncrasy~~ idiosyncracy of genius (for I am one myself with a Thomas Carlyle soul and gift of appreciation ~~of~~ for those of our Race Groups who have attained the seats of the mighty) I want you ~~to~~ to know that I have celebrated Coleridge—

4/27/69

II

Taylor in a sequence of lyrics which is a booklet of the "Congressional" at Washington; I want you to know that I have celebrated the work of Meta Vaux Warrick (Mrs. Dr. Solomon Carter Fuller of South Framingham Mass;) I want you know that I have celebrated the life-work of Fredrick Douglass and inevitably your protagonist in the flesh, the late B. T. W.; but chiefly I want you to know that I have given you quite a space in my article — "The Negro as a Poet" in the January number of the 20th Century Magazine (white) of 1910. As press reports of lectures still show in Canada and in England I yet ever chant the praise of my own, dear, fearless, fraternal Dr. Dubois.

My only wish is that we might know one another better. Doctar, my late brother Walter Bowie Hayson (Obit 1905) an Writer of art & literature with the late Mrs. Andrew Franklin Hilyer, (Dc) the Assitant Principal of the present Dunbar High School (Wash. D.C.) was also an exponent of your work.

Let me say this in closing — I am getting money off of celebrating you and when I feel like coming To New York and looking in upon you don't you treat me so snobbishly.

Contributor to the III

I am a member of the N. A. A. C. P.; ✱✱
Boston Transcript and Sat. Lit Post.
~~[illegible]~~ (Henrietta St. Stand, London, E. C.)
and I am for you.

Remeber me cordially to Jessie Fauset who is a wonderful girl and Georgia Douglass Johnson.

Fraternally yours

Maxwell Bentley Bennett

Add:- c/o Dr. C. W. Harrison
35- Common St., Boston Mass.

4/27/20

Voluntary Segr

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

Baptist Churches, North
National Baptist Convention
Free Baptist Churches
Christian Church
Christian Reformed Church in North America
Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)
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Disciples of Christ
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Evangelical Synod of N. A.
Evangelical Association
Methodist Episcopal Church
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
African M. E. Church
African M. E. Zion Church
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COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS

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ALFRED R. KIMBALL, TREASURER

4/24/23

January 8,1923.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Since receiving your letter of Dec.13 asking for a statement for THE CRISIS on the next political step Negroes should take following the defeat of the Dyer Bill, I must confess that it does not seem to me wise to express for publication such steps as it seems to me we need now to take. My three years as a Government official enable me to see that the groups which get results they want are always very careful not to give public statement to what they propose to do until after careful counsel they are sure that it is either done or there is every probability of its being done.

While I would be glad to meet with any thoughtful men to discuss such matters among ourselves, and while I appreciate very much your courteous invitation, for the reason given above I must ask your indulgence in declining to make this statement.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Haynes

H-J Secretary

July 6, 1923.

4/26/67

Heaton & Norfolk,
9 East 45 Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find our check for one hundred and twenty five dollars in settlement of the enclosed bill.

May I call the following facts to your attention. Your report was not sent to The Crisis but to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The result was that we saw no copy of it until after the arrival of this bill. This Crisis is a distinct and financially independent department of the Association and I trust that in the future when work is done for us you will report to us directly so that we will know exactly what has been done and for what we are paying.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

April 6th 1923

APR 9 1923

DU BOIS

The Crisis — I know you are giving my article: Jazz" a fair consideration and I am glad.

4/19/13c

Millions of people the world over would like to know just what jazz is.

Jazz is not 'Ragtime' and Ragtime is not altogether Syncopation and then there is what we call the 'Blues' a kind of song that the Negro himself misunderstands.

With two or three more articles I am quite sure that I can give these subjects the proper treatment.

I am now writing my second chapter, in a few words, "Jazz Playing." This treats on melody, harmony, instrumentation, embellishments and how man construes things to his own understanding and liking and how modesty, nature etc is mad to compromise by a conglomeration of cold intellect, strategy, business, sophistiness and like transitory things in modern civilization.

Very truly

Frank Henderson

Bot 12/05 Indianapolis Ind.

Kilmichael, Miss.
May 21 st.
1923.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois, Editer The Crisis
New York. N. Y.

Most Esteemed Sir:

I have been a reader of the Crisis for quite a while. and would not be without it for five dollars ($5.00) a. Year. The "Opinion" dept. is worth more than the price of the entire Paper. I come by accident into Possession of a copy of the Crisis Aug. 1919 when only 17 Years of age. my Parents were Poor Country People. my father having died when I was a Small boy left Mother and us in very Poor Circumstances. But She borrowed money and Gave us children the best She could of a common School Education. at the age of 14 I was obliged to Quit School to help Support myself and Semi-invalid Mother. (the older Children having married and gone into homes of thier own). thenceforth, Sickness, deaths, Crop failures and misfortunes after misfortunes were the lot of the family. So it can be readily understood that when I came into Posession of the copy of the Crisis, it was impossible for me to afford the price of a Years Subscription (then $1.00 per Year) in the meantime I felt that I could not Really be without it. So the following month I sent ten cents for the September issue. owing to the fact that all available earnings. in oct. went for food, cloths, medicine and indebtness I found it impossible to Secure the oct. 1919 issue of the Crisis. Finally

6/12/19

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toward the last of nov. my Brother (See inclosed photo.) by chance found 25¢ and immediately sent 20¢ of same for oct. and nov. issues of the Crisis. So from then on I would mail the price of a copy of the Crisis to Publisher each month, skipping months I could not get the money handy. under such circumstances the next i months I would mail the price of 2 issues for the latest and current issues of the Crisis. Consequently I have missed only one issue (June 1920) of the Crisis sino aug. 1919. I am now a Proud member of the n.a.a.c.p. together with my wife (Cer. no. c 10354) and our little daughter Drusilla H. Henson (Cer. no. c 10358) thus making our family 100% members, See photo. little "Dru-see" believes herself to be the youngest member of the naacp having become a member may 22, 1922 when 6 months of age. My brother and I both penniless at the time borrowed money mortgaged crops e.t.c. and became 100% members to assist in the passage of the Dyer anti-lynch bill. the following fall after a settlement of all indebtness and qualifying to teach in the Pub. Schools of this county, I had a balance of $ 5.00 which I promptly sent to the treasurer of the n.a.a.c.p. and became a certificate member. Nov. 1. 1922 Blue Cer. no. F 3154. which automatically discontinued the necessity of me subscribing for the Crisis in "monthly installments" I have also purchased several extra copies of the Crisis and other literature from the National office and gave away among friends. and secured 3 members of the naacp beside the 5 herein mentioned. I will endeavor to secure others at every opportunity and send to the national office.

4/27/51

3

I wish the present drive for membership every success. there should not be less than 1,000,000 members the association should make special efforts to secure more certificate and 100% family memberships. there are at least 500,000 that are just as much able to take out a certificate membership as myself. How much manhood has the man that is too stingy to spend $1.00 a year on each member of his family for thier freedom? thousands have given thier life thier all for freedom. will blackmen shirk from a few shiny silver dollars? God forbid! Do we want our sons disfranchised and our daughters raped? the naacp has proved its fighting qualities. It is fighting for for the rights of colored people with the courage of the immortal "600". I wish it every success. Now Dr DuBois please give us your opinion on the modus of the Block man from the South. I am inclosing herewith a photo of my Brothes father, our families and I in a Group which I hope you can publish in the Crisis, that it may serve as an inspiration to other poor & colored folks like our selves to do thier bits as we have endeavored to do with the best of our abilities to do. "the N.A.C.P. is not a day dream. No matter how we take it. Its either Success or failure. which ever one we make 'it'." Yours Sincerely Silvion Henson. Cer. mem. no. F 3154. Nov. 1, 1922

8/1/27/17

June 7, 1923.

Mr. Silvion Henson,
Kilmichael, Mississippi.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your letter which I am going to publish in The Crisis. I regret that we cannot use the picture as it is too dim. I am returning it herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FP

[illegible]

Room 180, The Quadrangle,
Iowa City, Iowa,
May 23, 1923.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Some time ago I noticed in The Crisis an article by you which seemed to reflect on the paternity of Abraham Lincoln. Last year I heard a similar hint from a professor. I mentioned the professor's statement to my father, who greatly resented it, claiming that the story had been completely refuted by Miss Tarbell in her biography of Lincoln. I paid no further attention to the matter until I saw your article. Seeing such a reference in print made it seem probable that the story had foundation. Still, since you gave no authority or proof, I did not give the story much credence.

Of course any student of genetics or eugenics will recognize that there is no necessary correlation between illegitimacy and biological inferiority. Moreover it is probable that few

4/19/134

people have an ancestry free from the stain. Yet the social attitude toward the act is such that to charge Lincoln with illegitimacy is to lower him in many people's estimation. What is more, it would really be an indication of an inferior social body.

Due to my school and other work I have been unable to give the book the thorough study that it deserves. Moreover I do not have the training to adequately criticize the evidence. I can therefore only say that the author seems to present the various legends concerning Lincoln's paternity fully and fairly. If he does not prove that it was impossible for Abraham to have had a better father than Thomas Lincoln, he at least shows that the stories rest on a very poor foundation, and that they are improbable.

Of course Lincoln's friends and biographers, Lamon and Herndon, believed and helped to disseminate the stories. Herndon even said that Lincoln believed himself illegitimate, probably because of his failure to find the marriage records of his parents, which records were found after Lincoln's death. In view of these facts your article was certainly not without good authority, and you cannot be accused of having made an unfounded statement. Nevertheless I am sure that you will welcome the opportunity of examining new evidence, which may give you a better opinion of the mother of our greatest president.

Sincerely yours,
George O. Hess.

3/19/35

4/19/133

1923

May 22nd, 1923.

Mr. George O. Hass,
Room 180, The Quadrangle,
Iowa City, Iowa.

My dear Sir:-

I do not think that the fact that Abraham Lincoln was, or was said to be an illegitimate child is any reflection upon him; and it was with the idea of showing how a man may "burst his birth's invidious bars" that I mentioned the matter in the Crisis.

I am not much impressed with latter day proofs against the old assertion. Whenever a low-born man becomes great, everybody seeks to whitewash his family into respectability. In some cases they may be right; in most cases they are simply conventional.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[HOPE DAY NURSERY]

Hope Day Nursery
33 West 133d Street,
New York, March 10, 1923.

Editor The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a notice which the Board of Managers of Hope Day Nursery would like to have appear in The Crisis as your contribution to all Communities. Thanking you.

Mrs. C. O. Rivers, President.
Frank J. Hecht, Chairman of the Literature Com.

P.S. Copies requested to mailed separately.

4/20/28

4/20/31

[1923]

Editor The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The March issue of The Crisis contains an article on "The Utopia Neighborhood Club" which details interestingly many of the achievements of that organization. Among the claims made is the following: "In 1916 the club raised $8,300 to pay off the mortgage on Hope Day Nursery."

The truth of the matter is that the mortgage fund campaign was held under the direct supervision of Hope Day Nursery, and not by any other organization. Four thousand five hundred dollars of the money raised was secured through the efforts of a member of the Advisory Committee, who made it possible for the representative of the Nursery to meet and arrange the details of the gift (originally a loan) with the donor. The remainder was raised by various clubs the members of which thoroughly understood that they were working for Hope Day Nursery. The enclosed report of the drive will be proof-providing, showing that the campaign was under Hope Day Nursery control from beginning to end. Any other statement is maliciously misleading and intolerably unjust. The Board of Managers of Hope Day Nursery would be grateful if you would give this true report the same prominence in The Crisis that was given the original article.

Very truly yours,
BOARD OF MANAGERS HOPE DAY NURSERY.

March 13th, 1923.

Mrs. C. O. Thomas, President,
Hope Day Nursery,
33 West 133rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:-

I have your note relative to the mistake made in the account of the Hope Day Nursery.

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, I am writing for him to tell you that Mrs. Daisy Reed has already called our attention to the error, and has sent us the following correction:

> In 1916 Mrs. Reed our president who at that time was also president of the Board of Managers of Hope Day Nursery, appealed to individual members of Utopia Neighborhood Club to assist in a campaign to raise funds for the Nursery. Seventeen members responded and joined with fourteen members of the Board of Managers of the Nursery all serving as captains of teams. By this bit of co-operation, $8,300. was raised

6/20/29

freeing this deserving and much needed institution from indebtedness and paying off the mortgage on the building.

I judged from Mrs. Reed's letter that something of this kind had already appeared in the original article, but in "cutting" the idea was made to appear differently.

Both yours and Mrs. Reed's correction came too late for the April Crisis which is already on the press; so I am holding your letters until the return of Dr. Du Bois, who, I am quite sure, will arrange it satisfactorily to all persons concerned.

4/20/30

Yours truly,

JR /W

April 11th, 1923.

Mrs. C. O. Thomas, President,
Hope Day Nursery,
33 West 133rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:-

On my return to my desk, I find the correspondence concerning the article on the Utopia Club.

The fault was mine and not Mrs. Reid's. Her statement made it clear that the Utopia Club helped in raising the $8,300. and did not raise it alone. This was my clear understanding and I meant to say so in the article, but did not make it sufficiently clear. I can make a correction, but what I should rather do, would be to publish an article in the Crisis on the Hope Day Nursery. And in the course of this article, to mention the mortgage again, giving the facts fully.

Could you furnish me the history of the enterprise, the picture of the Nursery and of its inmates, and a group of its officers? I should be glad to have this at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

WEBD/W

4/20/27

3

Moscow, Russia,
March 25, 1923.

4/2152

Prof. Burghardt Du Bois,
New York.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I do not know whether you remember me, but I take the liberty to enclose a clipping from the Moscow "Izvestiya" of this date, together with a translation of it which follows:

"A grandson of Pushkin.

"A grandson of Alexander S. Pushkin, Gregory A. Pushkin, with his family of a wife and four small children, is living in Petrograd in extremely poor circumstances. The only bread-winner is the wife, who is employed as a teacher and is paid a miserable salary. G. A. Pushkin preserved the

library of his great ancestor and in 1917 donated it to the Pushkin House of the Academy of Sciences. The administration of the academic theatres has opened a subscription for the benefit of the starving grandson of Pushkin".

(4) "Now, I don't think I have to tell you that Pushkin, the great-grandson of the Negro general Hannibal of Peter I ("the Great"), is rated among the greatest poets of Russia — some think, he was the greatest poet. He was the founder of the realistic school in Russian fiction, antedating the English masters of the same school. There is a monument to him in the very heart of Moscow, erected in 1880. The

(over)

principal address at the dedication of the monument was delivered by Dostoyevsky, while in Odessa.

Some 17 years ago, I happened to come across a photograph from a picture of Pushkin at the age of 14, — it was a typical face of a colored boy, such as you see them anywhere in America. Of course, in Russia it was not a disqualification, and Pushkin was a member of the Russian aristocracy and even held a court title under Nicholas I.

The reason I am encroaching upon your time with these details is that I think it would be desirable that the colored people of America should respond to the appeal of the administration of the academic theatres of Russia and subscribe for the relief of Pushkin's grandson."

Sincerely yours,

Isaac A. Hourwich

(New York address: 280 Broadway, Room 431).

April 13, 1923.

Mr. Isaac Hourwich,
280 Broadway, Room 431
New York City.

4/9/39

My dear Mr. Hourwich:

I remember you very well and I thank you most heartily for sending me the article about Pushkin's grandson. I shall certainly make an appeal through The Crisis.

Meantime, I should be more than glad if you could secure for me any photographs or other interesting matter about Pushkin. I should like, for instance, a good photograph of his monument and any photographs of him at any period of his life.

I envy you the chance of seeing Russia at this most interesting time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DF

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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JANUARY
31-1923

29/12/b

Dr. W.E.B.Du Boise, Editor,
The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Boise:

I do hope you will find it possible in the columns of your very valuable magazine to print the inclosed open letter. Somenow, I feel that the controversy now going on between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Perry Howard, for the good of the Negro Race, should be closed at once. That is the sole motive of the writer of this letter.

Again hoping that you will find it possible to print this letter in your next issue, that your magazine is having continued success, and that you are enjoying the season, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Chas P Howard.

CPH:HJ
inc. 1.

[ENCLOSURE]

1/27/23

An Open Letter.

To the Editor:

Congress in its last special session, due to the aggressiveness of the Democrats, both north and south, failed to pass the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is alleged to have promised the Colored People of the United States, that this Bill would pass. As a result of this failure, the National Association accused Perry Howard Colored, an assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, of being highly instrumental in this defeat, through the letters he wrote to Senator Du Pont, of Delaware, and other Senators. In this letter, Perry Howard accuses James Weldon Johnson, with "bungling tactics" in and about Washington, with self aggrandisement, and with a general lack of diplomacy. He further accuses W.E.B. Du Boise and James Weldon Johnson, of Being the highest salaried Negro social workers, that he ever heard of. He also challenges the wisdom of the policy of the Association in its program of spending large sums of money in advertising in the White Dailys, without spending any of this sum with poor, struggling Colored newspapers.

As to who is directly responsible for the failure of the passage of this Bill, this writer at this time is not in a position to say. There are some matters in this controversy, however, that are worthy of consideration.

It cannot be denied that the National Association has been an effective organization, and has done much towards the advancement of the cause of the Negro. This, I believe, will stand a most scrutinous investigation, and were the National Association hampered in its work, its efficiency decreased, and the confidence that the Colored People have in said organization impaired, by a smoke screen of this kind, much injury would be done the cause of the Negro in America.

I have no desire whatever to upnold any of the officers of the National Association, for any misfeasance or malfeasance in office. I do, however, have an interest in the General Organization of the National Association, and wish for it, the accomplishment of its purposes and aims.

Now, the dangersous feature about this controversy between the National Association and Perry Howard, is that it arrays two strong groups of Negroes against each other, which is just the thing our enemies want, and which is the most effective method of preventing either group from rendering their best services, thereby doing the general cause serious damage.

One of the unfortunate results of this controversy has been, that Howard's upbraiding of the National Association for its advertising program in the White Dailys, has found a welcome ear among the Negro Publishers, and in a large number of cases, they have opened an attack upon the General Organization of the National Association, which will certainly not do the cause of the Negro any good.

1923 GR - U

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It is not even contended that all of the Negroes are in harmony with the program of the National Association, however, it is contended that the vast majority of the thinking Negroes in America, although they may not approve of all the methods of the National Association, do believe in its general aims, and further believe that it is making excellent progress towards accomplishing the same.

If there are practices within the General Organization of the National Association, which should be discontinued, this writer, like all other good citizens, suggests that they be discontinued at once, and hopes that the suggestion will be followed.

Any attack upon the National Association to prove effective, must come from within the ranks of the Negro. A concentrated attack of this kind, is the thing, the enemies of the Race, have long hoped for.

It is therefore deplorable that this unwholesome, untimely attack upon the General Organization of the National Association should come from within the Race at a time when we all might well lay aside our differences and cooperate for the common good.

Chas. H. Howard,

1923

4/27/61

February 8th, 1923.

Mr. Charles P. Howard,
204 Watrous Block,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Sir:-

We have closed the controversy with Perry Howard so far as The Crisis is concerned, and therefore, do not think it best to publish the letter which you kindly sent us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Phone Columbia 922-J

Wesley J. Howard
Violinist
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

4/27/53

Jan. , 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir;

In replay to your letter of January 15th I beg to submit the following:

Born Feb. 1, 1892 at Springfield, Ohio. Left there in 1898 and lived in Richmond, Indiana afterwards. Richmond, though only a small town, is often called the art center of the West. In art and music it excells any other city in several ways; - (when the size of the town is taken into consideration). (over)

The schools are mixed. (I must mention these things in order that you may understand and fully appreciate what is to follow.) I took up the study of violin at the age of 13 or 14 (6 years too late to become a great player). My first teacher was Mrs. W.H. Dennis, who suggested, after my first ten month's study, that I go to a better teacher. I went to Mr. Frederick Hicks who was and is concertmeister of the Richmond Symphony Orchestra. With him I remained until he suggested that I change to a conservatory training. That was about five years later. I have never had any money - my father having died ~~at [illegible]~~ when I was 13, leaving my mother with nothing

Phone Columbia 922-J

Wesley J. Howard
Violinist
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

4/27/54

except a debt and a family of 8 children, the oldest being the only one old enough to be out of school. That wasn't my father's fault, however, for he was a slave until he was 9 years old.

My first teacher taught me for nothing. I paid for my lessons each week for nearly six months under my second teacher, then agreed to cook and do general cleaning for my lessons from then on for the next two years. After that he gave me lessons free.

There are three established orchestras in Richmond. The Garfield (or junior high school) orchestra, the High School orchestra,

and the Richmond Symphony Orchestra. While attending the Garfield (or junior high) school I gained the distinction of being the best 2nd violinist in the orchestra. There were some 25 members, I being the only colored one. I entered the high school orchestra (of about 50 pieces) as second violinist, and at the end of the first year was transferred to first violin. It was during my first year in high school that the Richmond Symphony Orchestra was established. There were about 65 members in it.

Because of the impartiality shown in the public schools I had no trouble entering either the Garfield or high school orchestras. When the R. Symphony Orchestra was organ-

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Howard University
Washington, D. C.

4127/55

ized, however, it was a different matter, which I had better explain here.

The K. Sym. Orchestra was made up of the best musicians of the city, and quite a number of the best players in the high school orchestra were in it. Mr. Will Earhart, now at the head of the music in the public schools in Pittsburg, after 14 years in Richmond, wds supervisor of music and director of the three orchestras I have mentioned. Practically all of my musical education had been received under him from the 2nd grade, up to the study of harmony, counter point, and

theory in high school. Naturally when the Symphony Orchestra was organized I asked to be allowed to play in it, not having been invited to join with the other 1st violinists of the high school orchestra. I was refused on the ground that I did not know enough, but was given a season ticket to all rehearsals. (The admission to one rehearsal was 25¢.) After the first year, however, I had gained the reputation of being the best violinist in the high school orchestra. So at the beginning of the next school year I asked to be admitted on the strength of my ability, to the Symphony Orchestra.

My arguments fully won the director who said that he would put the matter up

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Violinist
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

to the orchestra, saying also that the chances were 10 to 1 against me. I told him I would take the 10th chance. At the next rehearsal there was a vote taken. It was even. Another was taken and I was admitted. I had asked to be admitted for rehearsals only, just to get the experience. The facts that Richmond is composed largely of Quakers and Germans, and that the members of the high school orchestra had promised not to vote against me, caused the majority to be in my favor.

At the end of each season a May Festival is held, and

lasts two or three days. The Symphony Orchestra and Peoples' Choral Society rehearse from October until May preparing orchestral concerts, oratorios etc. for the programmes. The best soloists from Chicago, New York, or Cincinati are engaged at that time.

At the end of the first season (my first, rather) I had gained the distinction of being the best 2nd violinist in the Symphony Orchestra, and as such I asked to be allowed to play with the orchestra during the May Festivals. A discussion was held during which one of the German musicians said, "Why all the discussion, - you know that we can't very well get along without him." However, a vote was taken and I was permitted to play during the

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Wesley J. Howard
Violinist
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

May Festival. The next season I was voted on again, and this time was accepted as a permanent member. During my last year in high school I became concert master and soloist of the high school orchestra and was promoted to first violin in the K. Symphony Orchestra. At the May Festival that year I had completely broken down the bars of race prejudice in the school, & to a large degree in the town. This is shown by the fact that I was selected as soloist at one of the concerts, at which I played a Russian concerto,

As concert master of the H. School Orchestra I sat beside the next best player who was a white girl, - the president of the class. More than half the audience of nearly 2 000 were in tears, not because of my playing, but because of the strange emotion which arises at such a sight where hate is not present. The newspaper comments which I am going to send under separate cover (for they are pasted in a book) will explain better than I can.

After that concert the people of Richmond decided to give me a year of study in any school or conservatory I cared to attend. Naturally, I turned to music as a life work, and

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Wesley J. Howard
Violinist
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

selected the New England Conservatory. The money was raised by means of a benefit concert and wad to be used for tuition only, but a banker and some other friends loaned me the necessary expense money when I explained that it would take me a year to save enough to live during a year's study. The fund, called the Wesley Howard Scholarship Fund, was placed in the hands of a committee, who paid it to the N. Eng. Cons. whenever necessary.

I entered the New England Conservatory in 1913 and remained there until 1917. During my first year I began to work

for a scholarship for the next year. Only a few are given each year, and there are hundreds of applicants. At the end of the first ~~year~~ term I was given a scholarship in extra subjects that go towards graduation in violin. When I tried out for a scholarship at the end of the first year the director, George Chadwick, said, "You tell your folks out in Indiana that we will give you a scholarship, and that we're glad to do it."

During the second third and fourth years I played in the conservatory orchestra, and was soloist during one year on two occasions. I finished my course in three years, and spent the last year in post-

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Wesley J. Howard
Violinist
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

4/27/59

graduate work, for which I received a Special Certificate. There was a little surplus left in the scholarship fund because I had been awarded scholarships in nearly all my subjects after the first year. With this I took a course in Violin Making at the Boston School of Violin Making where I made the violin I am now using, and from which I received a diploma.

During the war I was in France nearly a year as assistant band master in the 809th Pioneer Infantry. While there I had an oppor-

tunity to appear before a large French audience at the Theatre Graslin (an opera house in Nantes) where I played the Bruch g minor concerto at a benefit concert.

After the war the Boston Symphony Orchestra had some trouble, and some of the members withdrew on account of a strike. During the reorganization applications for membership were in order, and I asked my teacher, Felix Winternitz, about the possibility of becoming a member. Many of the members are his pupils and were classmates of mine. He said that I was better qualified than some of the members but that race prejudice

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Wesley J. Howard
Violinist
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

was too strong. He then recommended I study abroad in order to gain prestige among my own people. So in 1920 I studied in France long enough to receive ~~the~~ a certificate from a member of the Paris Conservatory Faculty. I had neither time nor money enough to complete the full course, so I specialized in violin. I had promised to accept the position as head of the Violin Dept. at Howard University Conservatory of Music, and Dr. Durkee cabled for a final answer during the summer of 1921, which I accepted.

While in France I played at the Trocadero Theatre in

Paris, and in the Orchestre Symphonique at the Apollo Theatre in Nantes.

You may use what you care to of this letter. I did not know just what to leave out. I should like to submit an article on violin playing among Negroes some-time or other. My work here keeps me too busy to hope to do much concert work, therefore I do not advertize much. Kindly epcuse errors, for I'm writing this between lessons. Please return the photo and press comments.

Yours very truly,

Wesley S. Howard.

[HOWARD MEDICAL SCHOOL] [1923]

338 Gor St. N.W.
Washington.
D.C.

3-13-11

Editor of Crises,
69 Fifth Ave..
New York. N.Y.

Dear Sir:.

A request was sent to Howard Medical School for a picture of the Senior Medical class and the two honor men. The Senior class went to an added expense to acquire these pictures. On return you did not only fail to put them in your June issue but did not even acknowledge receipt of same

II

Please forward to me the picture of Senior Classes and pictures of Paul E. Piper and H. S. Pelham the value of which together is $7.00.

Very truly yours.

Harry S Pelham

338 York St., N.W.

Washington

D.C.

[HOWARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

July 20th, 1923.

Mr. H. L. Pelham,
338 You St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

2/19/45

Answering your letter without date, I beg to say we wrote you asking for a group picture of the Howard Medical graduates which we were very anxious to have as we were printing the Meharry graduates. You sent us instead the individual pictures pasted on one board. You can immediately see that if this were reduced to the size of the Crisis, not only would most of the page be white paper but it would make a most uninteresting page. What we mean by a "group" picture is a picture of persons taken in a group. It was, however, too late both for us and for you to make the change.

I am afraid that it will be impossible to return the pictures because I presume they have been thrown away. However, I shall make a search. We have just been moving our offices and things are in considerable disorder. I am very sorry indeed of the mistake.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Senior Year Book Howard Medical School

G. W. Little, Editor in Chief

J. R. JONES, & W. S. HAYLING, EDITORS
P. S. RICHARDSON, LITERARY

A. E. RICKMOND, ART
H. M. WILLIAMS, BUSINESS MANAGER

July 24, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,

Crisis Magazine,

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., with reference to the pictures of the Howard Medical graduates and in reply would like to remind you that there were two individual pictures of the two honor men provided at your request also, they were not used nor were they returned. Their value was three dollars. Our position is just this: We had no special desire to place our pictures in the crisis and we paused quite some time before we went to the expense of nearly ten dollars to provide them. We did so however purely to help a race publication in response to both a telegram and letter from your office requesting the same.

In return for that you say that you could not use the

Senior Year Book Howard Medical School

G. W. Little, Editor in Chief

J. R. JONES, & W. S. HAYLING, EDITORS
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A. E. RICKMOND, ART
H. M. WILLIAMS, BUSINESS MANAGER

picture of the class and you presume they have been thrown away. I cannot believe that your office is so devoid of appreciation of photographic value. Surely there was someone there who realized that each one of those pictures required an individual setting.

It seems to me that in case these pictures have been destroyed through the carelessness of your office the proper thing for you to do is to reimburse us for nine dollars and a half the amount spent by us.

Respectfully yours,

Harry S. Pelham. M.D.

Address:

338 You St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

[HOWARD MEDICAL SCHOOL]

July 28, 1923.

4/19/20

Dr. Harry S. Pelham,
338 You Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am sending herewith the picture which I thought had been thrown away. I trust it will reach you safely.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

21-5-179

Mstead Center
July 27th N. H.
My dear Mr. Du Bois. [1923]

I receive the "Crisis" monthly and have been giving my copy to the janitor in the apartment house in which I live in Springfield, but sometimes I wonder if something that exiles you and which seems unjust and vindictive, cannot be explained in other ways.

I enclose a clipping from the Clark Cook, a paper I am sure that can be trusted to tell what is true, and I wonder why the "Crisis" does not mention some of the good, as well as all the bad reasons imaginable for the Hospital being EQUIPPED

as it has been with white doctors. I paid my copy of the "Crisis" to our janitor because I felt that much of it was calculated to inspire ambition and gratify the pride of any negro man but I do not wish to arouse bitterness in him over any supposed indignities to his race. I realize there is much real injustice shown both blacks and whites in this world, but dwelling on it or over-emphasizing it seems to me harmful, not helpful.

I wonder why the "Crisis" does not print some of the statistics which are in this enclosed slip? White people suffer just as much when unjustly accused as colored people do, Yours sincerely

Annie H. Howe.

(Mrs John K. Howe)

[Crisis - Howe]

21-5-180

1923

August 1, 1923.

Mrs. John E. Howe,
Alstead Center,
New Hampshire.

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of July 27th with the clipping from The Outlook. I regret to say that so far as the American Negro is concerned The Outlook cannot be trusted. A decade or more ago The Outlook started to increase its southern white circulation and in order to make sure of this circulation it engaged southern writers to write its editorials concerning the Negro. These writers not only do not represent the best conscience of the white south but they deliberately express the attitude of the men who believe in race segregation, in the subordination of black folk and they have excused at times mob law and even lynching.

Nothing better illustrates the attitude of The Outlook than the editorial which you send me. It would be a fair inference from this editorial to assume that the following

21-5-182

were facts in the Tuskegee muddle:

1. That the original plan was to have the hospital under white control.

2. That the government was unable to get a sufficient number of trained Negro physicians.

3. That the Negroes demanded the juggling of the Civil Service rules in their favor.

4. That the hostility at Tuskegee was "incited by the N.A.A.C.P." which asked for the Federal troops to protect Negroes at Tuskegee.

These so-called facts are each separately untrue and the total effect of them is that of a deliberate lie. The original plan was not "to have white nurses and white head nurses, the other nurses to be Negroes". The original plan as stated by the President of the United States and the head of the Veteran's Bureau was to have a Negro personnel throughout.

The Tuskegee whites did not ask for white "head nurses". They asked for a complete set of white nurses and each nurse was to have a nurse maid attached to her, presumably to carry her train.

The government had no difficulty in finding a complete staff of Negro physicians except in one respect and that was to insure them adequate protection at Tuskegee against the Ku Klux Klan and the people who believe in The Outlook.

The N.A.A.C.P. never asked for Federal troops "for the protection of Negroes at Tuskegee". The N.A.A.C.P. simply asked that the Federal government protect its own property at Tuskegee and its own employees. The N.A.A.C.P.

21-5-181

know then and the Veterans Bureau at Washington knows now that the demonstration of the Ku Klux Klan at Tuskegee took place with the aid and consent of the white physicians who is now at the head of the Tuskegee hospital, that the Klan was furnished sheets for its mummery and entertained at the Hospital and that as a head government official has recently said the whole present fight is being engineered in the Tuskegee hospital by a white man fighting for his job. If the United States government cannot protect its own property, what in the name of God can it do. If a set of hoodlums in New York or Alabama deliberately, openly and with malice overthrow the authority of the United States Government on its own property no series of lies on the part of The Outlook or anybody else can persuade thinking men that the N.A.A.C.P. is inciting lawlessness at Tuskegee.

The statistics which you and The Outlook triumphantly bring forward to prove the need of physicians among black folk is but additional proof of the righteousness of our stand. Why have we not more physicians and dentists? Because of the present discrimination and discouragement hemming in colored students and the lack of facilities in our own schools.

The Crisis continually has to combat the smug indifference of those people who are so afraid that mankind of the evil of the world is going to induce bitterness and discontent. We are not afraid of bitterness and discontent, we are afraid of evil and we have neither patience nor respect for those people who would let the evil of the world go swaggering on because they fear lest some poor victim may raise his shackled hands to Heaven and shake with his righteous anger the foundations of hell. I am, Madam

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD. F

October 19, 1923.

Rev. Fred. A. Hughes,
715 Seventh Street,
Sacramento, Calif.

1/0114

My dear Mr. Hughes:

I am writing an editorial on the subject of the Sterling Discrimination Bill and including further statistics. I think this will help you in your argument. Thank you very much for writing me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Please use whatever is needed and kindly return This -

Obituary for The Late Dr. Imes.

Born March 24, 1852, Died November 13, 1923.

Doctor Thomas Creigh Imes was born in the year 1852 near MacAlisterville Juniata Co., Pennsylnania, and spent early boyhood in the same place. The third son of Samuel and Sarah Imes. He came to Philadelphia in the year 1876, the Centenniel year. After earnest sacrifice and study in his chosen field, he graduated with merit from the Hahnneman Medical College of this city, in 1884 and began practice of medicine. He joined the Lombard St. Central Church, and was ere long by reason of his devotion and Christian character chosen to be an elder of the church. He was a teacher in the Sunday School, and later was elected its Superintendent. He sang on the Choir for a number of years, and being possessed of a knowledge of instrumental music, he played for the Mid-week Prayer meeting, and the Christian Endeavor Society for some years. He was chairman of Session's Music Committee, and Clerk of Session from 1902 to the time of his death, succeeding the late Elder W.W. Still in that office.

4/27/43

He was very active in fraternal and medical circles, being a member of the Alpha Boule Fraternity, and of the staff of Mercy Hospital, since its founding in 1907, and he was among the founders whose names are inscribed on the tablet that hangs on the hospital walls today. He was a mamber of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and was loved for his social and fraternal disposition. But above all, He was devoted to the work and service of the Christian Church, and of his profession, his constant thought of Christ being "The Great Physician", a term which was often on his lips in Prayer, and testimony.

He was a Charter Member of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, Chapter No. 9, of this Church, and was most active in all its work, until his illness began, two years ago. His passing leaves only

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

a very few of the Charter Members yet living.

His kind and genial Christian Life was known and appreciated throughout not only this Church, but among all the Churches of the City.

He was married in the year 1900, June 26th, to Miss Roxanna Morgan, of this city, and a member of this church, who now survives two brothers and him along with a number of nieces and nephews as follows:

Brothers:

Mr. William W. Imes, Elder in St. John's Ch. Detroit

Mr. David Hunter Imes, of Toledo, Ohio.

Children of the Late Honorable George Imes, oldest brother of Dr. Imes.

Mrs. Aura Imes Manly, of Harrisburg

Mr. Otho S. Imes, of Philadelphia

Mrs. Amy Imes Robinson Cordell ----- of Oklahoma

The Rev. George Lake Imes, of Tuskegee

Mrs. Jessie Imes Cannon, of Philadelphia

Children of The Rev. Benjamin A. Imes, senior brother of Dr. Imes.

Dr. Elmer S. Imes, of New York City

Mr. Albert L. Imes of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Pastor of this Church, Philadelphia.

Children of Mr. William Imes surviving younger brother of Dr. Imes.

Mr. Morgan W. Imes of Detroit

Miss Sarah Imes " "

Mrs. Rose who came up with the family

P.S. Am writing under difficulties; Little Hope has been ill with pneumonia (the second time) and is happily better, also very cross and unwilling to let me write in my study.

WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
MINISTER
2337 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE

The Lombard St. Central Presbyterian Church
NINTH AND LOMBARD STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

March 19th
1923

Miss Jessie R Fauset,
Literary Editor, The Crisis,
New York city.

Dear Miss Fauset

Your kind letter anent Mr. Hill's forthcoming article is appreciated. I send you immediately herewith, a reprint of my ~~public wrote~~ ~~attitude~~ statement written in article form for a recent issue of the Tribune.

When the March, or rather April issue of the Crisis comes out, I shall be glad also to comply with your request. You need not send an extra copy as I am a constant reader and subscriber. I feel sure Drs Barber and Slosse will give their sentiments in similar form of letter as you suggest, either with me or separately.

Would you be kind enough to let me know yours and Dr DuBois' attitude after you have read my enclosed article? I shall be glad to furnish you with further facts if you desire them. Kind wishes from Mrs Imes to you and Mrs Lemming.

Yours very sincerely, Wm Lloyd Imes

March 23rd, 1923.

Rev. William L. Imes,
2337 St. Alban's Place,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Imes:-

I am sending you under separate cover, a marked copy of the April Crisis. Will you and Dr. Slowe let me have your opinion as soon as possible, certainly by March 30th. I shall be glad to allow the two of you as much space as Mr. Hill has taken, about 1500 words. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

JRF/W

SESSION OF

The Lombard St. Central Presbyterian Church

NINTH AND LOMBARD STREETS

PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
MINISTER
2337 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE

April Fifth
1 9 2 3

Miss Jessie Fauset, Literary Editor,
The Crisis Magazine,
New York City.

Dear Miss Fauset:-

Thank you for the suggestion of your last letter regarding the joint article by Mr. Dickerson and myself. I have just spoken with him over telephone this morning soon after receiving your letter, and inasmuch as this part of the article happened to be his thought and composition, based upon what he believed to be reliable information, I rested upon his decision.

He agrees that since there is a conflict of testimony as to the actual school which Mr. and Mrs. Hill's children attend, this paragraph, consisting of lines 26 to 42 inclusive, on page 3 of the manuscript, should be stricken out. Regarding the "hint" on page 4, we both are sure that this had better be retained as it is. We have no desire to be unfair to Mr. Hill, and on any question of doubt would give him entire benefit of the doubt, but his relations with Dr. Finnegan and other state officials like Dr. Roland have been so clearly such as have at every point conceded to segregation de facto, that this " hint" only fairly represents what the state officials would like to do, and what they very probably will do if they have the chance.

Please then have the paragraph in question on page three stricken out, and retain the rest of the article.

I hope to be in New York on April 20 on a brief trip on church business, and will try to pay respects to my friends in THE CRISIS office, unless hindered, sometime during that day.

With cordial greetings, in which Mrs. Imes joins me, as always

Sincerely yours,

Wm Lloyd Imes

CHENEY ARTICLE
4/12/40

[enclosure?]

Correction.

On page 2, line 37, kindly insert the words" racially speaking" between the words "difference between " so as to read:

"absolutely no difference,racially speaking,between",etc.,

Cheyney

SESSION OF
The Lombard St. Central Presbyterian Church
NINTH AND LOMBARD STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
MINISTER
2337 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE

May 18, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
New York City.

1923

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., inquiring what Mr. Dickerson and I have to say concerning the allegations Senator McDade, I beg to state that the information as to the senator's attitude on the Civil Rights Bill came to me from the Haverford Citizens' Club direct, unsolicited, and without equivocation. Mr. McDade had given some of his constituents to understand that since he introduced the Cheyney School Bill, he was opposed to the Civil Rights Bill inasmuch as the latter bill included equal rights in all educational institutions, while the Cheyney Bill intended a Negro institution exclusively, and state-owned and state-controlled.

We have every reason to believe the statement of the Haverford Citizens' Club. I believe that they made it upon practical grounds, and facts openly known in their district, and am writing them for the purpose of putting before them the senator's charges in his letter, of which you have furnished me a copy.

We have no desire to be unfair to Senator McDade, and I have conferred with Mr. Stevens, saying to him that because he and the senator are well acquainted, and Mr. Stevens does believe in his fairness, we stand ready to hear any proofs of that fairness, and, if substantiated, to acknowledge them. Representative Stevens, however, while believing in Senator McDade personally, does not agree that the Cheyney Bill was a right or wise measure.

In regard to the Morton School affair, Mr. Dickerson will write you, showing that in leaving out the record of Mr. McDade's connection with that case, we were kinder to him than if we had mentioned it, strange as that may seem. Any further information you may wish, I shall be glad to give as far as I have knowledge believed to be based upon trustworthy testimony.

Very sincerely yours,
Wm Lloyd Imes

SESSION OF
The Lombard St. Central Presbyterian Church
NINTH AND LOMBARD STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
MINISTER
2337 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE

June 4th, 1923

1923

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis Magazine,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

According to promise in my first reply to your inquiry as to Senator McDade's allegations, I herewith send you an extended letter addressed to me from his own constituents in Delaware County, Penna., and vicinity.

The letter speaks for itself louder than I could ever do. I think you will feel as I do, that what I said of Mr. McDade in the May Crisis was exceedingly mild and favorable to him, compared with what might be said. I ask you, in presenting his letter of indignant denial, to make public this letter from the Haverford Citizens' Club also, to show what the voters in his district think of him in his relation to the Negro. Thanking you, I am

Very cordially yours,
Wm Lloyd Imes

P.S. The short article in the June Crisis on the attitude of white public school children toward colored children was exceedingly thought-provoking. It cannot fail to open the minds of many indifferent and, I trust, of many prejudiced people, also.

W.L.I.

Please return after use [enclosure]

PHONE, ARDMORE 1119-J

O. B. COBB, PRESIDENT
ALLISON HODGE, VICE PRES.
E. D. TURNER, 2ND VICE PRES.
ARTHUR TUCK, 3RD VICE PRES.
CHAS. B. PLANT, 4TH VICE PRES.

HAVERFORD CITIZENS CLUB

BRYN MAWR, PA.

JOHN H. CHEW, SECRETARY
226 BUCK ROAD
BRYN MAWR, PA.
WILEY A. PLANT,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
EDWARD GRAVES, TREASURER
REV. E. J. SMITH, CHAPLAIN
JOHN H. ALLEN,
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Wm D. Innes 2337 Arabian St. Phila. Pa.

May 26th 1923

Mr Wm D. Innes
Philidelphia Pa:

my dear sir:— Your kind favor of May 19th 1923 has been recived and read before the Club and turned over to me for answer.

First of all senator McBride has a notorious reputation in Delaware County as a Negro hater. I am begining at the begining.

The club sent a committee to visit the legislature of 1921. On their return their report on McBride's conduct was very unsatisfactory.

On June 19th 1921, the club gave a banquet, at League Hall, in honor of Representatives, John C. Asbury and Andrew F. Stevens. Wm R. W. Jayton and E. W. Henry were other guests. All of them spoke in bitter terms of McBride's attitude on the bill in question.

Later on in the summer when the political campaign had warmed up, Hon. Wm C. Alexander of Media addressed a mass meeting at League Hall under the auspices of the Citizen's Club. He scored McBride bitterly on his opposition to

4/11/26

PHONE, ARDMORE 1119-J

O. B. COBB, PRESIDENT
ALLISON HODGE, VICE PRES.
E. D. TURNER, 2ND VICE PRES.
ARTHUR TUCK, 3RD VICE PRES.
CHAS. B. PLANT, 4TH VICE PRES.

HAVERFORD CITIZENS CLUB
BRYN MAWR, PA.

JOHN H. CHEW, SECRETARY
226 BUCK ROAD
BRYN MAWR, PA.
WILEY A. PLANT,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
EDWARD GRAVES, TREASURER
REV. E. J. SMITH, CHAPLAIN
JOHN H. ALLEN,
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

the Civil Rights bill. Speaking from the same platform with Mr. Alexander was Clare Hanbar Nelson of Wilmington corroborated the words of Ashmy, Stevens Dayton and Alexander. In order to play the game safe and at the same time fair, I requested Mr. Alexander to give some proof of the charges he made. Whereupon he produced a copy of the Legislative Journal. I saw there with my own eyes that Senator Albert Hutton McDade voted against the bill. I read the whole thing. The only place where his name occurs is where he answered to the roll call with the fatal "no". He told me that he voted with the friends of the bill; but I found in the journal that Senators Vare, Salus and four others voted "yes" while McDade voted "no".

All of the above statements are true, but there is probably a "misunderstanding" somewhere. It was not the Senator

PHONE, ARDMORE 1119-J

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JOHN H. ALLEN,
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

who was quoted as saying that he could not support one bill because it would conflict with the other. Those words came from his Lieut. R. D. Lewis, a Haverford township commissioner. I asked the latter to request his friends in the House and Senate to give their support to the bill. He said. "I can't do that because I am urging my friends to pass the Cheyney School. That would be inconsistant." I agreed with him on that point and offered the School bill as another reason why the Colored people should oppose McKade.

My Dear Mr. Innes may I remind you that the bills which you mentioned in the Crisis were introduced in 1921 instead 1920. The only apology you owe Mr McKade is that his treachery is not as old by a year as your article make it appear.

Here is a bit of history. Having failed at the Primary, Mr McKade ran independantly and got six votes out of a posible 700 in this district. The Delaware County Bar association, of which there are more than one hundred Members, gave him three votes.

7/10/27

PHONE, ARDMORE 1119-J

O. B. COBB, PRESIDENT
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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

We in Delaware County are thankful to him for supporting the Owen's Anty Lynching Bill. We sowed the seeds in 21 and are now reaping them in 23. McHade is quoted as saying. "You can do anything to a Colored man and he will forget it in six months!" I hope he has learned better.

The members of the Club express their highest appreciation for the Owen's article and Hope to see many more of that kind.

As we are not acquainted with Mr. Dickerson will you kindly ask him to address our club on the third Monday in June.

Thanking you in advance
I am with best regards
Yours very truly
O. B. Cobb

4/11/29

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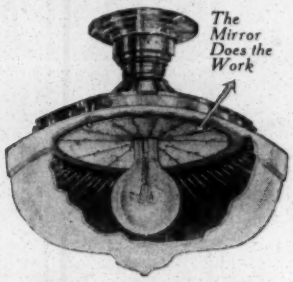

THE PERFECLITE
The Last Word in Lighting Fixtures

RESIDENCE AND
COMMERCIAL LIGHTING

FEB 1923

1923

4/29/31

PHONE HARRISON 7875

KANSAS CITY, MO.,
January 29, 1923

The Crisis,
No. 70, Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York

Gentlemen:

The writer would suggest that you do not print pictures depicting the horrors of lynching, scenes showing bodies suspended on ropes in all their gruesomeness. There may be a better way of how to bring this to the attention of the members of the association. Pictures of the kind above memtioned will only increase the hatred on both sides. That is the very reason the European world is today again in arms, one reflecting hate towards the other. According to my view point, this will only make matters worse. The writer knows whereof he speaks.

Trusting you will give this your serious consideration and that I may have the pleasure of hearing from you, believe me to be,

Very truly yours,

A Jacobson

4/29/30

February 2nd, 1923.

Mr. A. Jacobson,
1331 Grand Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of January 29th and beg to say frankly, that I have no sympathy with the squeamishness of people who shudder at pictures and do nothing to prevent crime.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/W

ALBERT JACOBSON, PRESIDENT

JULIUS LEBRECHT, TREASURER

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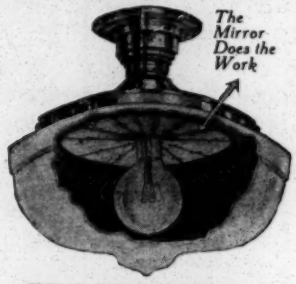

RESIDENCE AND
COMMERCIAL LIGHTING

THE PERFECLITE
The Last Word in Lighting Fixtures

PHONE HARRISON 7875

4/29/33

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

February 6, 1923

Mr. W.E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

My dear sir:

In reply to your note of February 2d, I beg to call your attention to the fact that you are certainly very rash in judging the writer by saying that you have no sympathy for people who shudder at pictures and do nothing to prevent crime.

For your information, I will say I have been very active for years and still am a member of the local branch of the National Association. I have given it my time, labor and money and will always continue to do so in spite of the uncalled for remarks on your part.

In consultation with other local members, who are positively of the same view as I am, I still insist that the horrid pictures which you display before the eyes of your readers will not help the cause, but is certain to hurt it. However, I am not trying to convert you to my opinion; it will come to you in time, if it has not already awakened consideration on your part.

With best wishes, permit me to remain,

For the cause,

A. Jacobson

1923

4/29/32

February 14, 1923.

Mr. A. Jacobson,
1331 Grand Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Sir:

I am sorry to know that I assumed that you were "doing nothing to prevent crime". Usually the persons who write protesting at some of the things which we say and picture are persons of the sort that I indicated. I am glad that you are not.

Nevertheless I am firmly convinced that the only way to arouse America to the horror of lynching is to let her see sometimes at least the horror of lynching pictures. If the pictures of hanging and burned and mutilated corpses are too awful to contemplate, how much more awful are the corpses themselves. I do not want to feed the readers of The Crisis on horrors, but on the other hand I am going to make them realize the horrors now and then.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

aug 7th 1923

Ocean View Hotel

Ocean Grove N. J.

4/29/43

Dear Dr. Du Bois I think it was just about 10 years ago that I started to read the Crisis, back in the little Island of Bermuda

I have a high opinion of the crisis, and sitting on my bed holding the Crisis in one hand and the Century in the other I sincerely hope, that during your life time if it is your desire I may see the Crisis the Sister of the century in addition to that

(3) I admire her, and ~~Gratulating~~ congratulating her on her grand achievement

You don't think is any harm to you By sending me her address if you can?

Perhaps you would like to know something of the man who ask you such an important favour, Well I am 29 yrs of age painter by Trade Brown in Complexion, working at the above hotel for the summer.

I am yrs

Robert James

(4) I wish to say that I always admire the pictures of your graduation page

one especially amongst your ladies section strikes me forcibly is (Emma J. Gilbert (A.B.,) Red. cliff. thought it might seem strange to you. But I would really like to write her a nice little letter congratulating her of her success, But I do not no her address

Her face is really lovely and lovable, I would like to write to her telling her how much

24/62/4

August 28, 1923.

Mr. Robert James,
Ocean View Hotel,
Ocean Grove, N. J.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words, but regret to say that it is against the policy o of The Crisis to furnish the addresses of the persons whom we mention.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

OFFICE
1419 East 18th Street
Phone GRand 3626

CARL R. JOHNSON

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW

KANSAS CITY, MO.

April 10th
1923

Managing Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Should you have available space in the May issue of the Crisis, please publish the enclosed news matter with reference to the organization of a graduate chapter, Kappa Alpha Psi, Kansas City, Missouri.

Yours very truly,

Carl R. Johnson

CRJ/VE

1 Encl.

4/24/58

1923

April 13, 1923.

4/2917

Mr. Carl R. Johnson,
1419 East 18th Street,
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Sir:

Your note is too late for the May Crisis which is already in print. We shall be glad to use it in the June number.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/2918

1923

January 13th, 1923.

Mr. Charles B. Johnson,
412 N. 5th St.,
Moberly, Mo.

My dear Mr. Johnson:-

I have your poem "Old Things," and with one change, I should be very glad indeed to publish it in The Crisis.

The last line of your last stanza has not the requisite number of feet; - "God works his miracles still" has three accents, while all the rest of your lines have four. This line ought to read something like this, - "God works his gracious wonders still", or perhaps you could suggest even better words.

I should be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

1923

May 11th, 1923.

4/2626

Professor J. H. Johnson,
Livingstone College,
Salisbury, N. C.

My dear Sir:-

Samuel C. Daly, a graduate of Gammon, Class '21, has written us asking for the position of travelling subscription agent for the Crisis magazine.

We seldom appoint such agents, because a dishonest man armed with our authority might do us untold damage, and even a careless person might hurt us. I write, therefore, to ask if you know Mr. Daly personally; is he efficient and thoroughly honest; where was he last employed and why is he at present out of work?

I should be glad to have any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

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Next Session of D. G. Lodge, Will be Held in Raleigh, N. C., August 14, 1923

Salisbury, N. C., June 27, 1923. 192

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois,

New York City,N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

4/16/17

Your letter,of some weeks ago inquiring as to the trustworthiness of Mr. Samuel G.Daly, was duly received.

Just about that time or rather prior to it,the whole student body,practically, went on strike and remained out nearly all the month of may, most of them not returning at all. During this upset state of affairs I neglected to give attention to my correspondence,for which I duly apologize.

While I suppose Mr.Daly has secured employment ere this, yet I think it is due both him and you that your communication be answered.

I know Mr. Daly well and regard him as a young man of high character, thoroughly honest and efficient and have no hesitancy in recommending him to any one who might desire his services.

I think he usually works north in summer and goes to school at the south in winter.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. Johnson

BISHOP'S OFFICE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
631 BARONNE STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

January 6, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
C/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

Here's a statement. Please forgive the delay. You are making a great fight.

Yours truly,

R. E. Jones

4/24/12

Mr. Dee

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

PURD B. WRIGHT,
LIBRARIAN

April 19, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Natl. Assn. Advancement of Colored People,
70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have heard your association publishes a National Magazine. Will you kindly send a sample copy to this library.

It may interest you to know this library maintains a branch library for colored people, in the Lincoln High School. This is run by two colored women, and serves both the school pupils and the general public.

If you have a mailing list for gratis material, kindly add Lincoln Branch Library, 19th & Tracy, Kansas City, Mo., to your list.

very truly,

Purd B. Wright

Librarian.

011/21h

4/28/23
May copy
(Mailed)
Sent
Mrs Jud
Marked
enclosed

4/27/23

April 25th, 1923.

Mr. Purd B. Wright,
Kansas City Public Library,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Wright:-

I have turned your letter over to our business manager, Mr. A. G. Dill who will forward you some sample copies of the Crisis.

Yours truly,

JEW/W

POL. WILLIAM EDWIN TAYLOR

VICE-POL. HARRY HARPER

KAPPA ALPHA PSI
GAMMA CHAPTER
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

K. OF R. CLEMENT SCOTT

K. OF EX. WILLIAM MORRISON

Jan. 23, 1923.

Editor the Crisis
New York City.

Sir: Early in Oct., we sent you a photo of Mr. Wm. E. Taylor, of this University, enclosing postage and requesting you to return same. If you have finished with the photo please return it. We are getting requests from all parts of the country for Mr. Taylor's photo, and find ourselves unable to supply the demand.

Yours very truly,
Reginald Pinkney, Secretary
301 South Dubuque St.
Iowa City, Iowa.

4/7/14

1923 1923

January 27th, 1923.

Mr. Reginald Pinkney,
301 South Dubuque St.,
Iowa City, Iowa.

My dear Sir:-

We received the photograph of Mr. Taylor and immediately wrote to the Professor whose name you gave us to confirm the facts. We have as yet had no reply.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

POL. WILLIAM EDWIN TAYLOR

VICE-POL. HARRY HARPER

KAPPA ALPHA PSI
GAMMA CHAPTER
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

K. OF R. CLEMENT SCOTT

K. OF EX. WILLIAM MORRISON

301 South Dubuque
February 25, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Editor the Crisis
New York City

My dear Sir:

We received your letter of January 27th, and were very much surprised to know that Prof. Horack neglected to write you the information requested.

Under separate cover, we are sending a copy of the Daily Iowan of October 10, 1922 in which the official announcement of the winners of the Dillon prize is found. On the fifth column of the first page, about the middle of the page, under the heading, "Announce Winners of Dillon Prizes in College of Law," you will find the very facts I wrote you last fall with one exception — by mistake, this article says that Mr. Taylor was fourth highest man during his freshman year; he was in fact second highest.

Mr. Taylor has clippings containing either his picture, or a favorable comment on his accomplishment from one hundred fifteen white papers, including the Des Moines Register, the Chicago Tribune, The Detroit News, the Youngstown, Ohio Vindicator, and many Southern papers. Besides, he has clippings from six colored papers, including the Chicago Defender. The only papers that we wrote were the Crisis and the Chicago Defender. But before we wrote the Defender, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, bad, though some Channel, learned Mr. Taylor and given him a very nice write up in the Defender.

Very truly yours,
Reginald Pinkney.

4/12/15

4121511

July 25th, 1923.

Mrs. Florence Kelly,
c/o National Consumers League,
44 East 23rd St.,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Kelly:-

I have read your most interesting article on the "Sterling Discrimination Bill". Has this article been published elsewhere? If not, we shall be glad to publish it in The Crisis. If it has been sent out to other periodicals, we will quote from it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE
Room ~~1109, 44 East 23rd Street,~~
~~New York City~~
Telephone: ~~Ashland 1894~~

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Waskeag, Hancock Co. Maine
7-20-23

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I shall be pleased to have you print my article. It has not been submitted to any other publication.

Please note the following changes:-

1 Senator Sterling comes from South Dakota.

2 On p. 9 the following line should be inserted in the third paragraph
This applies also to the wording the Sterling Discrimination bill

3. In the last paragraph the name Sterling should appear only once

Yours Sincerely
Florence Kelley

Corrected last page.

05/621h

SEA WEST
NASKEAG, BROOKLIN
HANCOCK CO., MAINE

8-26-23

4/29/52

My dear Dr. DuBois

I have read with satisfaction the note on the proposed Sterling-Towner bill on p. 202 of the Crisis, because it suggests the possibility of a continuing process of enlightenment of the readers of the Crisis even when Congress is not in session, instead of firing off all the ammunition in one issue.

I suppose Mr. Coolidge may hesitate to push the creation of a new Cabinet position. But the N.E.A. is a national organization of people experienced in political action for the benefit of

the people who manage it. They want those federal funds in circulation!

Miss Chard Williams attends to the interest of the bill every national gathering of influential men or women. The bill are not, by any means die with President Harding.

Yours sincerely

Florence Kelley

[KELLY]

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

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4/29/23

October 18, 1923

Dr. W.E. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I knew that there was some slight change in my article, but I am entirely content with the form in which it appeared.

You will, I feel sure, be gratified to know that the National Federation of Teachers has filed objections to the bill on precisely the same grounds as our own. This is eminently necessary because a second organization calling itself the National Committee for a Department of Education has been admitted to the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, with Marian Parkhurst its legislative agent. She is an experienced and highly skilful lobbyist, having been closely identified with the three bills passed since Thanksgiving 1921 when President Harding signed the Sheppard-Towner bill. The others are the Cable Independent Citizenship law affecting the international situation of wives; and the Reclassification Law signed by President Harding last Spring, which might, in my opinion, not have been passed for two or three years yet without the pressure of the 16 national organizations which make up the Women's Joint Congressional Committee.

In the active body of this W.J.C.C. there are now four persons - two favorable to the Sterling bill in its present form, and two, (Miss Borchardt of the National Federation of Teachers and myself) who oppose it. As the General Federation of Women's Clubs is red hot for this measure, the N.A.A.C.P. will have to work with might and main, if the bill is to be rewritten in the interest both of safeguarding federal funds, and rescuing the interests of the Colored people. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Yours sincerely,

Florence Kelley

FK:A

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC., 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF OLD TESTAMENT AND SOCIOLOGY
GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

F. H. Daly

May 17, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours relative to Mr. Daly, an alumnus of Gammon Seminary, received.

Mr. Daly was with us here for three years and sustained a fine reputation both in scholarship and in character. I had some business transactions with him and found him conscientious and straightforward in his dealings. I will give you one instance of his conscientiousness. One year he agreed to furnish multigraph copies of the lectures in one of my courses to the students, but later found because of his inability to secure a machine at the figure he had hoped to get it, he would not be able to keep his agreement. Rather than to disappoint us he went out and had the work done at a higher figure than he was to

4/10/02

DEPARTMENT OF OLD TESTAMENT AND SOCIOLOGY
GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

2

receive from us. I think he would be thoroughly honest and reliable; I have sometimes, however, questioned his judgment in some matters.

You ask how he happens to be out of a job. Like a number of our fellows, although a very young man, he came to Gammon before he came to realize the value of a full college course. Here he got a vision of that need, and while he did the work in our institution prescribed for the men in his training, he was not satisfied, and so when he was through here went away to college, Livingstone College, I believe. He is now probably making his plans for the summer vacation. I presume I have had no communication with him.

Hoping this statement will be of some assistance to you,

I am Sincerely Yours,

Willis J. King

4/10/03

4/29/57

April 11th, 1923.

Rev. H. M. Kingsley,
2129 East 93rd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

We recently published an article on your charge in the Crisis and mentioned the Rev. Mr. Merchant as pastor. Mr. Merchant has hastened to assure us that he is no longer the pastor at Cleveland, but that you are.

Will you kindly send us your photograph and an account of your life and any facts concerning your church, supplementary to what we have already published? In this way we can correct the misapprehension. I should be under great obligations if you can favor us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Jamaica, L.I.N.Y. Feb'5th 1923.

File application Stenog

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.
Editor "The Crisis".
70 Fifth Avenue.
New York. N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I have just read in the February "Crisis" that Miss Madeline G. Allison has left "The Crisis", I would like to know if her leaving has left a vacancy in your office force, and could I secure a position of some kind to fill the gap made by her leaving.

I am a young girl, gradute of The Jamaica High School, can read and write good, understands typewriting and stenography and am willing to learn any other duties desired done.

Would thank you very much if you will let me know if there's any thing that I could do. Yours Respectfully

Georgianna Ladson.
91 George Street.
Jamaica. L.I.
N.Y.

4/13/42

Stena

1923

February 7th, 1923.

Miss Georgianna Ladsen,
91 George Street,
Jamaica, L. I.

My dear Madam:-

I regret to say there is no vacancy in The Crisis staff just now, but I will keep your application on file.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4352 Forestville Ave
Chicago Jan 8th 1923

Dr Du Bois

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of the 14th of last month I will say that my professional engagements have been and are such that I have not had the time thus far to prepare any thing for publication on this or any other subject. I hope to be able to do so in the near future.

With best wishes and sincere regards in which I am joined by Mrs Lynch I am very truly and sincerely your

J R Lynch

For some reason

I have not received

the January issue of

the Spirit

4/24/7

Senate of Pennsylvania

May the eleventh

1 9 2 3

The Crisis,
Seventy, Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

May I respectfully call your attention to an article entitled "The Cheyney Training School", written evidently by G. Edward Dickinson and William Lloyd Imes, which reads as follows: On page nineteen -

"Ask Pennsylvania State Senator MacDade, who introduced the bill xxxxxxxx why he was opposed to the Civil Rights Bill also up before the Pennsylvania legislature that year. Ask the Haverford township Negro voters why they "cut" McDade, and sized up their impression of the "Cheyney State Normal" and of its principal, from this impressive incident. No man can serve two masters."

This is absolutely misleading, and, in my judgment, intentionally so, because in the next paragraph the writers fail to mention that it was I who was the leading counsel in the school situation in the Borough of Morton to protect the rights of negro pupils who had been discriminated against under the Pennsylvania school laws in an attempt at segregation. Mr. Dickinson was associated with me in the matter and fails to refer to that fact. The case was tried before a local jury and finally appealed to our Superior Court and I did everything I possibly could to protect your race. I was never opposed to equal civil rights at any time or place. Because I voted against the discharge of a committee considering the bill, which committee asked to have the Bill considered by them, and the friends of the measure desired this at the last session of the legislature, my attitude was misinterpreted by Mr. Asbury, a member of the legislature, who saw fit to join hands with Representative W. C. Alexander to use the same against my candidacy for Judge of this district, the said Alexander being the same man who was solicitor for the school district and advised the school superintendent to segregate the colored children as above. Besides, the Cheyney School was entirely aloof from the Civil Rights Bill, which latter came before the legislature when the Cheyney bill had been long disposed of. This bill was introduced by me by request of the Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, who had been supporting the school privately from endowments in hand, but, as the work grew and expenditures became larger, they were compelled to ask for the aid of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in order that the good work of the school might continue, broaden its scope and make it a public institution where all pupils could attend, irrespective of color.

Would you be good enough to give this letter

Senate of Pennsylvania

conspicuous notice as the article to which I refer and which I am adversely criticising.

The statement above I believe you can have verified by the Honorable Andrew F.Stevens, Pennsylvania State Representative, and to whom you refer as approving the article published, and of which I am quite sure he will not approve now in its reference to myself.

Mr. Stevens is a fine colored gentleman, whom I admire greatly and believe in, and, in fact, was a classmate of mine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1894. My respect for him then is just as great now.

Kindly send me a copy of your issue containing this statement, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

J. D. MacDade.

adm-hb

IX DISTRICT
SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
ALBERT DUTTON MacDADE
CHESTER, PA.

May 19, 1923.

The Crisis,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York,

Gentlemen:

Thank you for yours of May 15th advising me that you will give my communication some publicity in your magazine.

Appreciating your courtesy, I am,

Yours very truly,

A. D. MacDade.

adm-hb

4/1/22

Pan-African

4/15/24

Le 28 juillet, 1923.

Monsieur Ch. Manigat:

Nous vous envoyons par ce courrier des specimens du journal intitule "Le Crisis". Il est l'organe de l'Association Nationale pour l'Avancement des Gens de couleur mais il est edite sur le controle de Monsieur DuBois. Le cout en est (a l'etranger) $1.75 par an.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur, l'assurance de nos meilleurs sentiments.

4/4/23
Referred to Dr. McPhee

323 W-11th/11 Street
Davenport Iowa
April 2nd 1923

4/29/58

Mr. Augustus Granville Dill
20 Fifth avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Dill:—

In reading the April issue of the Crisis I came across a write up about me which I very much appreciate, but I am wondering if it is a timely article. To have seen my picture in the honors was the greatest surprise I have had in a long time. I had no idea the Crisis had its eye on me.

Three and a half years ago when I was pastoring Mount Zion Congregational Church in Cleveland Ohio we celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of the church, at the time I wrote a historical sketch of the church for the American Missionary and sent a few diamond points to your office. I immediately dismissed the matter from my mind expecting to see some mention made of it in an early

2-

sions of the Crisis. I felt that the church was one of the few outstanding organizations among our people and had made a splendid record in the brief fifty-five years and hence sent you the facts for others to read, after I did not see any mention in a reasonable time I took for granted you had all the material you cared to make use of. I am very sorry the person in charge of the horizon inserted the facts and my picture more than three years after the event and to make matters worse the article says I am now pastor of the church.

The fact of the matter is I left the Mount Zion Church sometime ago and am now pastoring Bethel A. M. E. Church Davenport Iowa. I am in no position to give you any information regarding Mount Zion except that provision has been made to house the social features and assist the migrant which I outlined in my article in the American Missionary to be an important step.

I am very much of the opinion the people in Cleveland will laugh quite heartily when they read the article I am calling your attention to. I was busy yesterday satisfying my friends in Davenport that I was not in Cleveland the way the Crisis has it I am occupying two points at the same time.

4/29/59

It will not do now to make a correction. To do so some may lose confidence in the news items of the Crisis. I am simply calling your attention to the matter so that in the future the one in charge of that department will have his "stuff" up to date. On the other hand I dont want the present pastor of Mount Zion Church to think I am trying to "steal" the praise that is his. I dont envy any brother minister whose task it may be to labor there.

I want to assure you, my dear Mr. Dill, of my deep appreciation for the write up. Perhaps if I had known you wanted to put me before the public I could

have sent you an account of my activity here in Davenport.

I think I ought to ask that you send a letter to the present pastor of Mount Zion Church, explaining the matter. His name is Rev. Harvard M. Kingsley 2129 East 93rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio. On the other hand I hope there will be no unpleasantness among the office force over this mistake — they happy in the best regulated families.

With every good wish, I am,

Very truly Yours

Irving K. Merchant,

Morehouse College
Atlanta, Ga.
May 14, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

1923

My dear Sir:

By this time I hope that you have received the group picture of the Senior College Class of Morehouse College. It was sent on the tenth of May by special delivery.

Hoping that it reached you in good form, I am

Yours very truly,
L. K. Payne

4/21/148

January 3rd, 1922. 1923 [1923]

Memo. to Mr. Dill:-

Mrs. Alexander of 129th Street, is willing to form a Crisis center. I am sure too, that Mrs. Carrie Clifford of Washington would. Will you write them?

W. E. B. Du Bois.

4/21/29

January 11th, 1923. 1923

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Please give me a draft on Paris in favor of Albert Smith for Ten ($10) Dollars, proceeds in francs.

Dict WEBD/W

4/21/30 1923

January 15th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill note the enclosed letter from Miss Parks. I have promised to send her a list of Washington's delinquent subscribers.

Dict WEBD/W

4/21/131

1923

January 15th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please get me an American Express Money Order for Ten ($10) Dollars - proceeds in marks, in favor of William S. Nelson, Berlin.

Dict WEBD/W

4/21/16

January 19th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Please send The Crisis which went to Dr. Frances Hoggan, London, England to Dr. Frances Hoggan, 12 Regency Square, Brighton, England.

4/21/65

January 22nd, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please put on the Exchange list the "Journal of Negro History" - Carter G. Woodson, Director and Editor, No. 1538 - 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; also Miss Madeline G. Allison, No. 166 West 141st Street, New York City, for one year.

WEBD/W

4/21/24

[partially illegible]

January 22nd, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please send W. O. Melichar, of the Baltimore Sun Photographic Department, Baltimore, Md., check for Three ($3) Dollars ~~Sometime~~ in the next thirty days in payment for photo sent the Crisis

~~photo sent the Crisis~~

D/W

4/21/49

January 27th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

I am having some extra engraving done on The Crisis bill this month for the Anti-Lynching Crusaders. They have asked me to do it and have promised to pay $75. for it. Please bill Mrs. Talbert for that amount when the March Crisis comes out.

WEBD/W

1923

4/21/150

January 31st, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please mail to-day a copy of my "Negro" to Mr. Roy Nash, North Stonington, Ct., with bill. He is privileged to return it if he does not wish to keep it.

WEBD/W

1923

1923

4/21/51

February 8th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please put down for one year's free subscription - William S. Nelson, Koniggratzer Str. 87, Bei Finger, Berlin, Germany. This is in payment for articles sent.

WEBD/W

4/21/133

February 14, 1923.

1923

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill kindly hand me in April a memo of my expenditures for telegrams?

WEBD/PF

4/21/52

1923

February 14, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

I should like to have my bookcases and books thoroughly dusted while I am away.

WEBD/PF

48-14-94

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of February, 1923.

Copies publisht	----------	38,000
Copies sold	----------	37,000

Balance January 31, 1923, ---------	$	312.57
Received during February, 1923 ----		4128.04
	$	4440.61
Disbursed during February, 1923,---		4145.54
Balance February 28, 1923, --------	$	295.07

48-14-93

Report of THE CRISIS for the month of February, 1923.

38,000 copies of the February issue of THE CRISIS were published. 37,000 copies were sold. The income of THE CRISIS for the month of February, 1923, was $4128.04. The disbursements for the same period were $4145.54. Balance in bank February 28, 1923, $295.07.

A. G. Dill
for Dr. Du Bois

10 March, 1923.

48-14-92

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of March, 1923.

Copies publisht	----------	38,000
Copies sold	----------	37,000

Balance February 28, 1923,	----------	$ 295.07
Received during March, 1923	----------	4516.88
		$ 4811.95
Disbursed during March, 1923,	----------	$ 4453.01
Balance March 31, 1923,	----------	$ 358.94

48-14-90

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of January, 1923.

Copies publisht	----------	38,000
Copies sold	----------	37,000

Balance December 31, 1922	----------	$ 121.21
Received during January, 1923	-------	4462.72
		$ 4583.93
Disbursed during January	----------	4271.36
Balance January 31, 1923.	----------	$ 312.57

Financial report of THE CRISIS for the month of March, 1923.

38,000 copies of the March CRISIS were published and 37,000 copies sold. The receipts for the month of March were $4516.98. The disbursements for the month were $4453.01. The balance in bank, March 31, was $358.94.

Dr. Du Bois is still on his lecture tour which has taken him to the Pacific coast and into the Middle West.

Signed (by order of Dr. Du Bois).

April 4, 1923.

418-14-91

[WAcM]

Toledo, Ohio,
April, 2, 1925.

Dear Mr. Dill:-

I have been giving much thought during the leisure of this trip to you and your relation to the Crisis and had hoped long before this to write you at length. But I have hesitated and put it off until the last minute.

I am sure that you recognize as I do that a crisis has come in our circulation and business management. Our circulation has been dropping steadily, our advertisements decreasing, our revenue falling. I have allowed and still allow much to postwar deflation, but this has ceased to explain.

For a time I was afraid that the difficulty lay in the editorial management. I took myself severely to task. I changed and experimented. I enquired of friends and listened to enemies. I think I can say now without egotism that the Crisis is in the opinion of most intelligent people a well edited periodical which they are willing and often eager to read.

But every place that I have gone in the United States for the last five years I have heard sharp insistent and often bitter criticism of the business management of the Crisis. I have defended you warmly, have explained and investigated. I am no weak partisan or friend; but I confess that at last the reiteration of criticism with book verse and chapter have given me pause.

The first big, broad and unanswerable criticism of our business management is that hundreds- thousands of people who want the Crisis cannot get it; and tens of thousands who could easily be persuaded to take it never have it offered to them. Of these facts I am absolutely convinced. It is no sufficient answer to say they ought to know how to get the Crisis - it is up to us to shove it in their faces.

4/21/61

The other criticisms are more specific: your failure to answer letters. Your lack of consideration and courtesy, your curt and even impudent letters. I used to deny these things emphatically and heatedly; then I sought to explain and show how aggravating and unbusiness like our people are; but in the last year or so I have given this up - the testimony of intelligent people of well wishers and personal friends to your occasional boorishness and fits of anger has been too positive and overwhelming to dispute or deny. I have simply begun to say frankly and confidentially: "Our Mr. Dill is prompt honest and efficient, but at times he is difficult to get on with."

Now this simply throws the responsibility on my own shoulders. I chose you. I gave you the freest possible hand. I have not interferred with you even when I did not agree with your judgment. I have tried to say, here is opportunity and the track is clear.

Your personal development under this freedom and power lately has disappointed me. You have not grown in the last five years. Rather you have narrowed, hardened and isolated yourself. You have withdrawn from your friends. You have repelled and driven away acquaintances. What was once courage and faith has degenerated into stubbornness. No one can argue with you - much less advise. You accept no suggestions, enter into no conferences and apparantly will not for a moment admit that any plan or opinion save that reached by yourself alone and unaided is worth a moment's notice.

At the same time this growing lack of sympathetic contact with your fellow-workers and with the colored world has lessened the value of your clear thinking. You lack the facts and knowledge. You have cut off contacts. Your mind and soul have become rigid and unyielding. The deeply sensitive and emotional spirit which is the real you has become wrapped in a hard hateful and conventional reaction, that repels and defies and hurts and angers others.

You have lost or seem to have lost all real pulsing interest in the business management of the Crisis. You have neither new ideas nor old enthusiasms. You are translating your day's work with a machine calculated to run with just as little real human interference or initiative as possible. Taking their cue from you, your clerks are mechanical and rigid. They would as soon think of jumping out of the window as offering you advice or suggestions. Your attitude toward the reader of the Crisis is This is The Crisis, take or leave it.

4/21/162

Only in your personal contacts with visitors to the office do you still retain something of affability and kindliness and desire to please. The result is that the few who have thus met you have been eager to forget your letters and methods and if this personal contact could be broad, regular and continuous it would simply be a matter of time for us to regain lost ground.

The net result of all the above mentioned things has been a continued decrease in our circulation until we both are ashamed to publish the facts. What are we going to do? Simply acknowledge defeat? Here we have brains, training, experience, 12 years reputation, a name known around the world and failure staring us in the face!

It is ridiculous - it is unthinkable! And I for one wont have it. The fall in the Crisis circulation is going to stop and we are going back to at least 75,000 if I have to dismiss you and everybody else on the Crisis staff.

The stake is too big- the past accomplishment too fine to be frittered away today in dogged stubbornness. I put it thus bluntly: Here is yourmjob; here is your freedom and my continued confidence here

is a public that wants the Crisis. If you can successfully conduct the business of seeing that they get what they want, I shall be happy and proud in our continued relations and the vindications of my faith and judgment. But if you are unwilling or unable to do this job, then I am going to get another business manager.

As I have in silence and isolation thought over your work on the Crisis I have asked myself two questions: Can Mr. Dill do this work? Does Mr. Dill want to do ti?

Of your ability to be an efficient business man I had no doubt ten years ago and your work before the War justified that judgment. Since the War I am not so sure. You seem to lack adaptability to new conditions; you are not learning by experience, you repel all new ideas; You fail to realize that modern business organization is live changing developing organism demanding constant vigilance, study and thought. How far your failure to keep up is change in ability and how far it is changes in wish, I do not know . I sometimes think you dislike your work; that you hate its drudgery and that you deliberately plan to give it just as little thought and time as possible. I have constantly made suggestions; but you either repel them peremptorily or adopt those that are most mechanical and involve least of thought, care and work. Especially you seem afraid of new young energy and of giving to others the freedom of initiative which you so stoutly demand for yourself.

4/21/13

I need hardly say that my hope is - my fervent hope - that we can continue to work together in this great Duty. It would be a calamity to me to lose you, your brains, your energy, your dependableness. But I cannot and will not shirk a duty! If you stay you must successfully do your job.

I close with a concrete suggestion. Your first need is to know the Field, the agents, the readers, the towns and cities, the circumstances. You need to get down to heart to heart talks with individual subscribers. You've been at your desk and office too long. You stay in New York too much. I suggest that you spend May and June in the field; July and August in the office; September vacation; October and November in the field, December and January in the office; and perhaps three month trips would be even better.

Barring this we must put a bright educated young man in the field and find a salary for him even if that involves further reduction of your salary.

These are my suggestions. I am willing and eager to hear yours. All I want to emphasize is this: this is a crisis in our business management. Something must be done and done quickly. I want you to suggest and apply the remedy and vindicate yourself and myself.

Very sincerely yours,

W E B Du Bois

WAR
PREPARE
RULE
INFERIOR

NEGROES
ENGLAND
FRANCE
AMERICA

~~EDUCATION~~
SOCIAL
UPLIFT

EDUCATION
PROPAGANDA

SCIENCE

ETHICS
ZANGWILL

War
Talent
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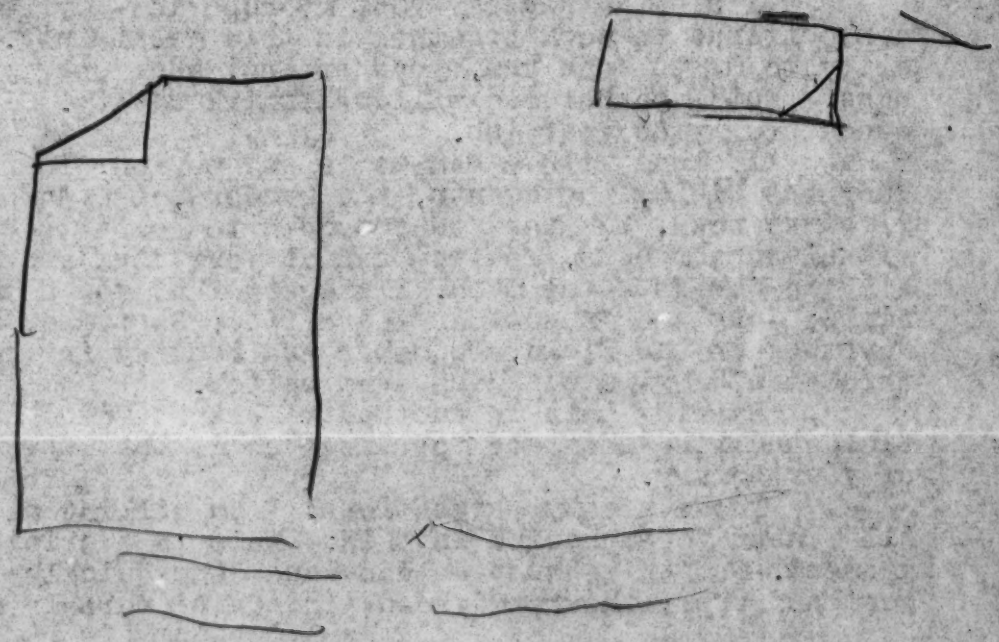

4/21/55

April 12th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Have subscriptions been received and paid for

Dean Catherine Easley,
Toledo University,
11th and Illinois Streets, Toledo, O.

and
Mrs. Clarissa Lane
The Oaks,
Route No. 3,
Tarborough, Edgecomb County, N. C.?

WEBD/W

4/21/157

April 18, 1923. 1923

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill, when he can, send the following checks: to Miss Laura Wheeler, ten dollars for her April cover; Miss Louise Latimer, $7.50 for her May cover.

WEBD/PF

4/21/157a

4/21/157a

1923

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
for the month of April, 1923.

The net paid circulation of the Crisis was 37,000 copies. The total receipts were $4,014.96., which, with the balance on hand, made a total of $4,373.90. There was disbursed during April $3,851.55., leaving a balance of $532.35.

Mr. Dill has started upon a series of trips to cover the territory where the Crisis circulates, and to appoint and encourage agents.

44-2-39

4/21/49

May 9th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please send the Crisis for three months, free of charge, to Gomes Green, Idaho State Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho.

W'BD/W

4/21/1946 [NAACP]

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I spent a longer time in Philadelphia than I had planned - having decided almost the last minute to make that my first stop instead of Baltimore when I learned of the joint recital of Florence Cole-Talbert and Marian Anderson for last Thursday night. That affair gave me some points of contact and I am glad I was there. Friday and Saturday I got around among a good many Philadelphians - including several preachers.

Mr. Martin, President Philadelphia Branch N.A.A.C.P.,

gave me a chance to speak at Sunday night's Meeting in Innes' Church — at which Mr Bagnall made an excellent talk — and so I remained over Sunday there.

I came to Baltimore Monday and I plan to be here until next Monday. While I am living at the Y. M. C. A., I think it safer to have my mail come c/o Mason Hawkins, 1532 Druid Hill Avenue, should there be anything urgent.

Last night I spoke at the 75th anniversary of Madison Presbyterian Church and had a chance to meet

a good number of people. I enclose a program which may give a news item for the Crisis notes.

I plan to go to Washington on Monday for a few days' stay there; and I shall try to stay at Shelby Davison's home.

Sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

15 May, 1923.

[NAACP]

1923

May 17th, 1923.

Mr. A. C. Dill,
c/o Mr. Mason Hawkins,
1532 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. Dill:-

I have your letter from Philadelphia and thank you for the notes.

I trust you are getting close to the agents themselves and hearing what they have to say by way of criticism. I think this is going to mean a good deal more than speeches or contacts with Branch Officials. Let me hear from you whenever you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/21/124

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois: —

I have had a good week in Baltimore and I hope the results will show for The Crisis. A few notes are enclosed — some dealing with agents' matters and some with subscriptions. I have learned some things in talking with our agents here, as well as with other people. Tomorrow morning I have a few minutes for Crisis talk at one of the churches. Monday noon I try to make three ministers' meetings — where I have permission to talk.

I plan to be in Washington Monday evening — for a three or four days' stay.

Sincerely,

O'Neill

Baltimore, Md.
19 May, '23.

6

1923

May 21, 1923.

5/21/23

Mr. A. C. Dill,
c/o Mr. Shelby Davidson,
1333 R Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dill:

I was glad to get your Baltimore letter. It seems to me that you are getting down to brass tacks and that we can hope for considerable results. I have had the matters mentioned attended to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/21/147

May 21st, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Please put on the Crisis Exchange List, "The Topeka Plaindealer", Topeka, Kansas.

W. E. B. Du Bois

1923

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS
for the month of May, 1923.

Copies publisht		38,000
Copies sold		37,000
Balance April 30, 1923	$	522.35
Received during May, 1923		4764.23
	$	5286.58
Disbursed during May, 1923		4260.42
Balance May 31, 1923.	$	1026.16

44-2-40

6/5/'23

Report of the Director of Publications and Research
for the month of May, 1923.

The net paid circulation of The Crisis for the month of May was 37,000 copies. There was a balance on hand April 30th, 1923, of $522.35. During May, $4,764.23. was received. During the month, $4,260.42 was disbursed, leaving a balance May 31st, $1,026.16.

The Business Manager has begun a series of trips in the field interviewing and appointing agents, and in general, seeking to increase the circulation of The Crisis and popularize it. He spent the month of May in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. He will take his second trip in the Fall.

WEBD/W

H4-2-38

4/21/143

June 5, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill please get me a draft for fifty francs payable to Isaac Beton, 808 Avenue de Maine, Paris, France and let me have the bill.

WEBD/PF

1923

June 6th, 1923.

"Attention of Mr. Proctor"

Here are eight more pictures which can fill out that half page which you have.

WHBD/W

.923

June 7th, 1923.

Attention of Mr. Procter
Rush Order!

1. - Please make of the large girl's photograph, a cover cut, if possible 5X7, if not 4½ X 6.

2. - Of the small girl's picture, please make a cut 1½ X 1⅞ or 2 inches.

3. - The other 2 cuts are each 5 1/8 inches wide.

WEBD/W

4/21/142

June 16th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please order me a copy of the current number of the "London Quarterly Review" with an article on t e "Birth of a Race" by A. .. Chirgwin.

WTBD/W

4/21/22

June 21, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

There is going to be an exposition in Harlem July 23 to 27 given by the Business Men's organization. I have paid ten dollars toward a forty dollar space, booth number 12, which is the most prominent booth in the place. I have told W. H. Willis, 2305 Seventh Avenue, that I would not pay the balance of thirty dollars unless I was assured of a good representation of business men at the exposition.

WEBD/Pp

4/21/39

June 29, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill please send a copy of the Tuskegee Year Book to Edward T. McSweeney, Knights of Columbus Historical Commission, 199 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts and bill to me.

WEBD/PF

1923

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1923.

The net circulation of The Crisis for the month of June was 37,000 copies; the income was $4391.22; the expense, $3812.75., making a balance, June 30th, $1604.63. Wit this balance we are hoping to pay the expenses of moving and fitting up the new offices and also the deficits for the summer months of July, August and September when our income always falls off.

The good results of Mr. Dill's efforts in the field have been felt.

14-2-37

4 1923

WEBD/

4/21/148

July 3rd, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please send Mr. Johnson's "Fifty Years and Other Poems" to

Miss Ethel May May,
c/o The Community Service Urban League,
1518½ East 18th St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

She is reliable and will remit as soon as she knows the price.

WEBD/W

1923

4/21/41

July 3rd, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Please send a sample copy of the July Crisis to
Mr. Thomas L. Dabney,
Little Boar's Head,
New Hampshire.

Please send June Crisis to
Mr. Walter Chenault,
420 N. Prince St.,
Princeton, Ind.

1923

4/21/21

[illegible] 825

July 12th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please secure and charge to me, one of "Johnson's Anthology of Negro Authors" and "Robert's Rules of Order" unless Mr. Dill knows a better volume of parliamentary usage.

WEBD/W

1923 July 12th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. White:-

Mr. Dill and I think that these cleaners are going to be too expensive. We are going to try and get some colored men for the work. We will let you know if we succeed.

WEBD/W

4/18/10

4/21/38

July 17th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please look into the Business Mens' Exposition to be held at the Renaissance Casino for a week or more beginning July 23rd? I made a preliminary payment of $10. for a booth with the understanding if a large number of people did not take booths, we would not pay the balance of $40. and make the exhibit. Mr. Roach who runs the Renaissance Theatre is the head of the thing I think. If it is going to be a good exhibit we must be represented. Please look into it.

WEBD/W

4/21/167

July 25th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:-

Will Mr. Dill please hand me the following checks to pay for articles in The Crisis:

Eric Walrond ..... 5.

William S. Nelson .....Draft on Germany - 10.

WEBD/W

4/21/69

August 3, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill please give me a draft for fifteen dollars on France in favor of Albert Smith for his Crisis cover?

WEBD/PF

4/21/68

August 3, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Will Mr. Dill please put down as an exchange the Europaische Gesprache, Moorweidenstra, 8, Hamburg 13, Germany.

With regard to all exchanges I wish you would enter them always for one year and then when the year is up notify me. Can you have all of those which are now in the files changed to one year subscriptions?

WEBD/PF

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
141 BROADWAY
23 UNION SQ. N. Y.
TELEPHONE ORDINARY 1362
STUYVESANT 1362

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

This is a fast Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N.L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram) 1A76d—37106

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE.

~~115NY V 332P 7~~

3 a.m.L.
8 r/ Nebraska 9
K.C. Kansas.

WY KANSASCITY KAS AUG 29 1923

DR W E B DUBOIS

69 5TH AVE NEWYORK NY

WE WILL SEND CONFERENCE NOTES FOR CRISIS

WALTER F WHITE

4/12/01

Rush ~~to~~ grant fiction. September fire Color
date for matter

August 30, 1923.

Mr. Walter F. White,
care of First A. M. E. Church,
Eighth Streetn and Nebraska Avenue,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Rush group picture. September five latest date for matter.

W. E. B. DuBois.

Charge to Crisis.

4/1/99

October 19, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

1. The internal telephone
2. The exchanges
3. My financial affairs
4. The Crisis finance
5. Editorial letter fiel

4/21/134

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

The Peace and Foreign Relations Committee of the National Association of Colored Women has asked me to attend the hird Pan-African Congress as their representative. Other friends have suggested that on this trip I visit some part of Africa. In accordance with the wishes of these persons, I left for Europe October 24th and shall return in January.

I think that everything connected with the Crisis will go smoothly in my absence. Miss Fauset will have charge of the editorial work and Mr. Dill as usual the business management. The report of the business condition by Mr. Dill is attached.

WEBD/W

44-2-36

4/26/71

November 16, 1923.

Mem to Mr. White

From The Crisis:

The Crisis will be glad to use the photograph sent by Mr. Lewis in the January Crisis. The December Crisis is already on the press.

JF/PF

Drill

4/21/32

[1923?]

One year's subscription to The Crisis to

Edward Toussaint Louis,
Box No. 37366,
San Quintin, California.

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FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
TELEPHONE IVY 4361
200 AUBURN AVENUE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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4/20/55

May 4th, 1923.

Dr. W. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

On February 3rd we sent you some material about the Social Service School at Morehouse College which you promised to give space in the CRISES. We have not noticed such an article appearing and we received no acknowledgement from you of the article. It has occurred to us that perhaps the article might have gone astray. In that event, we will be glad to send another statement.

Please advise us.

Yours truly,

Jesse O. Thomas,
Field Secretary.

"Let us not work as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, put TOGETHER as Americans for the common good of our common city, our common country."
MRS. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

What we do toward this end
We

1. Try to show social welfare agencies the advantage of co-operation.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Protect women and children from unscrupulous persons.
4. Fit workers (for) (to) work.
5. Help to secure playgrounds and other clean places of amusement.
6. Organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions.
7. Help with probation oversight of delinquents.
8. Maintain a country home for convalescent women.
9. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.

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521 Michigan Avenue

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916 French Street
Wilmington, Delaware
Jan. 7, 1923

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Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I find your letter upon my return to the city to-day, and hasten to send you the required sentence.

Very sincerely yours,

Alice Dunbar-Nelson

4/24/16

Organize, organize, and again organize. Then vote for men, who are friends of the race, irrespective of party or political superstition/. And let the organization of our own race be so strong and compact that it will be felt as a force, wherever the Negro has the vote.

Alice Dunbar-Nelson.

"To Your Knees and Don't Stop Praying"

4/29/191

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your statement of position in the August Crisis is perfectly splendid. It's exactly what every Negro – if he is honest with himself – must feel is true and right. As a former teacher of colored youth in both mixed and separate schools I thank you, with sincerest appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

Alice Dunbar-Nelson

916 French Street
Wilmington, Del.
July 30. 1923.

Used for
Butler Pocket
October 1, 7

811 S State st.

OL/62/h

Chicago 10-9-23.

Editor
The Crisis
69 5th Ave
New York.

Dear Sir

Reading your magazine accasionally. to get the black man view of life, the writer is a white man, who observes and reads much, and looks quite thru the deed of men.

Please pardon me if these lines causes you any offence. I mean it for the best. and with the best intention I am writing this letter.

I am not a christian but a Koreshan, our headquarters are at Estero. Fla.

In your Sept issue relative to Mr. Harding's eulogy you state. that if he had any African blood in him. he should be proud of it.

We Koreshans Know. because we never guess at anything we can proove all be state.

There never has been a christian and there never will be a christian that hasn't negro or African blood in his veins and we Koreshans are no exception either, as we have been christians Moses and the children of Israel intermarried very extensively with the negros of Africa.

The Jews are well mixed with

OL/62/h

the black man blood of Africa Several hundred year after Moses 10 of the 12 tribes of Israel abandoned. Judaism. and were lost in the Gentile Read Isaiah.

The Gentiles of Assyrias moved westward. over run Persia, Macedonia, Greece Rome, Europe, etc.

Christ came to save the 10 lost tribes, that were in the Gentile. they became the Christians. afterwards.

The Christians had a very important mission to perform. as followed.

Jesus means savior
Christ means, to cross. †
The cross of Christ was a symbol. It was a symbol or sign. that his followers the Christians

OL/62/h

shall cross themselves
(intermarry) with all the
races and nations underneath
the sun, so he can raise
them up (be enlighten or
intelligent) at the last day.
And my dear Sir. if you will
take the trouble, and peep
around a bit, you will (perhaps)
discover, that the job is nearly
done. the Christians have
crossed themselves with every Tom
Dick and Harry. Black, White
Red, Yellow. Pink, and all the
races and nations underneath
the sun. From the black man of
Africa 300 years ago, to the
black man of North America (today)
is a
mighty vast improvement in a
race. But you can't get something
for nothing. everybody has to pay

4/29/73

there own bill. and the American
negro's were no exception
They paid the piece for there
culture and improvement
and the good Christians paid
the piece also. during the
Inquisition they were fed to
wild beast, nailed to a cross.
burnt to a stake, tortured in a
(30 different ways.
I bring you not peace. said
the Lord, but a sword.
Mankind has to fall to the
depth of degradation. that is
the only way he acquires the
Knowledge, to judge the good
and evil. experience is the best
teacher. But mankind has
not acquired all the Knowledge
yet, to make him happy, and to
maintain peace. There will be
war and rumors of war. in the

4/29/74

near future, but when the war
is over, it will be the last war.
The Knowledge how to maintain
peace, will than be known
It will be preached and practiced
Love ye one another.

Sincerely yours

Fred A Nelson

5/29/75

4/29/69

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. Fred A. Nelson,
811 S. State St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of September 10th and have read it with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[NEW YORK: CCNY—
DOUGLASS SOCIETY]

1923

February 8th, 1923.

4/16/1

Mr. H. T. Delany, President,
Douglass Society,
College of the City of New York,
St. Nicholas Terrace & 139th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

The Crisis would be glad to have a group picture of the members of the Douglass Society and an account of their activities in the last two or three years, for publication.

I hope you can favor us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

152 West 129th Street,
New York City,
April 26, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Sometime ago Mr. Delaney, our former President, informed me that you were desirous of obtaining, for publication, a photograph of the Douglass Society.

On account of the new arrangements for Assemblies this term, it has been impossible, up to the present, for us to get together to have a representative picture taken. We are endeavoring to do so, however, an at early date and shall forward photograph, together with an account of the work we are doing.

Last term unfortunately you were unable to give us an address, as we had hoped. We should very much like to have you do so this term. If convenient, will you kindly let me know the date. Any Thursday(at 1.p.m) will be suitable to us.

I shall appreciate an early reply in regard to the address, so that I can give it the usual publicity. With thanks in advance,

I am,
Very truly yours,

Ivan E R Parris
President, Douglass Society.

April 30th, 1923.

Mr. I. E. R. Parris,
152 West 129th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

4/9/3

Dr. Du Bois is out of town. Upon his return to the office the latter part of this week, your will under date of April 26th, will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

1923

May 3, 1923.

Mr. Ivan E. R. Parris,
152 West 129th Street,
New York City.

4/19/9

My dear Mr. Parris:

I am afraid to promise any talk at the college for a while. I have been absent from my desk in California and then had to take a sudden trip to Nashville and my work is very much upset and very pressing.

Iam sorry not to be able to help you just now. We should be glad, of course, for a photograph of the Douglass Society.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

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NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

February 1, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/24/21

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The defeat of the Dyer Bill has aroused consciousness among colored people everywhere to the fact that Negroes at least in the North ought to decide definitely upon political freedom from the Republican Party. We should organize, register, and qualify to vote in every State where our votes count, and we should make these votes count by getting behind men who are friendly to our cause instead of voting blindly for a party emblem. A division of our votes in every Northern community would do us more good than for the newcomers to all line up solidly for the party now in power at Washington.

Very truly yours,

Harry H Pace

HHP/WV

Harry H Pace
President Black Swan Phonograph
Corporation

Dye Symposium

[Loring B. Palmer]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

St. John, V. I.
Janu 9, '23

My dear Dr. DuBois:- I have just finished with my last "Crisis" and am writing to tell you how much I enjoyed every word of it,- even the adoertisements. I think if it were not for my "Crisis," two or three other journals and magagnes from the States, the letters of a few good freinds, and last, but not least, my faithful old pipe, life in St. John would be almost unbearable. Nothing ever happens here but the rising and the setting of the sun, and I often wonder if that luminary should fail to rise some morning would these happy, carefree natives notice the fact. They would light their little kerosene lamps and go on eating their fish and "fungee" (a cornmeal dish) as though nothing had happened.

4/19/23

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Yet, with all its drawbacks, I love the place. The glorious tropical climate compensates for everything. Think of a place where I can take a swim in the sea right in front of my door every morning of the year. Then my health is superb. I feel better than at any time since I was a boy. My morning setting-up exercises, swims, long horseback rides and tramps over these mountain trails have made me as hard as nails. My salary is fair and living is cheap. My entire household staff (housekeeper, cook, maid and hostler) does not cost me $25 per month. My garden furnishes fresh vegetables, the sea in front of the door fresh fish and my native friends are always bringing me fruits, etc. My horse and donkey cost nothing to feed

2/19/24

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

as the "Guinea grass" which grows so luxuriantly here is both ours and ours to them. They flourish on it.

So I shall be content to spend the rest of my life here.

Tortola, a British island, where no bill-joy Volstead has ever set foot, is in plain sight a few minutes sail across the sea. So what more is needed to make this a veritable paradise on earth.

The American Yacht's here seem to have forgotten their color prejudice.

Mr. T. McCants Stewart, a Colored lawyer from the States who lives in St. Thomas and has travelled widely says he is convinced that the Americans are the best

4/19/25

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

colonizers in the world.

I think that I can truthfully agree with him, entirely uninfluenced by the fact that I am an American office-holder.

My patriotism which I confess had begun to grow stale in the states is springing into new life here. After a long ride across the mountains, the sight of "Old Glory" flying from the flag-pole at headquarters when I reach my journey's end always causes a thrill.

I am continuing my writing.

Before leaving New York I made arrangement for the stories I had written for the "Home News" to be published in one volume - "Harlem Vignettes". It will probably appear some time this year.

4/19/26

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

I have written another little story of Harlem life which I should like to offer to the Crisis. I shall send it later on.

My best regards to all friends in the office.

Best wishes for a very happy New Year to you and family.

Sincerely,

S. B. Palmer

12/19/17

January 25th, 1923.

Dr. L. B. Palmer,
Department of Health,
St. John, Virgin Islands,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Palmer:-

I am delighted to have so interesting a letter from you.

Let me see the story which you are preparing. Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards. I hope I may drop in on you some day.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

St.John,V.I.
Nov.9th,23

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City,

My dear Dr DuBois,-Since the days of the "Niagara Movement",and ever since the inception of the N.A.A.C.P.,I have been an ardent supporter the movement,thinking that no organization among Colored people,not even excepting the Church,wasas pregnant with power for good.As I have expressed to you often before,no man so represents the ideal leader as the polished and scholarly Dr.DuBois.Your editorials in the Crisis have been just what I would have said had I the opportunity and ability."The Crisis has been my favorite among the many publications.However,the last issue contains an editorial that I cannot allow to go unanswered.It is entitled "Virgin Islands".A greater libel against a hard-working,conscientious set of men has never been uttered.You are thoroughly familiar with the circumstances under which I was reared and lived in the South and know that no man has greater cause to hate the galling curse of American race-prejudice than I.I confess That I came out here with many misgivings expecting that the Americans had brought their accursed prejudice with them.But I was agreeably disappointed. I have never met a finer set of gentlemen than these American officials.The fact that I myself am an official does not prevent me from viewing the situation impartially. They have,despite adverse criticism both here and in the States,worked wonders for the betterment of these poor unfortunate natives.The sanitary conditions and the educational systems are immessurably superior to those under the Danes.Reliable natives tell me that for the first time in many years a Colored man can now secure justice in the courts when pitted against a white man.I have never seen a short article so full of errors as your editorial.You statethat the manufacture of Jamaica, was the chief means of livelihood of the natives. A look in any encyclypoedia would have told you that it was Bay rum instead.It was the enforcement of the Prohibition law that has practically ruined these islands.The coming of the many ships of all nations to the magnificent harbor of St.Thomas for coal and supplies has ceased and it has fallen from the place of one of the most thriving of West Indian cities to its present sad estate.

You also say"The U.S. govt.should do something besides look on and allow their marines to insult and kill peaceful Colored citizens".I have been on the streets of St.Thomas at all hours and never seen a marine insult a citizen.On the other hand hand I have seen these same marines carrying the luggage of Colored ladies and gentlemen who are about to go aboard a govt. vessel.

When I tell you that the officials here,even the Southerners,invariaby address the Colored ladies and gentlemen as"Mr.","Mrs.and"Miss, you can judge for yourself the completeness of their conversion.

Indeed,Mr.T.McCants Stewart,who had lived under the colonial governments of many nations and passed his last years here as a respected and honored citizen,told me just before his death that he had become firmly convinced that the Americans were the best colonizers in the world.

Of course, there are here some professional agitators who through the forbearance of the officials have been allowed to still stay here,who will dispute the above statements but they are discredited by their own people and have no audience here or abroad.

Very sincerely yours,

Loring B. Palmer M.D

November 22nd, 1923.

Dr. L. B. Palmer,
St. John, Virgin Islands.

My dear Dr. Palmer:-

Dr. Du Bois has left for England and Portugal. He will probably be out of the country for two or three months. In his absence, I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to say that the same will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Yours sincerely,

JRF/W

East Hampton L.I.
Jan. 1923

The Crisis 70, 5th ave.
N.Y.

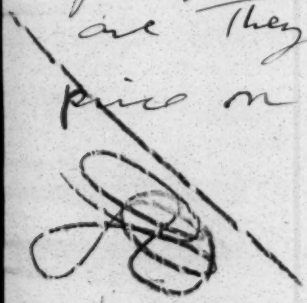
Dear sir, accoding to the Crisis you offers t explain any of the mentioned names. Santo Domingo; The new Turks; Negro chiefs in France; India persists; Egypt half free and Tutankhamen.

These names above I would like t get a fuller understanding, especially Tutekhamen I have picked up a little information of him from news papers of the the discovery of his tome.

Yours for information

Pvt. J. H. Parker.
E. H. L. I.

P.S. Yearly Subscriptions are $1.50 per year are They Not. I fail to see price on Magazine



but it doesnt go in the details.
I believe he is an Ethiopian a
thourbread African who had
a glorious record of Civilazation
3300 years b.C. The news
papers doesn't say wheather he is
white or black.

4/11/73

I allso make note of
your call for more subscribes.
I will do what I can though
I am somewhat handicaped
being in the Country it
being winter + the people are
far apart. My Crisis have just
come it was missent to
West Hampton.

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. Robert J. N. Parker,
East Hampton, L. I.

My dear Sir:-

Last year, partial independence was restored to Santo Domingo. The Turks have succeeded in restoring their national government. France invited a large number of Negro Chiefs from Africa to visit Paris, where they were the guests of the nation. There is widespread resistence to British rule in India. Egypt has been made nominally an independent state. The wife of Tutankhamen was of Negro descent and a descendent from Omenhotep the 1st; they ruled in the most interesting period of Egyptian history.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

East Hampton L.I.
Feb. 1, 1923.

My Dear Mr. Dulon,—

Yours of yesterday received; please accept my sincere thanks for your answers and the promptness in which it was answered.

There are just two more questions which I beg leave to ask. If I am not intruding too much on your valuable time. They are as followers — Was Amenhotep the 1st. from which King Tutankhamen's wife was a descendent; an Asiatic or an European? The second

question; is King Tutankhamn a full blooded African?

I have always admired your efforts in behalf of our people and remember seeing you once while I was a student in Monasses Ind. School. I feel very proud to be able to get in touch and to secure answers from such an authority.

I am sincearly yours,

Robert. J. N. Parker.

4/11/23

1923

February 8th, 1923.

Mr. Robert J. M. Parker,
East Hampton, L. I.

My dear Sir:-

Amenhotep III, from whom Tutankhamen was descended, was neither Asiatic nor European. He was an Egyptian and of Negro descent. Tutankhamen was an Egyptian, but I do not know whether or not he had any African blood.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
January 25, 1923

"The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York.

My dear Sirs:—

It is with great pleasure that I forward, this manuscript to your magazine. I have tried to bring out some points concerning the condition of the world at large. The title is ~~The~~ "A World of Injustice". If this is not excepted please return manuscript and I will pay postage. I am preparing an article, which is to be a serial for four of your issues, the title is, "The Modern Dragon."

Thanking you in advance
Yours truly
Rosa A. Parks

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. Moses A. Parks,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you for letting me see this article, but regret to say it is not suited to the uses of The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

June 27th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Pascale:-

1. The long partition which in the estimate is set down as 56 feet is, I find, 61 feet. The cost of this extra five feet must be added to your estimates.

2. In accordance with our conversation, instead of using beaver board wherever mentioned in the estimate, please use oak panels at an additional cost not to exceed $25. The accompanying plan has the measurements set down accordingly, except possibly with the variation of a few inches. This plan has the approval of Mr. Tandy

WEBD/W

July 30, 1923.

Mr. J. A. Payton,
1046 Hermitage Street,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the clipping concerning Roger Grant. Can you send me a good phptograph?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. H. E. Perry,
200 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

4/1/6/5

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter and advertising matter concerning the Citizen's Company. May I make two suggestions:

First, the advertising matter has no exact address on it for sending an answer; even granted that your institution is large and known by the post office, it gives the writer greater confidence if there is a street and number to which they may write.

Secondly, your matter is such as would appeal directly to the sort of persons who read the Crisis, and I think you would find an advertisement with us would pay you.

If you doubt this, you might write to some of the organizations that advertise in the Crisis: Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, the Associated Publishers of Washington, The National Benefit Life Insurance Company and others.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR NEGROES,

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

(SUCCESSOR TO THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY,
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH)

BISHOP W. F. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT.
REV. JOHN H. RACE, TREASURER.
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I. GARLAND PENN, }

420 PLUM STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO

January 5, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter dated the 13th and card of the 27th came duly to hand and were noted. I have been very much taxed with work in connection with what we call the Advance Program in the Methodist Episcopal Church to follow the present Centenary period, in order that the claims of our Board might be fully put before the committees meeting in Chicago during this month. I have also been out of the city at intervals since receiving your mail, and this accounts for the delay in sending you the statement you wish.

In common with the leadership among our people, I feel keenly the failure at Washington, and while you ask that the statement should be made in fifty words or less, I could hardly make it satisfactory to myself in less than the number of words I have used. I hope this is not reaching you too late for your use.

Yours faithfully,

IGP:AMV

I. Garland Penn

Inc.

[ENCLOSURE]

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 5, 1923.

Editor, "The Crisis,"

The Republican Party by platform, also pronouncement of the President and Party leaders, were committed to the passage of a federal statute against lynching. With the great majority in the Senate, it was plain duty to carry out that platform and promise faithfully. Such would have been in the interest of the United States, to say nothing of the Negro, that the Nation may rid itself of the one big blot upon its escutcheon. The reign of mob law now menaces the peace of all our citizens, white and black. For the Congress and the majority party to refuse to do their duty before such an exigency, seems to me a shame.

4/24/14

It is no argument that, because the Supreme Court might declare the Dyer Anti-Lynching measure unconstitutional, the Congress should not pass it. On this point there was difference of opinion among the learned of the legal profession. That being true, Congress as the legislative body should have done its duty, leaving the judicial end of the Government, the Supreme Court, to do theirs. In the face of what seems to me incontrovertible facts and reasons why the bill should have passed, the majority party in the Senate allowed itself to be made powerless in doing its duty by a minority filibuster. In this the minority on the one hand became more powerful than the majority, and both the majority and the minority are responsible for the continuance of this awful shame. Would it not be just as well to have the now minority party in full power, and thus place all responsibility for the cessation or continuance of the shame upon the filibustering party? Incidentally, it might teach the now majority party that when they have power and have made promises that are

sacred, they should use that power, even if it became necessary to change obsolete rules in order to carry out these sacred promises in the interest of the good name of the Nation.

What astounds me is that a great country like ours, always talking about being an example for others, hesitates to do its duty in a matter that would enable it to go into international councils with clean hands and protect its citizenship within its border.

As to the Negro, it might not be a bad thing to have his reported friends know that when they become supineless and cannot handle the enemies of legislation to which they are committed, they get over on the ground of their enemies and both look alike. In that case a chastisement of our so-called "friends" might help in the long run. The Southern judges of courts, legislatures and white leaders, are waking up to the enormous evil of mob rule, as evidenced in many convictions in the courts of lynchers. Since the Republican Party seems timid and seems to think this matter belongs to the states, it might be well to encourage the people who are taking some steps toward handling the evil, and place upon them the responsibility for promoting these steps in the Nation, as well as in the states.

4/24/15

No.....
When replying, please quote the No. and the date of this letter.

A. M. E. Zion Mission Schools,
QUITTAH,
Gold Coast Colony,

11 Jan. 1923

Sir.

I am forwarding by P. Post Order which will reach you in about ten days eight Shillings for one years subscription to "The Crisis" sent to the above address.

If the amount is not sufficent please notify Rev. R. E Peters, 306 West 139th St. N. Y. who will pay the difference.

I remain
Yours truly,
(Rev.) Henrietta Peters

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

WM Fill
Has this been
Recd

4/1/23

1923

April 13, 1923.

Rev. H. E. Peters,
303 West 139th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

We have received notice from the Reverend Henrietta Peters saying that she send, January 17th, a post office order for eight shillings, for a year's subscription to The Crisis. We beg to inform you that this subscription has not bee received. The price for The Crisis delivered abroad is one dollars and seventy-five cents ($1.75). I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

No.....

When replying, please quote the No. and the date of this letter.

New York Address

Rev R. E. Peters
137 West 130th. St.,
New York, N.Y.

A. M. E. Zion Mission Schools,
QUITTAH,
Gold Coast Colony,

April 23. 1923

10 SUBSCRIPTION
APR 24 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I thank you for your letter of the 13th., and in reply I am enclosing herewith check for ~~$17.50~~, to be applied as follows:-

One year's subscription for each of the following

(1) Rev. Henrietta J. Peters, Quittah, Gold Coast, West Africa
(2) Mr. S.D. Tay, Quittah, Gold Coast, Colony, West Africa.
(3) Mr. J.K.Mamattah, Quittah, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa
(4) Mr. P.A.Anthony, Quittah, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa.
(5) Mr. S.A. Pomeyie, Quittah, Gold Coast, Colony, West Africa
(6) Mr. F.F. Quist, Quittah, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa.
(7) Mr. Caesar Olympio, Addah, Gold Coast Colony West Africa.
(8) Mr. E.S.K.Atchurey, Addah, Gold Coast Colony, W.Africa.
~~(9) Mr. C.Van Lare, Quittah, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa~~
(10) Wm. Kojo Thompson Esq. Barrister at Law, Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa.

You will please send to ~~the~~ my above New York address, an individual ~~xx~~ or separate receipt for each of the persons mentioned above.

Yours sincerely,

R. E. Peters

4/19/23 James A. Dawson

Du Bois

24 April, 1923.

Rev. R. E. Peters,
137 West 130th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Rev. Peters:

We have carefully entered the ten subscriptions which you sent in yesterday's mail. I am enclosing herewith the receipts for each of the persons named in your letter, as you requested. We are entering, also, your own subscription to THE CRISIS, the eleven subscriptions beginning with the May issue, a copy of which is starting by an early mail to each of the subscribers.

Please accept our thanks for this evidence of your deep interest in THE CRISIS and its cause. I assure you we appreciate your co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/CD

348 Rosemont - ave
Edward. F. Pettus

SEP 27 1923

Atlantic City new Jersey

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

September 26th 1923.

Gentlemen -

Wish to State In Reading your august Issue Of the Crisis I read that any Subscriber of your magazine. may Enter their Children In ther October no. by sending their Childs address Name and names of Parents - on or Before august 15th "Thinking that I Carried out all "Particulars" as requested also sends you her Photograph. I have also received the October no. but - no Insertion. of her Photo "Please Write Stating Why did not appear at all Saw Expecting an Early reply as Sam much Disappointed

Sam yours Sincerly

Edward. F. Pettus

348 Rosemont - ave

Atlantic City N.J.

October 1st, 1923.

Mr. Edward F. Pettus,
348 Rosemont Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

As we said editorially in the October Crisis, we received 300 pictures and we could only publish one half od them. Yours was among the unfortunate ones that did not happen to get chosen. I am very sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/24/10

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1923 JAN 2 PM 11 46

HC100 62 NL

FY CLEVELAND OHIO 2

DR W E DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

THE DEFEAT OF THE DYER BILL SHOULD NOT DISCOURAGE THE RACE OR RACE LEADERS, FIGHTING LYNCHING IS A FIGHT FOR A GREAT PRINCIPLE AND IT WILL NOT DOWN, THE ANTI LYNCHING CRUSADE SHOULD BE CONTINUED AND THUS BE READY AT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT TO HAVE OUR FRIENDS IN BOTH PARTIES INTRODUCE ANOTHER BILL WHICH NEITHER PARTY AT THIS TIME WILL LIKELY INITIATE

C H PHILLIPS.

4/9/18

HOPKINSVILLE
JUN 1
10 PM
1923
KY.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Crisis Room 622—
70 — 5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

June 1st, 1923.

The Church which J. T. Hill served in Canada was "Zion A. M. E. Church" (p. 70 & 71 of June issue), it was not then a white people's Church.

1923

1923

June 6th, 1923.

Mr. William Pickens,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/9/7

My dear Mr. Pickens:-

The church mentioned in the June Crisis was "Zion M. E. Church" and not "Zion A. M. E. Church".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.W

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
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REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
MARY B. TALBERT
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE WATKINS 8098

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
SECRETARY
WALTER WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
ADDIE W. HUNTON,
FIELD SECRETARIES

July 12, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis Office,
New York City.

Dear Dr:

Do you need in your work a young woman who has just graduated in journalism from the Ohio State University with a good record?

If so, I wish to refer you to Miss Mildred Ann Henson, 716 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Yours very truly,

WP:H

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	Charles Edward Russell
	Neval H. Thomas

4/9/2

July 17th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Pickens:-

We do not need any additional help just now but I shall be glad to keep Miss Henson in mind.

WEBD/W

August 30, 1923.

Mr. William Pickens,
c/o First A. M. E. Church,
8th St. and Nebraska Ave.,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Pickens:

4/9/19

The reviewer whom you mention is Joseph F. Gould. A Mr. Gould by this same name reviewed for us recently Carter Woodson's book on "The Negro in Our History". The review of your book occurred in the March Crisis.

I hope this will reach you in time.

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

[PIERCE]

337 Indiana Ave.
Toledo, Ohio.
Jan. 18, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,

Dear Sir;

I am a student at Toledo University, and have been ask to Speak "On negro in athletics". I have written to two of our leading ~~negro~~ newspapers, but I have failed to get an answer. I also wrote Mr. A. L. Jackson. but he said that he did not have very much available data.

Now I feel assure that you can give me some data on some of the leading negro athletes. I would appreciate any information that you can find available and send me on the negro in athletics before Jan. 28.

I am yours,

James Pierce

8/7/14

1923

1923

January 22nd, 1923.

Mr. James Pierce,
337 Indiana Ave.,
Toledo, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

The Crisis has published from time to time, articles on "Negro Athletes". I am sending you a copy of the last article.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

8 Mills St.,
Roxbury Mass.,
August 11, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York City.
Dear Sir:-

In the Office of Harcourt, Brace and Company is a manuscript "Preachers and Preaching" written by me which deals with certain phases of American life, and particularly that of the Negro. This company refuses to accept the manuscript for publication as you see from the inclosed letter. It also gives its reasons. However, I do not believe the reasons given are fundamental. The Houghton Mifflin Company and the Cambill company in Boston have told me frankly why they would not publish the manuscript. It was because of the question of race which is pointedly discussed in the body of the manuscript.

The book does not lay claim to any litterary achievement. It is merely an attempt to tell in a simple straight forward way the condition of the Negroes in this country. Some of the basic problems in our national life have been touched upon and I have attempted to solve them in the light of my own experience and study. May I ask that you allow me to forward the manuscript to your office so that you may read it. Perhaps you would then assist me in finding some reputable people who would publish it.

The writer is not an old man. He has just begun the business of living. As a matter of fact he is merely existing like millions of his fellows, trying to live when to die is easier.

I am addressed as Reverend, but I cannot accept that title and settle comfortably back in the institution which gave it to me and let that institution continue to mangle the lives of the young negroes and those of others who will come after. Nor am I following the ministry as a means of a livlihood now. Instead I am apart of the industrial system - at the very bottom where "justice" places all negroes, learned and ignorant alike.

4/7/14

out I want to come out of it, and must come out of it and formulate plans in the Negro Church, that institution around which the lives of so many Negroes are inextricably intertwined, so that my children and other children and their children's children may enjoy and live freer and nobler lives than mine. And it is towards that end that I have written.

I am taking the liberty of asking that you lend me your aid and influence, if possible. I shall notify Harcourt, Brace and Company to hold the manuscript until further notice, and if you can spare the time I shall forward it to your office. And in case you shall find that you cannot assist me after reading the manuscript you may forward it to my address, postage or express collect.

I have no letters of introduction. The manuscript, I hope, will speak for itself. Trusting that this will interest you and that you will write me at your earliest convience as to your disposition, I am

Very truly yours,

A. Dewey Pinkney.

7/12/17

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: Murray Hill 5142
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

August 8, 1923.

Rev. A. D. Pinckney
8 Mills Street
Roxbury, Mass.

8/11/23

Dear Sir:

We have been interested to read your "Preachers and Preaching", and have given it careful consideration. We are sorry to have to write, however, that we have been forced to the conclusion it would not fit in with our present plans for us to publish the book. Thank you for letting us see the manuscript. Shall we return it to you, or would you prefer to have us forward it to another New York publisher, under a plain label? We cannot recommend any particular firm, since we know very little about the plans of other concerns.

Very truly yours,
Harcourt, Brace and Company.

August 13th, 1923.

Rev. A. D. Pinckney,
8 Mills St.,
Roxbury, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

6/7/14

The Crisis does not publish books but only prints them in case the author is willing and able to pay the cost. I do not think then it would be of any use for us to read it except to direct you to a publisher.

In the matter of publishers, there is only one thing to do - keep on sending the manuscripts to various publishers, enclosing stamps for return. The mere fact that it has been rejected by two or three publishers is of no significance. You must remember that in the case of a book dealing with the Negro Problem, the publishers ask but one question: "Can we sell it". If they are sure of purchasers, prejudice plays a very little part.

I hope you may be successful in finding a publisher.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

4 1923

May 11th, 1923.

Mr. A. S. Pinkett,
748 Harvard St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Pinkett:-

I shall be very glad indeed to have a photograph of Robert Burrell. Thank you for calling our attention to it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

March 19th, 1923.

Mrs. Carriebel Cole Plummer,
6250 . Sangamon St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Carriebel:-

The April Crisis is on the press and will come out this week, so that it will not be possible for us to include your advertisement in that issue. However, we should be glad to run it for May, June and July; since the July issue will become out early in June, you see it would still be of service to you.

It is very nice indeed to hear from you even in this indirect way. I wish that personally, I might hear from you or of you oftener. We shall be glad to see your article of which you speak, especially if you can accompany it by two or three photographs.

I never see Dora any more. It does not seem possible that that can be the case. When you write her, stir up her memory about me.

I am turning your letter

over to Mr. Dill who will attend to all the business concerning it, and he will communicate with you.

Sincerely,

JEF/W

[c JANUARY 1923] prior to Com. 11

Telephone 114 Tompkinsville

ALL STANDARD MAKE TIRES AND TUBES

ST. GEORGE TIRE COMPANY

Tires, Tubes and Supplies

34 Richmond Terrace

St. George, S. I.

P.S. —

My dear Mr. Hill —

A short time ago my husband's parents celebrated their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary here on Staten Island where the family have resided several hundred years — Will you let me know what a short announcement of one paragraph will cost — or the approximate cost. The renewal of the vows were made at the Altar of the Church of the Ascension and the reception was held in the Parish House of the same Church. Mr. Poole, Sr, has been a

4/7/13

member there for over fifty years. So many friends have spoken to me about having an article in the Crisis, if possible, that I have pledged to see about it and now is the time, I suppose.

This seems to be very badly expressed, but I trust you get my idea.

Sincerely
Drusilla Poole

1923

January 11th, 1923.

Mrs. Drucilla Poole,
39 Alaska Street,
West New Brighton, N. Y.

My dear Madam:-

4/712

The Crisis would be very glad to have a photograph of your husband's parents and a note concerning their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

The Crisis never charges for news matter but the photographs would have to be furnished and could not be returned.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

1523

January 17th, 1923.

Mrs. D. W. Poole,
31 Richmond Terrace,
St. George, Staten Island.

My dear Madam:-

I thank you for the picture of your husband's parents which you have sent. It will be used in The Crisis sometime within the next two or three months.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

FOUNDED 1900

MRS. A. M. POPE-TURNBO-MALONE

PORO COLLEGE

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF PORO PREPARATIONS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

PORO SYSTEM
SCALP AND HAIR TREATMENT
FANCY HAIR DRESSING
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PRACTICAL CHIROPODY
FACIAL MASSAGE
INSTRUCTION
DIPLOMAS

August
Third,
Nineteen Twenty-three.

AUG 6 1923

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

3/12/24

Pulver Murdock

The Crisis,
70 - 5th Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:--

About a week ago we wired asking that you kindly return to us special delivery our interior photographs. We have not received the photos; have you placed them in the mails?

Very cordially yours,
Publicity Dept.,
PORO COLLEGE.
Edgar McDaniel

McD/HEC

PLEASE REMIT BY CASHIER'S CHECK POSTAL MONEY ORDER OR EXPRESS MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO PORO COLLEGE

[PORO COLLEGE]

August 7, 1923.

Mr. Edgar McDaniel,

Poro College,

St. Louis, Missoufi.

Pictures mailed August second.

W. E. B. DuBois,

Charge to Crisis

FOUNDED 1900

MRS. A. M. POPE-TURNBO-MALONE

PORO COLLEGE

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF PORO PREPARATIONS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

PORO SYSTEM
SCALP AND HAIR TREATMENT
FANCY HAIR DRESSING
MANICURING

PRACTICAL CHIROPODY
FACIAL MASSAGE
INSTRUCTION
DIPLOMAS

August 9, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Please excuse delay in answering yours of July 27th relative to the return of the photos used by you. The Mail Truck, Mail Room, and one of the General Office were received some time ago, and were on Mr. Malone's desk. Our Mr. McDaniel was not aware of their return, hence his telegram to you about them.

Mr. Malone is away on a much needed vacation, and will be gone about six or seven weeks.

Thanking you for past favors, I am

Yours very truly,

PORO COLLEGE,
Per E. Moody

EM:H

4/7/59

Editor, The Crisis,

New York City,

My Dear Sir:-

In the Dec. issue of The Crisis I read a letter from Mrs. Izetta Clay, of Fresno, Cal. I wrote Mrs. Clay a letter and it was returned, marked "unclaimed". Can you give me Mrs. Clay's local address? For your convenience, I am emclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Thanking you in advance for your favor shown, I am,

Yours,

U. S. Porter

Jan. 8th.,1923. Russellville, Ky.

1923

January 12th, 1923.

Dr. U. S. Porter,
Russellville, Ky.

9/7/58

Dear Sir:-

According to your request, we are herewith sending you the address of Mrs. Izetta Clay, No. 1403 - F. Street, Fresno, California.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Copied
I sent
down T.T.

WALTER H. PRICE
420 NEW BRITAIN AVENUE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

JUN 29 1923

DU BOIS

June 26/23

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your "Crisis" editorials are truly wonderful to me these days, and I want you to know it. Right from the shoulder--it takes courage, and you have it!

Especially glad to see published the truth about Colonel Young and Tuskegee Hospital--fine!

Hope you and yours all very well.

Yours truly,

Walter H. Price

TELEPHONE
PORTER 1269

WILLIS G. PRICE, M. D.
132 WESTERN AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

OFFICE HOURS
9-12 A. M. 6-8 P. M.

July 30th 1923

Editor Crisis Magazine
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir, In an issue of "The Crisis" of some months ago a letter appeared from Mrs Izetta Clay of Fresno, California requesting that she be put in communication with a colored physician who would locate to practice in that locality. I wrote Mrs Clay but the letter was returned for a fuller address.

Could you kindly send me the proper address of this lady, or furnish some other address from which I might secure information?

I remain
Yours truly
Willis G. Price, M.D.

5/11/23

425

1923

January 15th, 1923.

Mr. Jacob Pruitt,
2237 East 100th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

I have received your two cartoons, one of them I am keeping. It is possible we may be able to use it sometime, although I am not sure. The other one, I am returning.

I think your work has considerable merit, but you need carefully to study anatomy and the proportions of the human figure. I thank you for letting me see these.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W
(Enc)

9237 E. 100 St.
Cleveland Ohio
Oct. 20. 1923

Mr. Du Bois,
Dear Sir —

I am glad that you
spared a few moments from
your eminent office to pay at-
tention to my effort.

I thank you for your crit-
icism, and must say that if
my work expresses any merit I
attribute it greatly to the "Crisis"
and particularly your candid
"Opinion" of which I am a reg-
ular reader.

I am well aware that

you cannot impose in the high merit of your publication by supporting someone unprepared and I hope that some day I may qualify to be of service and inspiration to my people.

Respectfully Yours
Jacob Smith

[Mrs Mack Purnell]

FEB 23 1923

DU BOIS

R- 2- Box 28
Halifax, N.C.
2-21-'23

The Crisis,
Newyork,

Dear Sir;

4/1 9/57

The phota and data concerning Mr. J. T. Brinkley which I sent you for publication last year, will you please return at once by return mail Enclosed is postage for the same.

Please oblige. at once

Mrs Mack Purnell.

P.S. I have changed my opinion of having the above published

March 8, 1923.

Mrs. Mack Purnell,
R. 2, Box 28,
Halifax, North Carolina.

My dear Madam:

I am returning herewith the photograph of Mr. J. T. Brinckley. I am sorry you could not let us keep this a while longer. You must remember that we have so much material in our files that it sometimes takes six or more months before we can get around to using the data. Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,